







25° pr



COINS OF THE FIRST XII CÆSARS &c. &c.



1ST B.R.
GALBA



1ST B.R.

VESPAZIAN



1ST B.R.

TITUS



VITELLIUS



AUREUS OF
TRAJAN

1ST B.R.



DOMITIAN



THE
COIN COLLECTOR'S MANUAL,

OR GUIDE TO THE NUMISMATIC STUDENT IN THE FORMATION OF

A CABINET OF COINS:

A HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL ACCOUNT OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS
OF COINAGE, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE
FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE;

WITH

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE COINAGES OF MODERN EUROPE,
MORE ESPECIALLY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BY H. NOEL HUMPHREYS,

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MAXIMUS, GORDIANUS AFRICANUS, GORDIANUS AFRICANUS JUNIOR, BALBINUS, PUPIENUS, AND GORDIANUS PIUS, AND PHILIP THE ARABIAN (FROM 218 TO 249 A.D.).

The extent of this work and the great similarity which pervades the coins of these emperors prevent the possibility of describing examples of each reign, especially as the style of art falls off very rapidly after Septimus, and a dry, hard manner of execution becomes general.* These princes all died untimely deaths after reigns of a few months each, the last two only excepted, who reigned respectively nearly five years.

Of Maximus, the son of Maximus, slain with his father, there are coins, though rare, of nearly every class except those of the Alexandrian mint. The denarii and the large and middle bronze are the most common, but all are rare.

Marcus Antonius Gordianus was a descendant of the ancient race of the Gracchi, and by his mother, Ulpia Gordiana, of the Emperor Trajan: he was proclaimed emperor at Carthage; but in the contest which ensued with Maximinus both he and his son were slain, A.D. 238, after a reign of five weeks. There are coins both of himself and his son, with the inscription *IMP. CAES. MANT. GORDIANVS AFR. AVG.*, and it is difficult to distinguish one from the other, except by the style of the portraits. Those of the younger Gordian are extremely rare.

Balbinus was of ancient Roman family, being descended from Cornelius Balbus Theophanes, a friend of Pompey the Great, while Pupienus was the son of a poor mechanic, and had raised himself to an eminent position entirely by his own merit. These two personages were elected co-emperors by the senate in opposition to Maximinus; but the death of Maximinus, which almost immediately followed, removed all opposition to the senatorial choice. The Praetorian guard, who considered it an interference with their own election of Maximinus, broke into the palace and murdered both emperors, in the year 238 A.D., after a reign of three months.

* See Chapter on types, weights, values, &c., of the Roman coinage, p. 373.

The coins of Balbinus are rare, and have generally on the obverse the inscription IMP. CAES. D. CAEL. BALBINVS AVG. (Imperator Cæsar Decimus Cælius Balbinus Augustus), and on some reverses VICTORIA AVGG. (Victoria Augustorum). A large brass coin of Balbinus bears on the obverse his laurelled profile, it exhibits a deep double chin, with the inscription IMP(erator) CAES(ar) D(ecimus) CAEL(ius) BALBINVS. AVG(ustus). The type of the obverse is, three togated figures on curule chairs on a suggestum, superintending a donation to the people. In this ceremony they are assisted by a military officer. Before them is a statue of Liberality, with the legend, LIBERALITAS. AVGVSTORVM : "the liberality of the Cæsars." These three figures represent Balbinus, Pupienus, and the young Gordian between the two, whom the people already wished to see emperor, regretting the untimely fate of his grandfather.

The coins of Pupienus are more rare than those of Balbinus, and the name and titles generally stand IMP. CAES. M. CLOD. PVPIENVS AVG. (Imperator Marcus Clodius Pupienus Augustus), and the reverses have sometimes *Providentia Deorum*, intimating that the senate were directed by the gods in the happy selection of the two emperors whose reigns unfortunately terminated so suddenly.

Marcus Antonius Gordianus, surnamed Pius, was a grandson of Gordianus Africanus, Senior, whose death, with that of his son, was deeply regretted both by senate and people, and an emperor of the same family being clamoured for by all parties this prince was elected on the death of Balbinus and Pupienus, though only sixteen years of age at the time. He prosecuted with vigour the war against Sapor, King of Persia, who had overrun the Roman dominions in the East ; but was assassinated in the midst of his career on the frontier of Persia by the intrigues of Philip, the Arabian, in the year 244 A.D. There are coins of this emperor in all metals and sizes except small brass. There are also coins of his wife Tranquillina ; but those of Roman mintage are of excessive rarity. Those of the Greek Imperial mints are also rare ; the small base metal or *potin* coins of Alexandria being the most easily procured. A Greek Imperial coin of large brass, struck at the important

town of Singara, in Mesopotamia, has the portraits of Tranquillina and Gordianus facing each other, with the inscription, ΑΥΤΟΚ. Κ. Μ. ΑΝΤ. ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC. ΣΑΒ. ΤΡΑΝΚΤΛΑΕΙΝΑ. ΣΕΒ. (the Emperor Cæsar Marcus Antonius Gordianus, Sabina Tranquillina Augusta). The reverse has symbols relating to the town of Singara, which was a Roman colony.

Philip, the Arabian, originally a predatory chieftain, eventually obtained high rank in the Roman armies, and, by the murder of his patron, the youthful Gordianus Pius was enabled to declare himself emperor. He was defeated by Decius in 249, after which he and his son were both put to death by the partisans of the conqueror.

His coins are numerous in all metals, and of all classes, except small bronze; and those relating to the secular games are peculiar, in having the numerals from I to VI. accompanying various animals, apparently to show the order in which the animals were exhibited. The secular games performed in this reign celebrated the millennium of the foundation of the city, and the coin, more minutely described below, of the first bronze series, is a monument of that event, and consequently a remarkable historical record.

It bears a portrait of his wife Octavia on the obverse, with MARCIA · OCTAVIA · AVG(usta).

The reverse bears a good representation of a hippopotamus, with SAECVLARES · AVGG, "the secular games of the Augusti." On the exergue is S. S. This reverse is stamped with the numerals IIII., signifying that it was the fourth curious animal brought to Rome for the grand secular games celebrated by the emperor, in the year that Rome attained to the age of 1000 years.

Some of the coins relating to this event have the inscription MILLIARIVM SAECVLVM.

The animals exhibited at these games, which lasted three days and nights without interruption, were those collected by Gordianus for his Persian triumph. There were thirty-two elephants, ten tigers, ten elks, sixty lions, thirty leopards, ten hyænas, one hippopotamus, one rhinoceros, forty wild horses, ten camelopards, &c., besides 2000 gladiators engaged in mortal combat.

The son of Philip, known as Philip Junior, was associated by his father in the empire, in 247, and consequently coins

were struck bearing his portrait, &c. They are very plentiful in every metal and size, and only valuable when of rare reverses. Those with *Princeps Juventutis* are among the most prized, and some have exactly the same types and inscriptions as those of his father, from which they are only distinguished by the youthful portrait.

MARINUS JOTAPIANUS, PACATIANUS, AND SPONSIANUS,
PRETENDERS (BETWEEN 248 AND 250 A.D.).

No coins of Roman mintage exist of these pretenders; but in mixed cabinets, when it is desired above all things to complete the series of names and portraits, coins struck by them in remote provinces are sought to fill the gap, though some of such are of doubtful genuineness.

DECIUS, FROM 249 TO 251 A.D.

Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius was born of illustrious parents at Babalia, near Sirmium, in Pannonia. Being chosen by Philip the last emperor to quell a revolt in Mœsia and his native province, Pannonia, he no sooner arrived on the scene of rebellion than he was chosen emperor by the troops, defeated his rival in a pitched battle, and ascended the throne in the year 249 A.D. After a reign of two years and a half, he was slain, with his two sons and greater part of his army, in a morass during a sanguinary engagement with the Goths, 251 A.D.

The coinage of Decius is plentiful in all metals and sizes, but the size of the sestertius had fallen so much below its original weight in his reign, that he caused double sestertii to be coined, which are not larger, and not much heavier than the single sestertii of the earlier periods. The art displayed on these coins is of that severe but poor character which now characterises all the works of the Roman mint till the Byzantine feeling begins to predominate.

The types of the first bronze series described below appear to relate to the Illyrian legions, by whom he was elected emperor.

The obverse bears a laureated profile of Decius, with old

features, and the inscription IMP(erator) C(aius) M(essius) Q(uintius) TRAIANVS. DECIVS AVG(ustus).

The type of the reverse is the standing figure of a man with a cornucopia, and the sacred patera. It has the legend GEN(ius) ILLYRICI. "The Genius of Illyria." Decius struck this coin in honour of the Illyrian soldiers, to whom he thus declared that he owed his crown, as it was by them that he was unanimously elected when he went into Moesia.

There are coins also of Etruscilla, who is believed to have been the wife of Decius, though not mentioned in history, and of Herennius, one of his sons; but they are scarce, especially the gold, as are those of his brother, Hostilianus.

TREBONIANUS GALLUS, FROM 252 TO 254 A.D.

This emperor's life, reign, and death, form a reflex of those of his predecessors. He led a soldier's life till middle age, was then chosen Emperor by his legions, and eventually murdered by them after a reign of two years, in A.D. 254, when advancing against the rebel *Æ*milianus. There was a large coinage in this reign in Rome, Greece, Egypt, and the colonies; of the Latin, or Roman mintage, the silver and large brass are common.

The example of the first bronze of this reign described below was apparently struck on the occasion of a great plague, said to have travelled from Ethiopia, and which raged for fifteen years, when the altars of Apollo, in the character of the god of health and disease, were besieged with votive offerings for the staying of the pestilence, as alluded to by the figure and inscription on the reverse. The obverse bears a laurelled profile of the emperor, with the inscription IMP(erator) CAES(ar) C(aius) VIBIVS · TREBONIANVS · GAL-LVS · AVG(ustus). On the reverse is a tolerably well executed figure of Apollo, with a lyre in his left hand, and a branch of laurel in the other, with the inscription APOLL(ini) SALVTARI: "to the Apollo the guardian of health." Pestilence or famine were ascribed by the Romans to Apollo, and more especially sudden death, especially that caused by what is termed a sun-stroke.

There are coins of Volusianus, the son of Gallus, which

much resemble those of his father, and are of about the same degree of rarity; of the latter, those of silver, and the large and middle bronze, are the most common.

ÆMILIANUS. (DECLARED EMPEROR A.D. 254, AND ASSASINATED THE SAME YEAR.)

A Roman mintage took place in honour of this ephemeral emperor, in each of the metals and all the sizes; for there are even *assaria* with the S. C. But they are, together with the Greek Imperial and colonial, of great rarity.

Those of his wife Caia, or Cnea Cornelia Supera, are still more rare and of Roman mintage, and restricted to silver and small bronze.

VALERIANUS, FROM 254 TO 263 A.D.

Publius Licinius Valerianus was born in 190. He was unanimously appointed censor in 251, and was chosen Emperor by his soldiers when marching against Æmilianus. Having overcome that leader, he established himself firmly on the throne. In 258 A.D., while repelling one of the repeated invasions of the Persians under Sapor, he was unfortunately taken prisoner by that barbarian, by whom he was put to cruel torments, and eventually to death about the year 263. He was much regretted for his many fine qualities by all but his infamous son, Gallienus.

The coins of Valerian are found in every form and metal, the most common being middle bronze and silver. The sestertii, or large bronze, have generally common reverses of the usual style of the period, such as Apollo, Salus, Fides, Concordia, &c.; one of the most sought by the curious in mere rarities is that with DEO VOLKANO, "to the lame god." The large bronze coin described below was probably minted early in 254 A.D., and refers to the attachment of the army to the emperor, a most important circumstance at this critical period of the empire, when the barbarians began to press the Roman armies closely on all sides, and the formidable Franks made their first appearance on the scene of history. As usual, the obverse bears a head of the sovereign, with his name and title. The type of the reverse is a figure

of a Roman matron, standing in the middle of a field, and holding in each hand an ensign, from which are suspended small bucklers. It has the legend **FIDES · MILITVM**, "the fidelity of the soldiers."

Coin exist of this period bearing a female portrait with beautiful features, and the inscription, **DIVAE MARINIANAE**. She wears a veil, the type of deification. These are evidently the coins struck after her death, at the time of her consecration. She is supposed to have been the wife of Valerian. The reverse is a peacock, with, **CONSECRATIO**.

GALLIENUS, FROM 263 TO 268 A.D.

The degenerate son of Valerian was associated with his father in the empire on his accession, and he became sole emperor in 263. On his first accession to this dignity he gained several important victories over the Goths, Alemanni, Franks, and Burgundians, but soon after showed himself unequal to the difficult task of repressing the increasing hordes of barbarians, and was assassinated in 268 A.D.

There exist abundant examples of the profuse coinage of this reign, of every class. On account of the continuance of the fearful pestilence, all the deities of the Pantheon were invoked, and an incredible quantity of denarii and assaria were struck in honour of Jupiter, Apollo, *Æsculapius*, Hercules, Janus, &c., &c. Gallienus also restored the *consecrationary* coins of Augustus, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Aurelius, Severus and Alexander, but they were struck in base metal, on *billon*, as it is sometimes termed. A great number of different animals are found on the small brass series of this reign, being such as were sacred to the various divinities sought to be propitiated on account of the pestilence.

The specimen of the large brass described below is of a peculiar class; and not having the usual S C, is supposed to have been struck by the independent order of the emperor, on some alterations being effected in the administration of the mint. The symbols used, a divine superintendence of the mint, are not altogether appropriate, when it is considered that the debasement of the purity of the coinage was carried to a shameful extent in this reign.

The obverse has a head of Gallienus, with his name and the titles IMP(erator) GALLIENVS P(ius) F(elix) AVG(ustus). The reverse bears three figures, apparently deities of the mint, with a cornucopia, to signify that money supplies everything, and scales to denote that equity is required in money transactions. At the feet of each of these three figures is a lump of the respective metals, gold, silver, and brass. It has the inscription MONETA. AVGG(ustorum), "the money of the Augustus's."

There are coins in honour of Cornelia Salonina, the wife of Gallienus, and also of his son, Publius Licinius Cornelius Saloninus Valerianus Gallienus. The inscriptions on the latter coins stand, P(ublius) C(ornelius) S(aloninus) VALE-RIANVS CAES(ar). He was murdered by the revolted legions at Colonia Agrippina. The coins struck after his death have on the reverse a stately robus, or mausoleum, of five stories, surmounted by a quadriga bearing a statue of the deceased prince, and the usual legend CONSECRATIO.

With the reign of Gallienus the noble series of Roman sestertii, or coinage of the class termed by collectors "*first bronze*," ceases, as does also, with few exceptions, the colonial and Greek Imperial mintage; while the Egyptian series struck in Alexandria continue still in *billon*, or debased silver. Indeed, the series of Roman coins as a succession of works of monetary art may be said to cease with the reign of Gallienus, and I shall therefore treat the remainder of the series very briefly. Historians have already agreed to establish a grand division upon this epoch, the subsequent existence of Roman power in the West being termed the lower empire.

THE THIRTY TYRANTS.

Between the great dramas of the upper and lower empire, a pausing place or interregnum is formed by a period of confusion immediately preceding and following the death of Gallienus. Almost every leader of a provincial army declared himself independent, and exercising supreme power in his own province, aimed at extending it over the whole empire. These pretenders have been termed the Thirty Tyrants, though only nineteen can be enumerated. They may be classed numerically as those of whom coins are known of.

undoubted genuineness, those whose coins are doubtful, and those of whom no coins are known, which is the method Captain Smith has adopted for dismissing the subject briefly in his excellent catalogue.

| <i>Those whose Coins are Genuine.</i> | <i>Those whose Coins are Doubtful.</i> | <i>Those of whom no Coins exist.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Postumus | Cyriades | Valens |
| Lælianus | Ingenuus | Balista |
| Victorinus | Celsus | Saturninus |
| Marius | Piso Frugi | Trebellianus |
| Tetricus | | |
| Macrianus | | |
| Quietus | | |
| Regalianus | | |
| Alex. Æmilianus | | |
| Aureolus | | |
| Sulpitius Antoninus | | |

Among these may be classed also Odenathus, husband of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, whose bravery prevented the Persians from subduing the whole of the Roman empire in the East, and who, but for his base assassination, would have completely humbled that barbaric power, the then most formidable enemy of Rome. Coins of Odenathus, as well as Zenobia, exist, though somewhat rare.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE ROMAN COINAGE.

COINS OF THE LOWER EMPIRE, FROM THE REIGN OF CLAUDIUS GOTHICUS (268 A.D.) TO THE DISSOLUTION OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE UNDER ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS (476 A.D.); WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE MONEY CIRCULATING IN ITALY AFTER THAT EPOCH, AND A SKETCH OF THE COINAGE OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE TILL ITS DISSOLUTION.

AFTER the period of confusion which, following the capture of Valerianus by Sapor King of Persia, lasted till some time after the death of his son Gallienus, such was the apparent tendency to dismemberment in all the extremities

of the paralysed empire, that its immediate fall appeared inevitable, when, as though called into existence by the urgency of the occasion, a succession of such men as Claudius Gothicus, Aurelian, Tacitus and Probus appeared, who, by vast energy and talent, cemented the crumbling fragments, and gave such renewed vigour to the whole political system, that the prestige of the Roman name was, for a time, re-established on all the wide-spread frontiers of the empire, which, thus invigorated, endured in nearly all its integrity for two centuries longer. Claudius Gothicus first restored order, and drove back the presumptuous and daring barbarians along the whole northern and western frontier; while his successor undertook the well-known expedition to the East, by which the suddenly acquired power of the Queen of Palmyra was crushed, and the eastern frontier of the Roman world reconquered, and in some respects extended.

But the ancient glory of the coinage was never restored; art never revived in the Roman world (unless the Byzantine style may be called a partial revival). The coinage under Claudius Gothicus, who never recovered Spain and Gaul from Tetricus, is not remarkable, but the money of billon, a mixture of tin and silver, disappeared, and was replaced by copper silvered over, or plated. The bronze coinage is confined to the second and lesser bronze, and not remarkable. The best examples of the monetary art of this reign are medallions, which do not come within the scope of this work.

In the reign of Aurelian, the celebrated revolt of the workmen of the mint took place at Rome. To these artisans and their officers, who probably took advantage of the public troubles to defraud the mint, the Roman empire was perhaps indebted, more than to the government, for the debased coin which had been put forth since Septimus Severus, when the standard first began to decline. Upon the attempt of Aurelian, who was active and determined in every department of reform, to remove the abuses of the vast establishment which had coined the money of the whole civilised world, the entire body of moneyers, headed by Felicissimus, one of their officers, took up arms to defend with their lives the abuses upon

which they had thriven so long at the expense of their fellow-citizens. Their numbers must have been very great, as seven thousand soldiers are said to have perished before the rebels were subdued.

The gold coins of Aurelius are good examples of the hard and peculiar style of the period. His portrait is clad in the mail armour become general since the time of Gallienus. The radiated crown of the East also became general in the late reigns.

Tacitus, Florianus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, Numerianus, Dioclesianus, and Maximianus; Galerius, Valerius Maximus, Constantius Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great, and the independent emperors of Britain, Carausius, and Allectus, occupy the time between the years 275 and 305 A.D., and the coinage offers no important features which require dwelling upon in a work of this nature. Some of the coins are, however, of interesting character, especially those of the profuse coinage of Probus for instance, on which he appears with his empress, one profile over the other, and with the three figures referring to the coinage on the reverse, similar to the type described on the coins of Gallienus. The varieties of type on the coins of Probus may be reckoned by hundreds.

A coin of Maximianus Herculeanus, the colleague of Dioclesian, is remarkable as exhibiting the emperor in a lion skin head-dress, after the manner of the coins of Alexander the Great. On the reverse of this coin the two emperors appear in the characters of the surnames they had assumed, Dioclesian as Jupiter, and Maximian as Hercules, with the inscription, MONETA JOVI ET HERCULIS AUGG, "money of the Jovian and Herculean Augustus's." The second G denoting the plural.

On the coins of the subordinate Cæsars, appointed by Dioclesian, the inscriptions have a character new to the Roman coinage. On those of Valerius Severus, for instance, the title assumed is, SEVERUS NOBILIS CAESAR, (the noble Severus Cæsar), and on the reverse VIRTUS AUGUSTORUM ET CÆSARUM NOSTRUM, (the virtue of our Augustus's and Cæsars), expressing the difference between the supreme power of the Augustus's, and the limited power of the Cæsars, by the precedence given to the title "Augustus."

The coins of Carausius, the independent Emperor of Britain, and his successor Allectus, are very numerous, and interesting to Englishmen, as virtually forming part of the national series, for Carausius issued his coinage quite independently of that of Rome. The coin engraved in Plate VII. is from the fine aureus of Carausius in the British Museum.

The coins of Constantine the Great mark a new epoch in the Roman coinage. A new metropolitan mint was established at Constantinople, and the Byzantine style of art began from that time to influence more or less the whole Roman coinage; besides which, the size and character of many of the coins were changed, as well as their names, as will be found detailed at some length in the chapter on weights, values, &c., of the Roman coinage. The coins of Constantine and his colleague for a time, Licinius, are very abundant in silver and gold, and common in the smaller sizes of bronze. After Constantine became sole emperor in 324 A.D., he removed the seat of empire to Byzantium, under the new name of Constantinople, and from thence great numbers of coins were issued, as also from the mints of a number of western provincial cities which appear about this time, such as those of Treves, Lyons, and perhaps London; for the usurpers had been put down in Britain, and that island formed again an integral portion of the great Roman Empire. The P. LON on coins of Constantine, found abundantly in this island, may probably be read P(ecunia LON(dinensis) like the "Pecunia Treveris" of the money minted at Treves.

We seek in vain for Christian emblems on the coinage of the first Christian Emperor, who does not appear to have given much thought to the subject of his conversion as it is called, except in matters of political expediency.

The ordinary coins of Constantine are of various types, and those minted at Constantinople have sometimes the letters CORNOB., which have puzzled numismatists from the time of the venerable Du Pois to the present time. One of the most probable interpretation appears to be CO.(onstantinopoli) R.(omae) N.(ovae) O.(fficina) II. The B standing according to the Greek mode of numeration for 2. This inscription may be translated as, "(money) of Constantinople, New Rome, of the second department of the mint."

Many of the copper coins of Constantine have a Roman

soldier on the reverse, holding in one hand a trophy, and in the other a standard, the inscription being *Victus exercitu Romanorum*, “Conquered by the army of the Romans.”

The common gold coin, or aureus, of Constantine, (in the latter period of the Empire, termed the solidus,) is a neatly-executed coin, and was issued with various devices.

His copper consists of second and third bronze, corresponding about, in size and value, to our modern halfpence and farthings.

On the coinage of his son Constantius, who became emperor in 353, and reigned till 361, Christian emblems first begin to appear. The principal one being the labarum, or sacred banner, bearing the monogram of Christ, which is held in the right hand of the emperor. The inscriptions do not refer to the Christian symbol, but are such as, **TRIUMFATOR GENTIUM BARBARORUM** (The conqueror of the barbarians), or **GLORIA ROMANORUM**, (The glory of the Romans). The legend respecting the labarum bearing the monogram of Christ, is that it was presented to Constantine on the eve of his great battle with Maxentius, and that by its influence he gained the victory which gave him the domination of the Roman world. Doubtless some circumstance of the kind forms the real foundation of the fable which caused Constantius and the immediate successors of Constantine to place the banner bearing that symbol upon their coinage, as a token of victory; for there is pretty good evidence that it was not from any deep convictions concerning Christianity.

The successors of Constantius placed the monogram alone on the reverse of the middle bronze coinage, where it occupies the whole field; the angles formed by the letter x are being occupied by the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet—the Alpha and Omega—an allusion, perhaps, to the declaration of Christ, referred to in the 22nd chapter of Revelations, “I am the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.” As in the former example, the inscription does not refer to the type. It exhibits, however, the different style of title adopted a little before the time of Constantius. The inscription on the coin under description stands thus—**SALVS · DD · NN · AVGG·**, for *Salus Dominorum Nostrorum Augustorum*, (The health of our lords, the Augustus's), alluding to the associated emperors, the

plural being expressed by two terminal letters instead of one, as AVGG for Augustorum, or Augusti; or D·D· for Domini, or Dominorum.

On the coins of Constantine, the inscription round the portrait frequently runs thus—D·N·CONSTANTINVS·MAX., for *Dominus Noster Constantinus Maximus*.

On another coin belonging to the period immediately following that of Constantine—a third bronze—a Roman soldier is represented in a galley, holding the sacred labarum in his left hand, and in his right what appears to be a dove, with its head surrounded by a Nimbus, or Glory, while an angel steers the galley. The dove, however, is generally termed by numismatists a phœnix, and the angel a Victory. This type belongs to the mintage of Treves, as may be seen by the letters TRS in the exergue, for TR(everis), S(ignata). On the coins of the reign of Julian the Apostate, from 355 to 363 A.D., the Christian emblems of course disappear. He was the last of the Flavian family (that of Constantine), and his name and titles as they appear on the coinage, generally run, FL(avius) CL(audius) IVLIANVS. P(ater P(atriæ) AVG(ustus)). His coins are principally third bronze, even the second class having now nearly disappeared. The gold and silver are less deteriorated at this period.

During the reigns of Jovian, Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian, which occupy the period between 363 and 383 A.D., the copper money became altogether insignificant, both in dimension, types, and execution; but the gold and silver still maintained some of the characteristics of the Constantine period. The medallions, however, not coined for circulation, and therefore beyond the limits of this volume, are as good, or nearly so, as those of the reign of Constantine.

A peculiarity of the inscriptions of this period is, that the word "Roma" is again placed upon the coinage, which had disappeared since the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius, and, in fact, since the close of the Republic, except in a few unusual instances in the reigns of the first emperors.

In the great days of the Empire, when all provincial and colonial coins bore the name of their place of mintage, those of Rome alone had no such indication of the place of their issue, as all without such provincial stamp were at once known to be issued from the great metropolis of the world.

In the reign of Theodosius, sole emperor from 379 to 395 A.D., one naturally expects to find some renewed vigour in the management of the Imperial coinage ; but such was not the case. His gold and silver are much the same in execution as those of his immediate predecessors, while the copper is perhaps still more neglected. Coins in each metal are found of this reign, and are abundant ; but they hardly repay the trouble of collection, certainly not as works of art ; but as historical monuments they are valuable. The coins of the pretender who assumed regal power in Britain and Gaul are not very rare, nor are the coins of the sons of Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, between whom he divided the empire, Arcadius taking the East, and Honorius the West : they are found either in gold, silver, or small copper ; but all are very poor.

The occasional division of the Empire into East and West had occurred as early as Dioclesian, but the permanent division may be said to have taken place after the death of Theodosius the Great, and at that period, I must at present leave the Eastern emperors to follow the coinage of the Western empire to its close.

During the weak reign of Honorius, as is well known, the barbarians who had been kept in check by the vigour and talents of Theodosius, suddenly broke into the Roman frontiers with renewed fury, and the hordes under Alaric actually captured the great capital itself, while the weak emperor was sheltering himself in Ravenna. But this was not the final blow. The enemy, after the death of Alaric, gave way, and a number of ephemeral emperors filled the Imperial throne of the West, from 425 to 476 A.D. These were Valentinian III., Maximus, Avitus, Majorian, Ricimer, Anthemius, Olybrius, Julius Nepos, Glycerius, and finally Augustulus Romulus, who occupied, in rapid succession, the chief power in the gradually crumbling empire of the West.

Coins in gold, silver, and copper, the latter of very wretched workmanship, mark the reigns of these last native rulers of Rome. Those of Romulus Augustulus, expelled by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, who was proclaimed King of Italy, are the most rare, and are marked in catalogues "as gold, rare in the fourth degree ; copper being even of the eighth degree of rarity," while no silver are known. The

conquest of Rome by Odoacer was followed by the establishment of a Gothic kingdom in Italy, which was firmly cemented and ably administered by Theodoric, the Ostrogoth, who subdued Odoacer, and who, emulating the manners and refinements of the emperors of the great epochs of Roman power, wished especially to do so in his coinage, as we learn from the records of his secretary, Cassiodorus, who makes Theodoric say, at a public distribution of money after the manner of the ancient liberalities, "With the assistance of coins you teach posterity the events of my reign." From this passage it might be imagined that he had caused the victories and conquests to be represented on his coins as on those of Trajan and other Roman emperors; but if such coins were issued in the reign of Theodoric, they have been destroyed or lost, for none have reached our time except wretchedly executed silver of small dimensions, and still more wretched copper of the smallest class.

Theodahatus, Athalaricus, Witiges, and other barbarian princes, now assumed the supreme power over the whole or different parts of Italy, issuing small copper coins of less than half the size of a modern farthing, and with no device beyond the name of the chief, and sometimes the title of *REX*.

Justinian, now firmly established in the East, determined to attempt the recovery of Italy, and, sending an army under the command of Belisarius in the year 536 A.D., defeated Witiges, and for a time held the whole of Italy in subjection; but at the same time Gaul was acknowledged an independent Frankish kingdom, under Childeric, the grandson of Clovis, to whom similar privileges had been granted by Anastasius, A.D. 510, though not ratified by treaty. This acknowledgment of the independence of Childeric included the power to coin money, and all other rights and immunities of an independent sovereign; while similar concessions were made to Amalric, the Gothic king of Spain. Britain had been given up even in the reign of Honorius, and the Saxons, at the time of which we are speaking, (say the end of the career of Witiges, 540 A.D.,) were firmly established in possession of that island, so that the series of ancient coinages in the West may be said to have ceased, and those of the modern kingdoms of Europe to have commenced about that time; or probably, the accurate time to commence the modern series is

the year 537 A.D., when the independence formerly conceded to Clovis, was finally acknowledged by treaty in the reign of Childeric, his grandson, with the privilege to coin money as before stated.

The coins of the Gothic princes of Italy are frequently found with the head of Justinian on one side and the name and title of the Gothic king by whom they were issued, on the reverse, as on those of Witiges and others. On those of Witiges the name and title stand D. N. WITIGES REX, within a small wreath of foliage. This, with the suppression of the late Roman form, the D. N. "Dominus Noster," became the simple style of the names and titles on all the coinages of the early kings of the different countries of modern Europe.

There are gold coins of the late Roman emperors of the West, even to Romulus Augustus; but of the Gothic kings only silver and copper are known, of which a list will be found in the Appendix, as well as of those of the Vandal princes, who conquered the Roman possessions in Africa.

COINS OF THE EMPERORS OF THE EAST, FROM THE SEPARATION OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN EMPIRES TO THE TIME OF THE TAKING OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 1453 BY MAHOMET II.

The coinage of the eastern empire after the death of Justinian, and commencing with the reign of Justin II. in 565 A.D., may be said to belong, strictly speaking, to modern history, as it extends to the recent date of 1453, when this last portion of the Roman world, or rather its capital, which had for some time been nearly all that remained of the Eastern empire, fell before the furious onslaught of the Turkish conqueror, Mahomed II.; but as the Byzantine coins are of a distinct class from those of the kingdoms of modern Europe, and closely allied to those of the lower Roman empire of the West, it appears better to allude to them here, before proceeding strictly to the modern portion of the subject.

The series of Greco-Roman emperors, from Anastasius, 518 A.D., to Constantine Paleologus, 1453, are only interrupted by the French emperors as they are termed, who held the city from 1205 to 1261 A.D., who occupied

but little more of the territory that then remained to the Greco-Roman empire, than the city of Constantinople and its immediate dependencies. These usurpers, Baldwin and his successors, had reduced Constantinople by means of the crusading armies of Europe ; but Michael VIII., Paleologus, who, with several predecessors, had made Nicea, in Bithynia, the seat of government during the French occupation of Constantinople, and coined money there, having re-conquered Constantinople, again established the seat of government in the ancient capital, and the coinage of the remaining emperors was minted there.

The monetary system of the Roman empire in the East appears to have undergone a thorough reform in the reign of Anastasius, and it is consequently with that emperor that De Sauley commences his study of the Byzantine series. Indeed, that period, when the Western empire was extinguished, while the Eastern portion still to a great extent remained intact, appears the proper one to commence the Eastern series of Roman coins as a separate series.

The gold money of Anastasius is the solidus and the triens, or third of the solidus ; which, in the countries of the



Coin of Anastasius I.

West, became known as Bezants or (Byzantiums). They formed the model of the gold triens of the Merovingian princes of France, the only sovereigns of the new barbaric kingdoms, with the exception of the Gothic princes of Spain, who issued gold money at that early period.

The copper also was reformed in the reign of Anastasius, and an attempt made to issue a large coinage similar to the

old Roman sestertius, as will be seen by the annexed engraving of a copper coin of this reign.

This copper coinage is considered to be a re-issue of the *follis** increased in size. The large M, the monetary index placed beneath the cross, is thought by some to be the Greek numeral 40, expressing the value of the piece as that of forty *noumia*; the CON is the abbreviation of Constantinople, and the other types are moneyer's marks. Money continued to be struck in several Greek cities in the reign of Phocas, such as Carthage, Nicomedia, Cyzicus, &c., but the workmanship is very barbarous. On the copper, the large M of the coinage of Anastasius and his immediate successors, disappears in the reign of Phocas, and is replaced by the Italic numerals *xxxx*. On the obverse of these coins the emperor holds a purse or scroll, and a cross.

The name and titles of the emperor are, at this period, still in Roman letters, and in succeeding reigns the large M reappears on the copper, and the letters expressing the place of mintage are also generally Greek, except those of the Imperial mint at Constantinople. The gold solidus and triens continue the best coins of the Eastern empire.

Eventually the Latin inscriptions become partially Greek and the titles also are Grecianised, as on the coins of Leo the Wise, on which the legend stands, LEOn EnXω EVSEbES bASILEVS ROMAIωN; on some LEOn En ΘEO bASILEVS ROMΕωN; and on others, IHVS XRISTV nICA, with the head of Christ.

On the reverse of one gold coin of this reign, 886 to 911, the head of the Virgin Mary appears, with MARIA, and M.R.—ΘΥ, which appears to be a strange jumble of Latin and Greek, both in letters and language, and seems to be intended for M(ate)R. Θ(η)Υ.

The emperor Andronicus, a son of Michael Paleologus, changed the type of the Byzantine gold, making the reverse represent a plan of Constantinople with its fortifications. In the centre of which a figure of the Virgin Mary is generally found.

On the obverse the emperor is seen kneeling to St. Michael. The titles of Basileus—autocrator, or despots—were, towards the close of the series, generally assumed instead of

* See next Chapter.

Cæsar or Augustus; and the coins engraved below will convey a good general idea of the style of types, and the treatment of the head of Christ, a frequent type on those coins.

The later inscriptions on this series of coins are in a strange jumble of Greek and Latin characters and terms, being sometimes all Greek.



Gold coin of Michal Ducas.

The last two emperors died bravely, as became the last representatives of the great Roman empire, defending the walls of Constantinople, and the last one has left coins; but the last of his line, Constantine Paleologus, foreseeing his inevitable doom, refused to exercise the privileges of sovereignty, except in dying as became an emperor, resisting to the death his relentless enemy.



Copper coin of Constantine XI.

A coin of Mahomet II., struck after the taking of Constantinople, appropriately closes the series of the Imperial coinage of the Eastern dominions of Rome.

The inscription—a strange mixture of Turkish and Greek, as those of the later Greek sovereigns had been of Greek and Latin, both in the letters and the language—stands, ΟΜ ΜΗΔΙΚΙΚ ΠΑΣΧ ΡΩΜΑΚ ΚΑΙ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΛΕΚ: (the sovereign

of all Greece and Anatolia, Mahomet). The coin is countermarked in Arabic characters.

A list of the Eastern emperors who coined money, with the comparative rarity of the coins, will be found in the Appendix.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ON THE WEIGHTS, METALS, VALUES, TYPES, INSCRIPTIONS, ETC., OF THE ROMAN COINAGE.

THE WEIGHTS, VALUES, AND DENOMINATIONS OF ROMAN METALS, COPPER OR BRONZE.

I HAVE endeavoured to trace, in my article on first Roman copper money, its origin, devices, &c.; it remains, therefore, in this place, only to sum up, in few words, the principal points connected with the adoption of copper as the standard of the Roman coinage. It appears from many detached passages of ancient authors, that the early people of Italy (the Romans among the number) had, like other races in a primitive or barbarous state, used pieces of wood, leather, or shells, as a sort of money. We find the next step to be the adoption of pieces of metal passed by *weight*, and with the Romans this metal appears to have been *copper*,* which must have been abundant in Italy and Sicily, as its export from those countries is even mentioned by Homer, while copper mines exist at the present day in the neighbourhood of Mount *Ætna*, which till very lately were still worked. Some confusion exists with respect to the Roman copper coinage, in regard to values, sizes, weights, &c., &c., partly in consequence of the undefined terms, *brass*, *copper*, and *bronze*. What the ancients called *orichalcum*, was similar to the mixed metal now termed *bronze*. *Æs*, the term from which the name of the first Roman coin was derived, was given to the mixed metal of which these coins were formed. The modern Italian term, *ottone*, *rame*, the French *airain*, and the English *brass*, have been long used to express this metal, but are all incorrect, *brass* being composed of copper and

* Not, as among the Greeks, silver.

tin. As no tin is contained in the Roman *Æs*, *bronze* is now the term generally given by numismatists to this metal, brass being incorrect, as applied to it; and as regards Roman coins, Dr. W. Smith formally recommends the term *bronze*, instead of brass, in order to prevent confusion.*

The ancients were acquainted with several distinct mixtures or bronzes; there were the *Æs Corinthiacum*, the *Æs Delicum*, the *Æs Æginiticum*, the *Æs Hepotizon*, and many others. Most of these were considered by the ancients, as appears from Procopius, much more valuable than the red or Cyprian copper (*Æs Cyprium*), and he goes so far as to say, speaking of a statue of Justinian, that “*bronze*, inferior in colour to gold, is almost equal in value to silver.” But this is strangely at variance with the fact, that four *sestertii*, which are nearly always of the yellow copper, and weighing each one ounce and a half, were only equal to a silver *denarius* weighing fifty-eight grains. It is, however, maintained by modern authorities upon the subject, that yellow copper (which with the Romans was a natural product), being a rare and singular combination of *copper* with *Lapis calaminaris*, was of twice the value of the red copper; and hence they infer that the yellow and red copper coinages were kept as separate as those of gold and silver; and it is stated that pieces of the same size, the *assarius*, or third copper, for instance, which was always coined in red copper, are—if in yellow copper, or brass as it is commonly termed—not *assaria* but *dupondii*,† in other words, of double the value of the red copper pieces. It is stated, also, that they are of finer workmanship than the red copper *assarius*, and thus it would appear that the *sestertius*, or quarter *denarius*,

* It is still, however, the custom of many numismatists to term this metal brass, and term the *sestertius* first brass, &c. &c., but recent investigations appear to show that the term *bronze* is more appropriate.

† The best authority upon this point, except the monuments themselves, is the passage of Pliny, in which he says, “The greatest glory of bronze is now due to the Marian, also called that of Cordova: this, after the Livinian, most absorbs the *lapis calaminaris*, and intimates the goodness of native *orichalcum* in our *sestertii* and *dupondii*, the ases being contented with their own Cyprian copper.” The Livian mine here mentioned is thought to have received its name from Livia, the wife of Augustus, and those of her coins of the beautiful yellow bronze are probably of that mine. The Cordova mines were early worked by the Romans.

and the half sertertius, or dupondius, and the assarius, or As, which are technically termed the first, second, and third brass, must receive their names, not by their size, but by their metal. The imperial *As*, or assarius (the third bronze), is said to have been invariably made of red copper till Gallienus, after which it was made of the yellow copper. At which time it weighed only one-eighth of an ounce.

The first step of the Romans towards a coinage appears to have been the adoption of the libra, or pound, as the standard weight of their copper pieces; which pound appears, according to Mr. Hussey, to have corresponded to about eleven ounces and three-quarters *avoidupois*.* A piece of copper adjusted to this weight was called an *ÆS* or *AS*, a term which afterwards was used either to express the coin, a *pound weight*, or the material, *bronze*. It appears also that a *foot measure* received the same name, holding the same standard relation to other measures, as the pound did to other weights. The first pieces, which were no doubt square, were without impress, and it is recorded that Servius Tullius first added the impress of an ox, sheep, or swine.† Square pieces, bearing such types, but still passing by weight, were in use till about the time when the Romans, after the conquest of the Greek cities of the south of Italy, copied the style of their coinage, giving to their unwieldy copper ingots the circular form of Greek coins, and at which period the types were changed, and the *As* was divided into the following parts:—

1st. The *As* or unit, which was distinguished by the head of Janus on the obverse, and on the reverse by the prow of a ship, and the mark *L* or *I*, for one pound.

2nd. The *Semis* (half the *As*), with the head of Jupiter, and the mark *S*, for *Semis*, half.

3rd. The *Triens* (one-third of the *As*), with the head of Minerva, and four globules, to mark the number of ounces.

* It seems probable that both the name of the weight, and the uncial coinage, may have been derived from Sicily. The Roman libra, and the Sicilian *litra*, having many points of analogy: and there are early copper pieces of Syracuse, bearing a head of Minerva, that have a strong resemblance to this class of money, on which the Sicilians, as well as the Romans, used dots to mark the weight; and the Sicilian names, *trixas*, *dixas*, &c., further support the analogy, the *trixas* of Sicily corresponding to the *teruncius* of the Romans.

† See page 255.

4th. The Quadrans (one-fourth of the As), with the head of Hercules, and three globules, for three ounces.

5th. The Sextans (one-sixth of the As), with the head of Mercury, with two globules for two ounces.

6th. The Uncia (one-twelfth), with the head of Minerva, or Rome, and one globule, for one ounce.

There was also the Semuncia, or half-ounce.

All these pieces have the national device, of the prow of a ship, for reverse. Some of the obverses have the marks of quantity as well as the reverses, but not always, as the club sometimes occupies their place under the head of Hercules on the quadrans. When the As was reduced in weight, pieces were struck called dussis, or dupondius, tressis, quadrassis, and decussis, which were pieces of two, three, four, and ten As's, and it is said that these pieces, up to centusses, one hundred As's, were coined, though none have as yet been discovered. There was also the deunx, of eleven ounces; dodrans, of nine ounces; septunx, of seven ounces; and quincunx, of five ounces.

The As appears to have gradually decreased from its original weight of one pound, at the following periods: *— About 300 B.C. it weighed only ten ounces; about 290, eight ounces; about 280, six ounces; about 270 four ounces; about 260 two ounces; and about 175 B.C. it was reduced by the Papyrian law to half an ounce, when it was sometimes termed a *libella*. These dates are not all fully to be depended on, but coins exist in great numbers of the As and its parts of all intermediate weights between the highest and the lowest, except those of the full pound, none of which have reached us, the heaviest being about nine and a half ounces. The pieces of the heavier period were most probably of the square or ingot form.

THE SESTERTIUS, OR FIRST BRONZE.

Sestertius is a term originally belonging to the Roman silver coinage, in which series it was a quarter of the denarius; but the silver coins of this small size being found incon-

* Ascertained, by comparison of the records of Pliny and other authors, with the apparent date of the coins themselves, from workmanship, &c. &c.

venient, no doubt suggested the idea of coining it in copper. In this metal, as in silver, it represented two and a half Ases, as its name imports, being an abbreviation of *semistercius*, that is, *two* and half the *third*, the word *two* being understood. It is in writing, expressed by the symbol II. S., or HS., both of which represents two-and-a-half, being II. in Roman numerals, and S, for *semis* (half); sometimes it is found as LLS, which is *libra libra semis* (two pounds and a half); *pondus* was a hundred weight; *sestertium pondus*, two hundred weight and a half. When the denarius was declared worth sixteen Ases, instead of ten, then the sestertius became worth *four* ases, but still retained its original name. After the general acceptance of the sestertius as the standard copper coin, and consequently the standard national coin, as the Roman currency was founded upon a copper standard; the Romans made all their calculations in *sestertii*, and not, as might be supposed, in the principal silver coin, the denarius.

The manner of expressing different sums in *sestertii* was rather complicated, but which, by reference to ancient authorities, we find thus explained—

When *sestertius* is in the masculine, as *trecenti sestertii*, it expresses directly the number named—300 sesterces.

If in the neuter gender and plural number, as *trecenta sestertia*, the number must be multiplied by 1000, making 300,000 sesterces.

If the word *sestertius* is in the neuter gender of the singular number, and preceded by an adverb ending in *ies*, as *decies sestertium*, then the number must be multiplied by 100,000, making the ten sesterces into a million.

In writing, such amounts were thus expressed—IIS. *trecenti*, IIS. *trecenta*, IIS *decies*; but if the number of sesterces was only expressed by Roman numerals, it became often difficult to guess the number meant. If, for example, we find IIS. CCC., one may read it either as *sestertii trecenti*, *sestertia trecenta*, or *sestertium trecenties*; and upon this variety of meaning was grounded the fraud by which the Emperor Tiberius obtained from Galba a large sum, in the following manner:—Livia, the wife of Augustus, wrote in her will, “Galba shall receive IIS. D.” by which she intended IIS. *quingenties*; but her son and heir, Tiberius,

chose to read it “*sestertia quingena*,” giving to Galba only 500,000 sesterces, instead of fifty millions.

The absolute ancient value of the sestertius cannot be accurately ascertained, as we do not strictly know the relative value of copper to silver and silver to gold in those times; but, says Eckhel, we can come to its approximate value in relation to the modern value of silver. As a denarius is worth 16 Austrian kreutzers, so, as a sestertius is the fourth part, it is worth 4 kreutzers—rather more than twopence English. By this valuation we can sufficiently understand the value of different sums we find occasionally named in ancient authorities, as when Gellius says that “Alexander’s horse, Bucephalus, cost *sestertia trecenta duodecim*,” or when Suetonius says of Julius Cæsar, that “he bought a pearle for *sexages sestertium*,” or when Tacitus says of Nero, that “he had given in presents, *bis et vicies millies sestertium*.”

SECOND AND THIRD BRONZE.

The second and third bronze as they are termed, are rather parts of the *As* than of the sestertius; but this is a point to which archæologists have not given much attention. It appears to stand thus:—The sestertius was originally 2 *ases* and a-half, but when reckoned as a quarter denarius it became worth four *ases*; the second bronze, which was called the *dupondius*, or double *as*, was really founded upon the true existing value of two *ases* of copper, and was therefore, though in fact founded upon a different standard, exactly half the sestertius. The third brass was called the *Assarius*, an ancient name of the *As*.* The *assarius* was, therefore, half the *dupondius*, so that the second and third bronze were, though in fact reduced forms of the double and single *as*, the half and the quarter of the sestertius. Even during the reigns of the early emperors a minute copper coinage existed, the pieces of which are by some termed *minimi*, but they were, doubtless, more strictly speaking, *unciae*, or twelfth parts of the *as*. In addition to the new forms of the *dupondius* and the *assarius*, the *As*

* In Greek called *Assarion*. At the time of its introduction the Roman *Assarius* was worth half a Greek obolus.

itself, with its ancient types, was still coined during the reigns of Nero and Domitian, at the reduced weight of half an ounce, the *unciae*, then called *minimi*, as I have stated, being only the twenty-fourth part of an ounce.

The sestertius sustained no material decrease in weight till the reign of S. Severus, when it was coined one-third lighter; it was still further reduced in the time of Trajanus Decius, but who at the same time, as if wishing to preserve the noble dimension of the early sestertian coinage, coined double-double sestertii, or quinarii, which were about the size of the sestertii of the first twelve Cæsars. From the time of Trebonius Gallus, to Gallienus, when the first bronze or sestertius, in its original form ceases, the sestertius does not weigh above one-third of an ounce.

After Dioclesian even the second bronze was no longer coined, and the third was diminished to the twentieth part of an ounce, only twenty-four grains. But this emperor, having restored the purity of the silver coinage of denarii, established a new copper coin, the *follis*, of somewhat more than half an ounce in weight. Constantine reformed this coinage, issuing the *follis* of half an ounce exactly, twenty-four of them going to his silver coin called the *milliarenis*. The word *follis* signifies a *purse*, in which sense we find it sometimes mentioned in Byzantine history. Dioclesian's *follis*, from his time till shortly after Constantine, occupied the place of the departed second bronze, but then disappeared in its turn. After Julian, the last of the family of Constantine, even the third bronze is no longer found, and a reduced form of the *follis* of Dioclesian becomes merged in other small coins. The small copper coin of the last emperors was the *lepton*, a small piece of twenty grains, by some thought to be the *uncia*, or *minimus*, of the early emperors; but it is, in fact, the extreme point of reduction of the Imperial assarius. It forms the principal copper currency after Julian, and there was also the *noumia*,* of only ten grains; the sestertius had long disappeared. After this period little or no silver or gold was coined in the Western portion of the empire; so that a fraction of the As, the first grand coin of the Herculean infancy of the great republic,

* But few of these small pieces are found; for their comparative rarity, see Appendix.

was in the degenerate forms of the lepton and noumia, the last money of the expiring Empire. In the East, however, an attempt was made to restore a large copper coinage—a fact I have referred to in the chapter on the Byzantine coinage. This coinage appears to be the follis in an increased size, and the M which forms its type is thought by some to be the Greek numeral forty, expressing its value as that of forty *noumia*.

METALS.—ROMAN SILVER, ITS WEIGHTS, VALUES, AND DENOMINATIONS.

The first silver bearing Roman types were in fact Greek drachmæ; but these pieces coined with Roman types by newly subjected Greek states in the south of Italy disappeared after the issue of the national denarius. It was not, however, till the conquest of Tarentum, about 281 b.c., that the Romans acquired sufficient wealth of silver to adopt an extensive silver coinage of their own. At that time the As was reduced to such a scale of weights and values as rendered its parts not very dissimilar to the copper money used as small change for silver among the Greek states of southern Italy. This change in the copper coinage, about the time of the adoption of silver, appears to have been effected in the following manner. The vast influx of foreign silver coin caused an apparent rise in the value of produce—that is to say, for instance, a portion of wheat which could previously be obtained for a piece of copper, could now only be obtained for one of silver, so that a money of copper of large dimensions became useless, and a national coinage of silver was consequently introduced.

The Denarius was first coined by the Romans of the value of ten Ases; from which it received its name (which means *ten bronzes*).* As the As decreased in weight while the denarius continued to retain more nearly its original dimensions, sixteen Assaria or Ases were, in the time of Augustus, ordered to go to the silver denarius. The denarius, like the victoriatus which had preceded it, and which was in fact a Greek drachma, was also known as a *quadri-*

* The term denarius is from *Denaeris*; there is also the term milleaeris and deciesaeris, respectively 10,000 and 100,000 Ases.

gatus, from its car with four horses, or *quadriga*, and the *quinarius* or half *sestertius* as a *bigatus*, from the two-horse car, which formed its chief type. The denarius eventually decreased in weight, but originally eighty-four were coined out of a pound of silver. Its individual weight about the beginning of the Empire was about sixty grains, and towards the middle of the Imperial period about fifty-eight grains, making it worth eightpence-half-penny of our money at the first period, and seven-pence-halfpenny at the second. The parts of the denarius mentioned by historians are the following, though I have seen none but the *quinarius* or half.

| | In our money. | Pence. | Farthings. |
|------------|---------------|--------|------------|
| Teruncius | . | . | 3·3125 |
| Sembella | . | . | 1·0625 |
| Libella | . | . | 2·125 |
| Sestertius | . | 2 | 0·5 |
| Quinarius | . | 4 | 1 |
| Denarius | . | 8 | 2 |

The weight of the denarius went on gradually decreasing, and in the time of Caracalla it was struck of two sizes, the largest being called an *argenteus*, the smaller one a *minutus*, which last appears to have been the old denarius reduced, whilst the former was a new coin.

About the time of Valerian and Gallienus, we find such coins mentioned as the *denarii æris* (copper denarii); of these there were two sizes, one being of the usual (nominal) value of sixteen *assaria*, or four *sestertii*; the other being declared worth twenty-four *assaria*. Examples of these coins exist in modern cabinets. Some class them with silver, as they bear the name of a silver coin, and are, in fact, washed over with tin or silver, or made of a combination of base metals. Of base money of this description we have many modern examples—the ten-centime piece of Napoleon, for instance, being of copper washed with silver; and a little farther back the shillings of our Henry VIII., which, issued by the mint at 12*d.*, were eventually called in at 4*½d.*. Some of the base shillings issued by Edward VI. were three-fourths alloy, and were called in during the reign of Elizabeth at 2*½d.*, realising a very good profit to the Crown, but by means that can scarcely be called respectable. The base shillings of

Henry VIII. had a full face of the king, a very good likeness, but the end of the nose, being the most prominent part of the coin, soon began to show the base metal; and from this circumstance he received his well-known soubriquet, "copper nose." All these were pretended silver coins; while the billon money, or black money, of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, forms a close parallel to bronze denarii of the Roman emperors.

Goertz, minister of Charles XII. of Sweden, made a trial of base money. He thought, like many finance ministers of his time, that a debasement of the currency was a panacea for financial distress; but instead of paper, or adulterated silver, he endeavoured to give a higher and fictitious value to copper, and to these new copper coins, which were to pass for more than their intrinsic value, he sought to give importance by naming them after classical divinities. There was the Jupiter, the Saturn, &c. &c. But eventually the unhappy minister paid the penalty of his experiment with his life.

Under Gallienus the *argenteus* eventually took the place of the denarius, but its name still lingered about the principal silver money. At a late period it was worth sixty of the small copper of the last emperors (*assaria*). Constantine introduced the *milliarensis* (or *thousander* as Pinkerton terms it, in consequence of a thousand of them going to the pound weight), these he caused to pass for twenty-four of the brass coin of Dioclesian, called the *follis*. The term *follis*, given to his new copper coin by Dioclesian, was also applied to silver in the time of Constantine, and the *follis*, or purse of silver, then meant 250 *milliarenses*, just as *sestertium* meant 250 denarii, equal, as previously stated,* to 1000 *sestertii*. This mode of calculation, and the term (purse), is preserved even to the present day in Constantinople and the Turkish states, where they still occasionally compute values by *purses*, in the mode established in the time of Constantine. Denarii, under various names, but of continually decreasing weight, were struck till the time of the Eastern emperor Heraclius, at which time they only weighed ten grains; so that this silver coin, originating in the republic at the weight of ninety grains, being in the reign of Augustus

* See article on Roman copper.

sixty, and in the mid-empire fifty-eight, was eventually reduced to ten. It is the parent not only of the French *denier*, but also of the Anglo-Saxon silver penny, which at its best time weighed twenty-four grains, and which preserves to this day the initial of the name of its parent in the D. which distinguishes it in our £ s. d.

METALS.—ROMAN GOLD—ITS WEIGHTS, VALUES, AND DENOMINATIONS.

The first gold coinage in Rome, according to Pliny, was in the year 207 B.C. He must have alluded to the scrupular coinage, which lasted but for a short time. The coins, as previously described and engraved at a previous page, are of beautiful Greek art, and are very rare.* The aureus was the first truly national gold coin of the Romans; at first they were made at the rate of forty out of the pound weight of gold, about 130 grains to each piece. The value of the aureus of the reign of Claudius was (its weight being then 120 grains) about £1 1s. 1d. of our money; but according to the relative values of gold and silver in Rome, where it passed for twenty-five denarii, it was only worth 17s. 8½d. of our money, the value of gold at that time being about twelve times greater than silver.

Alexander Severus coined pieces of one-half and one-third of the aureus, called *semisses* and *tremisses*.

At the time of Constantine the principal gold piece was called the solidus. These new aurei of Constantine were seventy-two the pound weight of gold, at which standard they remained till the end of the Eastern empire; and in later times were known in Western Europe as *Bezants* (Byzantiums) as coming from Constantinople. No other European gold coin existing at that time except the gold *triens* of the Merovingian princes of Gaul, and the Gothic kings of Spain.

* This gold has the head of Mars on the obverse, and an eagle on the reverse, and it is marked with the numerals XX., which confirm Pliny's account that it went for twenty sesterces (or quarter denarii). There is also the double, marked XXXX., and the treble, marked Ψ X.

TYPES OF THE ROMAN COINAGE.

In speaking of the types of the Greek coinage, I thought it necessary to give a short introduction to the subject, in the form of a few observations on their original religious character; I intend to pursue the same course in speaking of Roman types, of which the most striking feature is the *dual* or twofold character of the principal emblems, especially that of Janus. This idea, or myth, appears to be founded on that of antagonist powers, producing the fruitfulness of all things, as light and darkness, youth and age, male and female, &c. The myth of all germinating powers being dual or double, is reproduced in a number of forms by the ancients; we even find the four elements added to the double nature of Janus, under the figure of the four-fronted Janus, or Quadrifons. The Penates, or household gods, were also a dual or double myth.

The *Dioscuri*, or *Castor* and *Pollux*, the hero twins, who are accompanied by two stars, generally placed above the heads,* to denote their celestial influence, were one of the earliest and most favourite types of the Roman coinage; they are a form of the dual myth, representing perhaps youth and courage. *Castor* and *Pollux* were the sons of *Jupiter* and *Leda*, and the birth of the twins in an egg is the reason of representing them in the peculiar cap which they always wear, evidently the half of an egg-shell. *Castor* shared with *Pollux* the immortality conferred upon him by *Jupiter*, so that they lived and died alternately. The term *Dioscuri* expresses "Sons of *Jupiter*." Occasionally their heads only are represented, as two profiles joined at the back, with a star over each.

Whether the double heads on the early Roman gold and silver are *Janus* young, or *Castor* and *Pollux*, or the youthful *Jupiter* worshipped at *Anxur*, is doubtful; they, however, have no stars, which nearly always accompany *Castor* and *Pollux*, who were, according to the fable, transformed into stars, in which character they occupy a place among the

* Sometimes they each wear a cap surmounted by a star, and sometimes they are symbolised by these caps alone.

signs of the zodiac; nevertheless, they sometimes appear on the coins without the usual accompaniment of the two stars. Of the types founded upon the fable of the Dioscuri, there are, as I have said in another place, several; there is a reverse of the Posthumian family, with three horsemen galloping over an enemy on foot, the caps of the Dioscuri flying before them, signifying the irresistible charge of the Roman cavalry, when associated with their aid.* When riding at full gallop with levelled spears, they are supposed to be in the act of charging in the battle near Lake Regillus; when represented on prancing horses in different directions, they are triumphing after the victory;† when watering their horses at the fountain near the Temple of Vesta, by moonlight, they illustrate another part of the elegant fable related by Dionysius of Halicarnassus; this subject is found on an interesting early denarius of the family series (see article on the Family Coins).

On the early Roman As we sometimes find a double head, formed of Janus and Jupiter joined, the As being the complete or dual form of the Roman measure of value, whilst on the Semis, or half As, we have the head of Jupiter alone, as denoting an incomplete instead of a perfect unity, the *double-unity* alone being complete. The myth of Romulus and Remus beneath the wolf is another form of this myth, which we find placed on the coins of other ancient nations than the Roman. Another form of this device is the head of the two-fronted Janus beneath the ram. Matter and motion form an essential figure of duality, expressing the principle, that the earth standing still would revert to Chaos; a form of duality which we find personified by the Earth and Mercury, in whom motion is typified by the winged helmet or cap. These combinations are generally accompanied by some emblem of germination, such as a plant shooting up, or a young branch budding into leaf, &c. The sacredness of these emblems is sometimes denoted by special emblems of a divine power, such as a lance, which represents the Roman Mars (Quirinus);‡ sometimes we have a two-headed axe, the axe

* See passage in Florus, "Apud Regilli lacum dimicatur *commilitonibus deis*."—Lib. I., chap. 2.

† See woodcut at page 139.

‡ See Michelet, "La Republique Romaine."

being a well-known emblem of divinity in the early hieroglyphic writing of the Egyptians, where the idea of God was expressed by an axe, an idea to which the Italic symbolism gave a dual character. In the sacred writings of the Israelites we find a flaming or *two-edged* sword similarly expressing the idea of divine power. The myths of the Romans were nearly all imported, and modified to suit the peculiar nature of the country, and the genius of the people.* In the island of Tenedos two sacred axes were objects of worship, and on their coins we find the double-headed Janus or Jupiter, while on the reverse of the same coins a double-headed axe is found. The Roman *cult* of Mutunus, a name under which they worshipped the garden god, or god of fruitfulness, was derived from Lampsacus, the principal seat of this worship. But it is impossible in the space of this small volume to attempt the dissection of the pages, nay volumes, weary volumes, that laborious investigators have printed on the myths, or religious doctrines, of ancient nations: suffice it to say, that even on the coins of some of the later Roman emperors, this idea of duality is still found as an emblem implying mysterious connections, such as body and spirit, humanity and divinity, or some other such combination. On a coin of the Emperor Commodus, for instance, a head of this description is found, which M. Le Normand describes as Janus, but if so, it is evidently Janus in the features of the emperor, as we find Hercules represented on the coins of Alexander the Great, &c.: it appears more probable, however, that it refers to the deification of the emperor, the head, on one side, representing the features of Jupiter, on the other, those of Commodus,—that is, on one side divinity, and on the other imperial power. As no person, except when deified, could be placed upon the public coins (*sacra moneta*), this would appear an ingenious manner of expressing the idea of deification, through the medium of one of the most ancient and sacred myths of the national religion. Among the myths of a dual, or double, or antagonistic form, that of Hermaphrodite is not the least singular.

The early republican money long preserved the antique

* See Michelet, "La République Romaine."

Italic myth of dual character, either in the form of Janus, or the Dioscuri; but both these eventually gave way, or became secondary, to types connected with the national triumphs; first, in republican times, to such as were connected with the families holding office in the public mint, and afterwards to the personal triumphs, real or assumed, of the emperors. The series of coins which were at one time termed *consular*, and thought to be issued by successive consuls, are now known to bear, not the name of the consuls, but those of the monetary triumviri * of their time.

From the foregoing remarks it will be perceived that the first Roman types were of a mythic or religious character, like those of the Greeks; and that in the series of types of the "family coins," † an original and truly national and historical class of types begins to appear, which was carried out with greater effect on the superb copper coinage of the empire. The types of the imperial coinage of Rome form at once the most striking, most interesting, and most historically valuable series of types ever engraved on a national coinage. I had almost added the most beautiful, which might also be said, but for the exquisite art with which the Greeks found means to invest. with exquisite symmetry, even a dolphin, or vine leaf.

A volume has yet to be produced, arranging chronologically all the most beautiful types found on Roman coins, with suitable explanatory descriptions; but I have only space to allude here to a few of the most striking of these types, and in that I shall not attempt chronological order, as occupying too much space, but merely attempt to show the general principles upon which they were adopted. Some of the most interesting are those recording such well-known historical events as that celebrated on the coins of Vespasian and Titus, which bear the inscription *Judaea Capta*, as described in the chapter on the imperial copper, or, the conquest of Egypt, of Dacia, of Parthia, &c., which are recorded on the Roman coinage in a similar manner to that of Judaea. Equally interesting are the records of public buildings now

* The monetary triumvirs were three associated mint-masters, who directed the operations respectively of the gold, the silver, and the copper coinage.

† See coins of the Roman Republic.

no longer in existence, the appearance of which has been preserved on this interesting series of coins. The manner in which qualities, virtues, privileges, &c., are represented, such as Piety, Beneficence, Liberty, &c., is also highly characteristic and pictorial, as the following few examples will testify.

Pax, or Peace holds an olive-branch, and a horn of plenty; or sometimes, is beautifully expressed by a similar figure extinguishing the torch of war, against a pile of arms.

Providentia—is a figure holding a wand or rod of protection over a globe, and bearing a horn of plenty, &c. Sometimes the gate of a Praetorian camp has a star over it, symbolising the protection of Heaven, *providentia* being the inscription.

Pietas, (piety)—is an exquisite figure, full of expression, in the act of sacrificing at an altar. On other coins pontifical instruments of sacrifice alone represent Piety.

Fecunditas, (fruitfulness)—is a finely-designed female figure, surrounded by children.

Aequitas, the equity type, is a figure with a horn of plenty in one hand, and a pair of scales in the other; expressing, very ingeniously, that the distribution of public protection is to be awarded by the scales of justice.

Clemency, is a favourite type, equally well expressed; and also *Concord*, which is expressed by two figures joining hands.

A number of other sentiments and moral virtues, too numerous to mention, are expressed with equal felicity, and accompanied by concise and appropriate inscriptions; in fact, examples of this kind might be multiplied *ad infinitum*; but I must proceed at once to give a selection of Roman types, of different character.

Conservator Augusti. (the preserver of the emperor.) The types accompanying this inscription are various; on a coin of Elagabalus, the stone god, *El Gabal*, guarded by an eagle, is drawn in a quadriga, above which is a star, indicating the celestial origin of the protective power. Sometimes a figure of Jupiter is the principal object; beneath whose extended arm is a small figure of the emperor.

The *Decursio* type, (literally *course* or *excursion*.) alludes to a military expedition, and represents, the emperor

on horseback, armed, and accompanied by one or more attendants.

Concordia Militum (the concord of the soldiers), is represented by a female holding two standards, or sometimes by two clasped hands only.

The *Adlocutio* type represents the emperor addressing the legions.

The *Adventus* type (the coming of the emperor), is generally an equestrian figure of the emperor represented in various ways; sometimes with a lance turned downward in token of cessation of hostilities, after victories, the other hand stretched forward with an amicable and protective action. The emperor is sometimes accompanied by a female figure bearing a cornucopiae, expressing that he not only comes accompanied by victory and peace, but also by beneficence and plenty.

Fides Militum, alludes to the fidelity of the soldiers, and is ingeniously expressed in various ways.

Genius Exercitus, the genius of the army, and *Genio Populi Romani*, are also neatly expressed by appropriate figures and symbols.

Moneta, the goddess superintending the public coinage holds a horn of plenty and a pair of scales, beneath which is a heap of coin or metal. On later coins three such figures are sometimes represented, as presiding over the three metals, copper, silver, and gold; as did the three chiefs of the mint, the *triumviri monetales*.

Rector Orbis (the governor of the earth): beneath this inscription the Roman emperor is represented holding the globe in his hand.

Fortune, is accompanied by the prow of a vessel, or an oar, and bears a cornucopiae; she is also represented in other manners.

The different types on coins struck in commemoration of emperors or empresses are very various. On some, a statue of the deceased is borne in a magnificent biga or quadriga. Claudius ordered that there should be a quadriga drawn by elephants in the funeral procession of his grandmother Livia. On other coins is a tomb, the door of which is partially open, as just having received another tenant; sometimes the type is a magnificent funereal pile.

The *Apotheosis* types are also various : sometimes we see an empress borne to heaven by an eagle, the bird of Jupiter, as in the case of those struck by Hadrian in commemoration of Sabina ; sometimes the figure of the deceased empress appears in a car drawn by peacocks, symbolic of the protection of Juno.

The *Annona* type appears on coins struck on the periodical distribution of corn and other similar occasions ; it is generally a female figure, holding a cornucopiae, and ears of corn. Other types of a similar class record the periods of celebrated national games. Both these types are frequent, and form curious records of the craving of the Roman populace for “*panem et Circenses*” (bread and games of the circus), which was frequently their only cry in seditious risings.

Libertas, liberty, is a female figure holding the cap of Liberty and a sword.

Liberalitas : this inscription is accompanied generally by the representation of the emperor in the act of distributing the periodical liberalities, a sort of maundy money upon a large scale.

Britannia : the so-called Britannia, on Roman coins, beneath the inscription BRITANNIA, is not Britannia, but the goddess *Roma*, seated on a rock symbolising the subjected province. A similar figure appears on coins recording other conquests.

Securitas Reipublicæ, is represented by a bull, as one of the symbols of Italy, with two stars above, most probably those of the Dioscuri.

Victoria : the figure of Victory is very variously and beautifully represented, sometimes holding trophies of arms, or standards, or erecting a trophy, or drawn in a triumphal quadriga, or holding laurel crowns, &c.

Vota Publica, a public offering or sacrifice, represented by a very pictorial group, in the act of sacrificing.

On late coins, after Constantine, the initials of Christ are the most conspicuous type.*

Roma Resurges, on the coins of some of the late emperors, expresses that Rome shall recover her ancient glory, by

* See reign of Constantine in coinage of Roman empire.

means of the emperor, whose figure, under the protection of Minerva, raises up the fallen figure of Rome.

Not the least interesting of Roman types are the portraits of the emperors, empresses, and other members of the imperial family; the whole series including above three hundred authentic portraits, the great majority of them being of fine and highly characteristic execution.

Such are a few of the types found on the noble series of Roman imperial coins; but the present list can but suggest the great variety and number of these interesting records of the great career of Rome; for a collection of the whole of the types, even of the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian, would half fill my volume.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE ROMAN COINAGE.

The inscriptions of Roman coins are more interesting than those of the Greek series, inasmuch as they are not confined to the name of a town, a magistrate, a prince, or the inflated titles of the latter, found upon the later series of Greek regal coins, but refer to a great variety of subjects connected with the government of the Roman empire, its historical events, &c. Some of the elder numismatists, not content with these legitimate sources of interest, sought further excitement in "blundered" inscriptions, or partially obliterated ones, which they prized as greater *rarities* than perfect coins; seeking to give overstrained interpretations to such accidental mistakes, many of which were ridiculous enough. On a coin of Carausius, for instance, it was thought that the name of his wife had been discovered, the inscription being made out, "F. Oriuna Aug.," while the simple fact is that a crack in the coin separated the F from the rest of the word, and an imperfect T was converted into an I to aid the supposed discovery; the real inscription being FORTVNA AVG(usti), the fortune of Augustus, a very common inscription on late Roman coins. Another similar example is of one of the common coins of Faustina, on which the name was blundered as SOVSTI, instead of

* Inscriptions, blundered by the die engraver, are frequently found both on the coins of classical antiquity, and of the middle ages.

Fausti, a usual abbreviation. But SOVSTI afforded the German cognoscenti an excellent opportunity for racking their brains in a delightful agony of doubts and absurd suppositions respecting its interpretation, until Klotz ridiculed them out of their learned investigations by proposing the following satirical interpretation: "Sine Omne Utilitate Sectamini Tanti Ineptias." Such a morbid kind of enthusiasm in this delightful science is much less common now; but still, in this, as in other branches of archæology, things possessing no value but that of rarity, are sometimes more highly prized than those having real interest and real beauty to give them a lasting and legitimate value.

In the republican period it has been shown that the monetary inscriptions of the Romans were at first very brief, the earliest being merely the name of the city, ROMA. To this was eventually added the name of the mint-master by whom the coin was struck, and eventually the name also of any one of his ancestors, whose deeds, if of a national character, he appears to have had the right of placing upon the coinage as types. About the time of Sulla, the names of eminent living personages, not connected with the mint, were placed upon the coinage—a custom which continued to the end of the republic.*

Of the various kinds of inscriptions which distinguish the coins of the empire, those relating to the titles of the emperor ought perhaps to be mentioned first, as being most common. Augustus, when he permanently adopted the title of Imperator, affected to receive it only for a certain period, at the end of which it was to be renewed or withheld by the senate, this renewal being well understood to be merely ceremonial. This form was long continued, and accounts for the inscriptions IMP(erator) II. or III., as imperator, for the second or third time, &c. The title of Augustus, which he assumed, became greater than that of imperator and was frequently used without the former title; it is almost invariably expressed by AVG., though sometimes by A alone. AVG. on the coins of Antony, before the title of Augustus was established, expresses Augur, an office held by that triumvir. AVGGG. is found on coins of associated emperors,

expressing three Augustuses, as CC express two Cæsars. On some of the coins of the sons of Constantine we find the Greek title ΒΑΣΙΛΕΤΣ (king), assumed in addition to that of Augustus.

During the empire the consulate was an office of mere form, accepted by wealthy citizens for the sake of the inaugural procession, and other empty pageantries connected with it; but it was continued to the end of the empire, consuls being elected every year, as in the time of the Republic, of whom an interesting list of names has been preserved by historians, with scarcely a single omission. The emperor himself was frequently one of these honorary consuls, and we generally find the number of times of his consulship recorded on the coinage, as COS. I., or VIII., or X., as the case might be. Proconsul is generally expressed by PROC. The office of tribune, or as it was termed in imperial times, the "tribunitian power," was also conferred on the emperors; for few of the ancient republican offices were obliterated during the empire, but superadded to the dignity of the emperor. The investiture with the tribunitian power was renewed periodically, like that of imperator, but more frequently and regularly, and is generally expressed by the letters TRIB(unitia) POT(estate), or TR. P., or sometimes only T. P., generally with the numerals I. II. or X., as the case required.

Pontifex Maximus, or high pontiff, was another of the important public offices, and is one which has even outlived the empire, the title being found at the present day on the coins of the Popes,* who succeeded the Emperors in the sovereignty of the eternal city. Pontifex Maximus, is generally abbreviated as PONT. MAX., or P. M. All these titles are found together in the following inscription on a coin of Claudius, thus written:—TI(berius) CLAVD(ius) CAESAR AVG(ustus) P(ontifex) M(aximus) TR(ibunitia) P(otestate) VI (for sextum) IMP(erator) XI (for undecimum); which may be Englished, Tiberius Claudius Cæsar, Augustus, high pontiff, holding the tribunitian power for the sixth time, and imperator for the eleventh time. It will be

* On a coin of Pope Gregory XVI., now before me, it stands, "Gregorius XVI. PON. MAX. A. IV. ROMA, 1834."

understood that the smaller letters, within brackets, are added to supply the abbreviations, the capital letters alone appearing in the inscription on the coin: nearly all Roman monetary inscriptions are abbreviated in a similar manner. The title of Prince of the Roman youth, "princeps juven-tutis," was, at an early period of the empire, conferred upon the Cæsar or heir apparent to the throne, the term Cæsar becoming subordinate to that of Augustus. It sometimes appears on the coinage abbreviated, as PRIN. IVVENT. The P.P. of Roman monetary inscriptions expresses PATER PATRILÆ (father of the country), a title frequently assumed by the emperor, or conferred by a servile senate. DIVVS is found on the coins of deified emperors, sometimes written at full length and sometimes DV. The characters II. VIR. or III. VIR. express Duum-vir or Trium-vir. On the coins of the later Caesars, N. C. sometimes expresses N(obilissimus) C(aesar). On the coins of the last emperors the word Imperator appears to be superseded by Dominus, or Lord, generally written DN., as on a coin of Valens, DN. VALENS P(ater) P(atriæ) AVG(ustus). D. N. is sometimes read D(ominus) N(oster), as Our Lord Valens, &c.

The letters S. C. invariably express, Senatus Consulto, by consent, or decree of the senate; and S. P. Q. R. S(enatus) P(opulus) Q(ue) R(omanus), The Roman senate and people.

Inscriptions referring to the coinage and places of coining are expressed in the following manner:—

A. A. A. F. F. A(auro) A(rgento) Æ(re) F(lando) F(eriundo), allusive to the treble coinage of gold, silver, and copper.

A. P. F. A(rgentes) P(ublico) F(eriundo).—RO. P. S. is RO(ma) P(ecunia) S(ignata): money struck at Rome.

S. M. R. S(ignata) M(oneta) R(omæ).—S. CONST. S(ignata) C(onstantinopoli): money struck at Constantinople.

After money began to be coined at Constantinople, inscriptions relating to the place of mintage are always placed in the lower portion of the coin, termed the *exergue*. Many abbreviated forms of inscriptions occur which have not all been, as yet, satisfactorily explained. The following are a few of them, with the suggested interpretations:—

CONOB. may be CO(nstantinopoli) OB(signata). CORNOB. is, perhaps, CO(nstantinopoli) R(omæ) N(ovæ) OB(signata); and COMOB. CO(nstantinopoli) M(oneta) OB(signata).

Some of the late Byzantine medallions have S. M. N., which may be S(ignata) M(oneta) N(obilis), which, if so, would prove the medallions to be a large class of *coin* so termed, and not merely *medals*, as is generally supposed.

Inscriptions relating to great triumphs are generally in full, as that on the coins of Trajan, recording the subjection of the Parthians, and the placing a new king upon the throne, which stands REX PARTHIS DATVS (a king given to the Parthians); or on those of Vespasian, recording the reduction of Judea, JVDAEA CAPTA (Judea taken).

For further particulars of the inscriptions found on Roman coins the reader is referred to the Appendix, where a great number of inscriptions are given, with the translations.

The student may think the system of abbreviation adopted on the Roman money rather complicated and confusing, but it is nothing to some modern examples, of which I will only cite one. On a half-crown of George I. the inscription stands, "BRVN. ET. L. DVX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET. EL."* It is quite certain that, if the explanation of this inscription should be lost, it will form an exquisite puzzle for future numismatists, and help some future Klotz to a satire against the wild interpretations that enthusiastic archæologists would doubtless suggest. But, fortunately, Mr. Hawkins has recorded the proper interpretation in a valuable work that is likely to exist as long as the coins themselves. It is as follows:—"BRVN(svicencis) ET. L(unenbergensis) DVX. S(acri) R(omani) I(mperii) A(rchi) TH(esaurarius) ET. EL(ector):" Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg, and Archtreasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman empire.

The word Rome does not occur, as I have stated, on Roman imperial coins, struck in Rome, till a late period of the empire; whilst the name of other cities where the money was struck by the Romans was placed beneath the principal device, in what is called the *exergue*. On those of Antioch is, ANT. A. for Antioch, of the first mint, &c.; or P. TR. (pecunia Treveris), on money of Treves. The absence of such a name, says the *Encyclopédie*, was sufficient to denote that the coins were struck in the capital of the known universe (*l'univers*

* Humphrey's "Coins of England," p. 105.

connu); just as *urbs*, the city, was fully understood to mean none other than Rome.

Occasionally, fantastic variations of well-known inscriptions occur, and it is supposed that the coins on which they are found were struck by the slaves employed in the mint during the Saturnalia. On a coin of Gallienus, which has been described as a Saturnalian coin, the inscription stands “Galliena Augusta;” thus placing his name and title in the feminine gender, in allusion to his unmanly neglect of his father Valerianus, when taken prisoner by Sapor. We have similar modern examples of medallic caricatures, among which may be mentioned those of Cromwell, struck, no doubt, by the Royalist party at the latter part of the civil war, or immediately after the Restoration.

The S. c. on these Roman Saturnalian coins must be understood, not as “Senatus Consulto,” but as “Saturni Consulto,” in ridicule of the senate; for neither emperor nor senate were spared in the *lazzi* of that orgie; of which the vivid reminiscence still exists in the modern Carnival. Much more might be said in this place on the interesting subject of Roman monetary inscriptions, but in an elementary work like the present, it is impossible to extend the treatment of any single subject beyond a very confined limit.

Greek inscriptions on coins struck in the Grecian States under the domination of Rome, will be found briefly described at p. 303.

THE ART DISPLAYED ON THE ROMAN COINAGE.

The art displayed upon the Roman coinage is not of so high a character as that of Grecian money of the finest period; but it possesses characteristics of its own, of great and peculiar beauty, which give it, in the history of art, a place almost as important as that of the monetary art of Greece.

The Roman mode of producing the earliest copper coinage of ingots was no doubt an art, learned of their more polished neighbours the Etrurians, whose skill in working copper is mentioned by ancient authors.

Etrurian skill in painted vases, in sculpture in marble, or in architecture, is not mentioned; but their skill in working

the abundant national metal, copper, is frequently alluded to; and the *bronze candelabra* of Etrurian workmanship were celebrated at Athens in the time of Pericles.* Their knowledge of art was originally derived from the Greeks, but working upon an abundant native material—the Italian copper—they created a national and original branch of art, which soon displayed characteristics entirely its own. Just as the occurrence of an unusually abundant supply of coal, and iron stone, both in the same locality, in our midland counties, have led to the immense superiority of English cutlery, and its celebrity all over the world.

It is now the general opinion, that the arts of Etruria were originally derived from Greece, even the earliest and most grotesque styles of Etrurian art, finding their prototypes in undoubted Grecian works. Of this the grotesque vases found at Corinth are a proof, which have the four-winged Genii, subsequently found on the earlier Etrurian works, and recently discovered on the sculptures of Nineveh. Etruria, colonised by Tyrrhenians, may have been influenced by Greek art, at a much earlier period than the Greek colonisation of *Magna-Græcia* and Sicily; and in course of time, its arts must have taken a direction partially their own, to be influenced, however, a second time by those of Greece, when the south of Italy was peopled by Greeks who left the mother country, when Hellenic civilisation was in a more advanced period of its growth. Etrurian artisans most likely cast the first Roman stips, or square pieces, when distinctive types were first adopted; whilst about the time of the issue of the great *circular* copper money, the types and style of art were influenced in their treatment by the employment of Greek artists from the south. There is a fine rugged grandeur about the great copper pieces of this latter epoch, which is not entirely Greek, and no doubt exhibits a reminiscence of Etrurian character.† High finish could not be attained in the mode by which this massive money was produced, that of casting, and particularly in the wholesale manner in

* See Micali's engraving of a fine bronze Etrurian candelabrum in his *Monumenti inediti*.

† See engraving of As, plate vii. The early gold and silver, though in a more finished manner, exhibit a similar combination of styles.

which the work appears to have been carried on, several being cast at once, as is proved by curious specimens in the British Museum, several of which are stuck together, just as they came out of the mould, above two thousand years ago.

The grandeur and high relief of the style displayed on the uncial copper, gradually gave way, towards the close of the issue of that class of money, to one diametrically opposite ; of which an exceedingly low relief, but of more refined and careful outline, were the characteristics. The art displayed on the As and its divisions, in this style, is well exemplified by the head of Mercury on the Sextans or sixth of the As, of a period just previous to the reign of Augustus. The same manner, but inferior in treatment, appears on coins struck by Augustus bearing the portrait of Julius Cæsar.* This, however, marks a period when certain *proportions* were assumed in monetary portraits, which distinguish it from Greek art of a similar class. The introduction of more of the neck, which was generally made somewhat long and thin in proportion to the head on the early imperial coinage, caused the head to occupy much less of the field of the coin than it does on Greek money ; as may be exemplified by comparing the monetary portraits of Augustus, or of Trajan, with the head of Alexander the Great on his coins ; in the latter case no neck being shown, while the head itself nearly fills the circle. It is this different proportion of the size of the head, in relation to the dimensions of the coin, that creates upon the eye the first sensation of dissimilarity between the Greek and Roman styles of monetary portraiture.

The coinage of Nero exhibits Roman art in its highest form, as far as portraiture is concerned ; and his *decursio* type is, perhaps, the most favourable specimen of pictorial composition on the Roman coinage. It should be compared with the galloping quadriga on Syracusan medallions, and although it cannot pretend to the almost Phidian magnificence of those compositions, it yet possesses a character of its own, artistically skilful, and very agreeable, which is far from being devoid of grandeur, though not of that high and ideal quality which distinguishes Greek work. It is

• * See plate vii.

more real, and therein consists its inferiority. The same peculiarity of proportion may be observed in the *decurcio*, as in the portraits; the field of the Roman coin is but sparingly occupied with the subject, while in the Greek coin with which it has been compared, the quadriga nearly covers the entire field.

Certain coins of Trajan exhibit the same style of composition as the *decurcio*, but of a period when Roman art had lost the peculiar grandeur of the epoch of Nero and Claudius, having gained a refinement and finish that scarcely replace it.

The monetary artists of the period of the Antonines sought to restore the high and bold relief of the earlier epochs, and in some respects very successfully. This remark applies more especially to the medallions of Antoninus Pius. The relief of the subjects upon these pieces is bolder, and the composition more intricate, than on the coins of Trajan, while the field is more amply and richly filled, after the Greek manner, and to Roman, and less poetic feelings, the work might appear to surpass even Greek art in interest, as being more *real*. But on reference again to the Greek quadriga, it will be acknowledged that however attractive the Roman work may be, with its neat yet bold execution, and its interesting and accurate details of costume, manipulated with that exquisite artistic skill which attracted even the admiration of the classical Winkelmann, who notices especially the medallions of Commodus, yet the rounded and flowing Roman forms will not bear critical comparison with the nervous angularity, full of energy, action, and ideal grandeur, which characterises the Grecian work. Roman artists, nevertheless, produced many works of high merit in other branches of art at this epoch, and had nothing remained to us but the colossal busts of Lucius Verus and Antoninus, in the Louvre, they alone would be sufficient to stamp it with a character of great excellence.

The last period of art worthy of note on the Roman coinage is that of the Byzantine period, beginning with the age of Constantine, when, in the renovated Byzantium, raised to the rank of the eastern capital of the Roman world under the name of Constantinople, a curious blending of Roman and Greek art produced that singular style, termed Byzantine, which, with all its stiffness, possesses a certain indefinable charm, and even grandeur, which is very fascinating. It is

the style which influenced the feeling of the early arts of the middle ages all over Europe. It is the style we see glittering in a blaze of gold in the massive illuminated gospels of the early centuries of the Christian era ; such as Mr. Curzon, in exploring the monasteries of the Levant, found sparkling in the gilded pages of vellum, that were serving as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements. It is the style which still lends its peculiar and mystic character to the painted saints, dimly frowning from their gleaming golden back-grounds in the old churches of Russia ; and such as M. Papeti found the monks of Mount Athos still practising in the decoration of their convent walls, in the middle of the nineteenth century. The peculiarities of this style may be studied in the coins of Constantine and his successors, which are of the most decided Byzantine character. The rigid but careful and numerous folds of the drapery, the studied and yet stiff position of the figures, and the careful finish of the minor bead-like decorations, borders of pearls, &c., are just such features as we find in the carved ivory diptycs, the illuminated gospels, and jewelled reliquaries from the sixth or seventh to the tenth century. In some parts of the Levant, and in Russia, as I have stated, this style is practised even to the present day, so deeply did Roman art, even in its latest and fallen form, influence that of the barbaric kingdoms that rose upon the ruins of the empire.

CHAPTER XXVII.

OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF A CABINET OF GREEK AND ROMAN COINS. OF THE SELECTION OF SOME PARTICULAR CLASS OF COINS AS THE SUBJECT OF A SMALL COLLECTION. AND ON THE FORGERIES AND IMITATIONS OF ANCIENT COINS.

THE student who has found sufficient interest in the preceding pages to read them carefully, will already have perceived the nature of the general system of classification of ancient coins, now found most convenient in a cabinet. He will at once perceive the advantage of the first grand division into Greek and Roman. The Greek, he will have

seen may be divided into two grand sections; the first consisting of *autonomous* coins, or those coined by independent cities or republican states; the second, of those coined by princes. The autonomous class may be advantageously collected into groups, each group containing the coins of all the cities and petty states within a certain well-defined tract, kingdom, or province; such as Caria, Bœotia, Macedonia, Sicily, &c. The coins of towns, &c., within each great district, might be arranged either alphabetically or numerically, the name of the *district* being placed in *large characters* on each drawer of the cabinet, and that of the *towns* in *smaller letters*. A certain chronological order may be preserved, by making the upper drawers of a cabinet contain the coins of those states which were the earliest to coin money; the next most ancient coining district being placed next in succession; for instance, the Lydian drawer might be the first, and other Asiatic early coining states next; then the Ægina drawer, the Bœotian, the Argian, the Macedonian, &c. In each grand district or division, those places, the coins of which exhibit the most ancient character, should come first; and of each individual city, the most ancient coins should take precedence, descending gradually to the most recent.

In the Sicilian, African, and some Asiatic districts, the coins with inscriptions in the Phœnician or Punic characters may be classed into separate subdivisions, though probably in many instances the work of the same artists as those with the Greek characters; for it appears pretty certain that the Carthaginians nearly always employed Greek artists to execute their money, and there is reason to believe the same of other Phœnician races. A similar order may be observed with respect to the Greek regal coins (that is to say, those bearing the names or portraits of sovereign princes); in this division the most ancient coining kingdoms coming first, &c., as just detailed in the arrangement of the autonomous coins; such series as those of the Arsacidæ and Sassanidæ of course coming last; which, though comparatively speaking, barbarian in character, are yet linked on to the Greek series by dynastic succession, by the use of the Greek character in inscriptions, or other chains of association.

The Roman series may be separated into three grand

divisions—the Republican, the Imperial, and the Imperial Greek. The republican division would comprise the early uncial money of copper, that is to say, the As and its subdivisions; the early silver and gold of mixed Greek character; and the series termed consular, or family coins, each arranged chronologically, as far as practicable. The chronological arrangement of the imperial series, with a subdivision for colonial and provincial coins is very simple, the succession of emperors affording certain indices for the preservation of chronological order. The Imperial Greek, or those coins struck in the Grecian dependencies of Rome, both in Europe and Asia, which have a partially Greek character, with Greek inscriptions, &c. &c., may be appended to each reign, or may be arranged, like the Autonomous Greek, in grand divisions of districts, such as Syria, Macedonia, the Greek islands, &c., with subdivisions for the few cities still coining autonomously during the reigns of successive emperors. The Alexandrian series of Imperial Greek is of a somewhat distinct class, which merits, perhaps, an entirely distinct division. But I should prefer arranging both the Imperial Greek and the colonial coinage of Rome along with the coins of Roman mintage of each successive reign, as forming part of the great imperial coinage of Rome; and in this manner the state of art in various parts of the Empire would be exhibited in a more instructive manner than if the coinage was broken up in a cabinet into distinct classes.

OF THE SELECTION OF SOME PARTICULAR CLASS OF COINS AS THE SUBJECT OF A SMALL COLLECTION.

The accumulation of a tolerably complete collection of ancient coins, embracing the whole subject, would, as the student must by this time have perceived, require both opportunities and means within the reach of but few. In most cases it will therefore be desirable to look to a small *selection* from each class, formed upon the plan of the one made for the illustration of this volume, as being just sufficient to illustrate the subject generally; and then, the student may devote his collecting energies to some especial class

occupying moderate limits, which may, by occupying solely the attention of his leisure, be made more rich and complete than even the same especial class in many of the greatest public collections.

The Macedonian regal series is admirably adapted for this purpose, as it includes the earliest regal coin known, bearing a name, and thus exhibits nearly all the successive peculiarities of the various phases of the Greek coinage, from nearly the earliest period, to the subjection of the country to Rome ; and would consequently form a most interesting cabinet in itself.

Or, a more compact series, and one extending over the fine period of the art only, would be that of the Seleucidan dynasty of Syria ; or that of the Ptolemies, occupying about the same period ; the completion of either of which, would sufficiently occupy the attention of an enthusiast, a portion only of whose leisure could be devoted to the pursuit.

Some have suggested that a complete collection of the coins of Chios would exhibit specimens of every period of the art better than those of any other single state.

The coinage of Sicily, or even those of Syracuse alone, would afford ample scope for furnishing a most exquisite cabinet, exhibiting coins from nearly the earliest infancy of the art to its most splendid development.

Some districts of Magna-Græcia also afford ample scope as separate and distinct fields of study and collection ; as Tarentum, and Neapolis.

If the student prefers the Roman series, as more historically instructive, a very complete cabinet may be formed of the coins of the Empire, those of nearly every emperor being in existence, in several classes of coins. Some have made collections of Roman imperial gold ; others, of silver. The most splendid Roman series, however, in an artistic point of view, is, undoubtedly, that of the large bronze. But as that ceases with Gallienus, a collector may form a more complete series of the copper coins of the Roman emperors by taking the second bronze, which will be, at the same time, more economical, few of that class bringing anything like the prices of the larger series.

OF FORGED COINS.*

In forming a collection of ancient coins the amateur must make himself acquainted with the aspect of forged coins, which are of two distinct classes; first, those which are the works of ancient forgers, against whose base imitations of the public money severe laws existed as early as the time of Solon; and, secondly, those modern imitations of ancient coins produced by the ingenuity of unscrupulous artists who, ever since the fifteenth century, when ancient coins first began to attract the attention of the curious, have been engaged in this fraudulent branch of manufacture, reaping a rich harvest from the unwary or uninformed collector.

Human ingenuity is so prone to evil, that scarcely had the art of coinage been developed, and money of that convenient form put in circulation, than the labours of forgers commenced; and their productions are frequently of execution quite equal to the real coin, and much more ingenious in fabric; for the base metal is so skilfully plated with its thin coating of gold or silver, that even at the present day pieces are continually found still perfect; and I myself, very recently discovered a beautiful silver coin, which had long been the pride of a fine collection, to be an ancient forgery, as ancient as the true coins themselves. Its value is of course decreased by this discovery, but its beauty is undiminished, and it must still form a very interesting monument both of the artistic and manufacturing skill of the period. Indeed, so beautiful were some of these fraudulent imitations of the coin, that they were, as specimens became rare, highly prized by the ancients themselves.

There are ancient forgeries existing even of the early coins of *Ægina*; and Herodotus mentions other forgeries of coin as a common offence, but does not appear to believe in the wholesale forgery of gold money attributed to Polycrates, who is said to have defrauded the Spartans by a large payment of base gold coin. There are, however, existing forgeries of the early Lydian† gold coins, bearing the fore

* Beauvais and Pinkerton have both interesting remarks on forgeries of ancient coins.

† Numismatic Chronicle, vi. 61.

part of a bull and a lion, which were in circulation in many parts of Greece at that time, and which may have formed part of the very pieces with which the crafty Polycrates cheated the rugged Spartans, less accustomed to the interchange of money.

Roman forgers were less skilful than the Greeks; and most of their forged money is merely cast. On a recent excavation in France, a complete set of Roman forging implements was discovered, consisting of clay moulds, &c. It is thought that in some instances the Roman cast money of the late periods of the empire is not forged; but that this mode of fabric was adopted in some of the military expeditions, or sudden changes of government, when a more rapid mode of producing money than the usual one was desirable. Such casts, however, whether the works of the state or of forgers, are worthless to a collector, unless they bear some rare type, or have some special ground of interest.

Of modern imitations of ancient coins, those of the Paduan forgers are the most celebrated; but long before that time the trade had commenced. Guillaume du Choul, a French writer, and one of the first who studied and wrote upon the long-neglected monuments of Greece and Rome, caused two medals to be engraved in his work, as illustrations of the Roman coinage, which have since been proved to be modern forgeries. Antoine le Pois, also, who wrote about the same time, and whose book is a fine monument of the typography of the period, cites, as antique, several coins, which were evidently of modern fabrication.

The most skilful of modern forgers were Jean Cavino and Alessandro Bassiano, whose productions are generally described as the Paduan forgeries, Padua being the city where these skilful engravers exercised their profession. In the beginning, they had probably no intention of deceiving, but merely intended to reproduce beautiful copies of things so rare; but the opportunities of gain, by selling their work as really antique, was too tempting, and these two engravers became associated in the trade of forgery about 1540.

The common forgeries, now all termed Paduans, are obvious cheats enough; but those of Cavino and Bassiano are too well done to render detection easy; one of the

only modes of detecting them being through the means of the inscriptions, the letters of which are generally *squatter* than in the originals. These Paduan forgers were very careful in taking for their subjects rare reverses, and they even invented others, taking their subjects from the best known historical events, or fables of antiquity.

Michael Dervieu, a Frenchman, afterwards established himself at Florence, where he very successfully counterfeited all kinds of ancient coins; but took up more especially the department of Roman *copper*, and found the manufacture a very profitable trade.

Carteron, in Holland, produced beautiful forgeries, which frequently pass for Paduan.

Congornier afterwards appeared at Lyons. This forger restricted his inventions to coins of the thirty tyrants; finding that single branch of the business sufficiently profitable for his purpose. The greater portion of his forgeries of these coins were pure inventions, for those known to be genuine are but few; only eighteen of even the names of these thirty tyrants being mentioned by historians.

Laroch, of Grenoble, made copies of some of the most rare coins of the Pellerin cabinet, which he sold as originals.

In Madrid, a great number of imitations of this description were struck; a portion of which were purchased and deposited as real, in the cabinet of the Infant Don Gabriel. In the great period of numismatic *furore* for ancient coins, which was at its height from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, Stutgardt had its workshops, and Venice her ateliers, where denarii and quinarii of the Roman emperors and empresses were fabricated by the thousand. They may be generally known by a *thin* and *flat* appearance.

Galli, at Rome, struck quinarii of the emperors of the East; and Becker, who died at Hamburg as recently as 1830, engraved a vast number of false *rare coins*, of various sizes. He struck even the curious *incused* coins of Magna-Græcia; and not content with imitating, he invented *ad libitum*; some of his inventions being very curious, though the most easily detected. But though the scientific skill of a few experienced collectors was not to be imposed

upon, the ignorance of the great bulk of amateurs furnished Becker with plentiful purchasers. A catalogue of this ingenious artist's disgraceful forgeries was published by Sestini in 1826, and completed by M. Clouet, of Verdun, in 1827. This catalogue will be very useful to collectors who have not confidence in their own judgment; for M. Becker was a very industrious gentleman.

As the taste for Greek coins grew up and strengthened, a person named Caprera established a manufactory for them at Smyrna, and his productions, when ready for circulation, were buried in likely localities in the neighbourhood, to be afterwards accidentally dug up by innocent little boys, who disposed of them, at good prices, to unwary strangers, astonished and delighted to see these beautiful monuments of antiquity *détrillé* under their own eyes.

A person named Saintot, at Paris, struck recently some excellent imitations of denarii, only, it is said, for amusement; but several manufactories of the same description, though on a small scale, exist at this moment in Paris, complaining sadly of the bad times. A complete list of Paduan forgeries is published in "Le Cabinet de l'Amateur et de l'Antiquaire."—Paris, 1842.

An ingenious mode of imposition is also known, by which rare, in fact unique coins, are produced without forgery at all; it is effected by sawing two moderately-fine coins in two, longitudinally, and then soldering the reverse; say, of the Nero, to the back of the Antoninus, and of the Antoninus to the Nero; so producing, at one operation, two rare coins, a Nero, and an Antoninus, both with reverses, never seen by the most experienced numismatist.

With these cautions to the amateur I close my attempted account of the Greek and Roman coinages; trusting, that however imperfect the work, it may convey much useful information to the student, and induce him to exhaust more completely the mines of interesting and delightful knowledge, which I have done little more than suggest to him.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE COINAGE OF MODERN EUROPE, ILLUSTRATED BY
THE PROGRESS OF THE ART IN GREAT BRITAIN.THE COINS OF ENGLAND, AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE ROMANS, TO
THE INVASION OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

I HAVE already spoken of the class of coins circulating in Spain, Gaul, and Britain, previous to their subjection to the Romans. The Roman coinage circulating in Britain was of the same character as that of the rest of the western portion of the empire ; and of Roman coins, bearing types referring especially to the British portion of the empire, I have spoken, in treating of the coinage of the reigns in which they were issued.

At the time of the final fall of the Western Empire, the Roman coinage had dwindled, as stated in another place, to a scanty issue of most wretched copper, or rather bronze, of the smallest dimensions ; and on the establishment of the new kingdoms on the ruins of the fallen empire, no improvement took place, and apparently very little new coin was struck,—with the exception of the gold *trientes* of the first Gothic kings of Spain, and those of the Merovingian race of Frankish kings,—till the beginning of the seventh century, when the silver pennies, and still smaller pieces, of modern Europe appear. These were long the only coins known, till gradually, and after several centuries, the groats were issued, then larger pieces ; and, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, the crowns and half-crowns of silver first made their appearance. The first gold appeared in the thirteenth century, and the first genuine copper coin of modern Europe not until much later.

With this brief outline of the general course of modern coinages, I may at once proceed to describe that of the

United Kingdom, where the silver pennies were preceded by *stycas*, a small coin of mixed metal, peculiar to the north of England, and the Saxon skeattæ of silver, much smaller than the silver pennies.



Skeattæ of Ethelbert I.

The departure of the Roman legions about 414 A.D., left the inhabitants of South Britain an easy prey to the first bold invaders. But before the Saxon occupation of the island it may be presumed that some sort of coinage, in imitation of the Roman, to which the people had been long accustomed, must have been adopted, and traces of it exist in rude pieces of the Roman style, which are very scarce, as they have hitherto been rejected by cabinets as bad specimens, or forgeries of Roman coin.

The next sort of money we find in use is of a totally different character, bearing not the slightest resemblance to the Roman, with the exception of one or two devices, copied perhaps from some of the coin of Constantine or his immediate successors ; and it appears, therefore, that this money must have been brought by the Saxons, with a new set of weights, values, and denominations.

The new coins alluded to are called Skeattæ (Latinised scata), a term which Ruding derives from a Saxon word, meaning a portion, and supposes that these coins were a portion of some merely nominal sum by which large amounts were calculated. They remained partially in use probably long after the general adoption of the Saxon silver penny, as they are mentioned in the laws of Athelstan, where it is stated that 30,000 skeattæ are equal to 120*l.*, which would make them in value about one twenty-fifth part less than a penny.

The skeattæ is probably, in form and value, an imitation, by the Saxons, of some Byzantine coin, finding its way, in gradually debasing forms, from Constantinople through the

east and north of Germany.* It is thought by some that the Saxons also derived their weight, called *Colonia* (Cologne) weight, from the Greeks of the lower empire. It was only used by them for their money, and afterwards in England called *Tower weight*, in consequence of the principal mint being in the Tower. *Troy weight*, so called from being first used in France, at Troyes, is three quarters of an ounce more than *Tower weight*; so that in coining, the prince, or other privileged person, gained considerably upon every pound weight of metal coined, which at last induced frequent re-coinages; to obtain the discontinuance of which custom, the people agreed to a tax called *moneyage*. Such impositions formed part of what was in Norman times called *seignorage*, or, the profit of the sovereign. The *skeattæ* vary from twelve to twenty grains in their weight, and it is therefore difficult to ascertain their current value. The specimens about to be described, and indeed most of the *skeattæ*, are of very debased art, and the production, probably, of several distinct invading colonies in different parts of the island, and some, perhaps, of foreign importation. The art displayed on them became gradually worse after their first appearance; and one case may be mentioned, in which a head, tolerably distinct at first, became gradually so barbarous as to be mistaken by some for a distinctly different type—the wolf and twins; the whole connecting series may be seen in the British Museum, showing the gradual but well-connected links of decadence. Ruding and Clarke have stated that the art exhibited on coins, up to the eighth century, was not better on the continent than in England, but I could point out several examples of far superior art of a Roman character in France during that period. Many *skeattæ* are without inscription at all, others unintelligible—some without Christian emblems, others with; but the following are a few of the most striking types, which will serve to give a general idea of the whole:—first, a profile surrounded by a pretty interlaced band; the reverse, the Christian emblems of the dove and cross. Another has curious but unintelligibly orna-

* A work has been published (by Mr. Till), with a view to trace the direct descent of the English silver penny from the Roman denarius, through the coins of the lower empire and the *skeattæ*.

mented devices on both sides. Another type is a decided copy of a common coin of Constantine, showing Romulus and Remus suckled by the wolf. The one engraved above (page 409) is an interesting specimen, bearing a name, and supposed to be one of Ethelbert the First, king of Kent, which would place it in the sixth century, and before the introduction of Christianity; indeed, it bears no Christian emblem; and the debased form of a head on the obverse is so rude, that few would be able to recognise it as such.

COINS OF THE SAXON HEPTARCHY—THE SERIES OF SILVER PENNIES.

(See Plate IX.)

KINGS OF KENT.

With the coins of the heptarchy commences the interesting series of silver pennies, which formed the only money of the country (with occasional halfpennies) up to the reign of Edward III. The word penny is variously spelt, as peneg, peninc, &c., and some derive it from the Latin word *pendo*, to weigh: others consider that *pecunia* is the parent word. It was intended that a pound, Tower, should make 240 pennies, giving 24 grains each, but this weight was gradually decreased by the successive princes; 22½ grains being afterwards deemed full weight, and twenty grains was about the average weight in the reign of Henry III.: their standard purity seems to have been 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine, and 11 dwts. alloy. The name of the moneyer, or mint master of the district in which the piece was coined, was now generally placed on the reverse, with some ornament. The long series of coins of the heptarchy are perhaps the most interesting of any monuments of the period, remaining to us. Of those of the kings of Kent, the silver skeatta of Ethelbert the First, previously alluded to, is the earliest example which, having no symbol of the cross in any part, is presumed to have been coined before 606 A.D., the period of the introduction of Christianity. It has on one side ETHILID, surrounded with three circles of beading, and on the other the debased head, formerly supposed to be a “bird” or “wolf.” Only a few

impressions of this rare coin are known : the British Museum has one. No other well authenticated Kentish coin occurs till after 725 A.D., Ethelbert II. A coin of his exists, supposed to be a penny—if so, it is the first known silver penny ; the inscription is *ETHILBERHT II.*, but its genuineness has been doubted. The next existing Kentish coins are the silver pennies of Eadbert, from 794 to 798 A.D., the earliest known, with the exception of the previous doubtful coin. One of the Eadbert pennies has the king's name and title *REX* in three lines, and on the reverse the moneyer's name, with an ornament. Its authenticity is undoubted. The pennies of Eadbert have the name of the moneyer *IAENBERHT* on the reverse.

The coins of Cuthred, from 798 to 805 A.D., have the king's bust, and *Cudred Rex Cant.*, for *Cantiae* (Kent) ; reverse, a cross, with a small wedge in each angle, and the moneyer's name. All the coins of Cuthred are pennies, and there are four types of them, all rare, except those with the head, the style of which has evidently been suggested by debased Roman coins.

The coins of Baldred, the last king of Kent, who was subdued by Egbert, 823 A.D., have the king's bust rudely done, and *Baldred Rex. Cant.* : the reverse, in the centre, has *DRV.R. CITS.* for *Dorovernia Civitas* (Canterbury), this being the earliest known example of a Saxon coin with the place of mintage upon it. There are other types of the coins of this king, but all rare.

A gold triens has been found, with the inscription *DOROVERNIS CIVITA*, which, from the spelling, is thought to be of the seventh century, and if genuine, is a proof that the triens of the Merovingian princes of France was imitated in Kent, though, perhaps, very few were issued.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

Of the South and West Saxons no well authenticated coins have been found, but of the kings of Mercia a fine series exists, all silver pennies.

There are coins of Eadwald (716 A.D.), supposed by some to be the same as Ethelwald. The silver pennies of Offa (757 A.D.) are among the most interesting and

beautiful in the Saxon series ; the heads are much better executed, with some attention to variety of relief : and the designs on the reverses very elegant and various for the period. It is supposed that his residence at Rome, in the pontificate of Adrian, possibly bringing back Italian artists, may account for this superiority. The inscriptions generally read, Offa Rex Merciorum. The different moneymen's names on his coins amount to above 40. There are also silver pennies, but rare, supposed to be of Cynethryth, the queen of Offa, having Cynethryth Regina on the reverses. They are evidently of the same period as those of Offa. On the coins of Offa the moneymen's name sometimes occupies the obverse, but the king is then transferred to the reverse, and never omitted. Egbert, the son of Offa, 796 A.D., survived his father only six months, yet there are pennies with his name having the same moneymen's names as those of his father.

Coenwlf, 796 to 818 A.D. The pennies of this king present a great variety of types, evidently copied from those of Offa, but becoming gradually more and more rude in execution. Ceolwlf, 819 A.D., succeeded, and reigned only a year. There is great difficulty in separating his coins from those of Ciolwf, 874 A.D. Of Beornwulf, who reigned from 820 to 824, a few pennies are known, but they are very rare. Of Ludica, from 824 to 825, and Wiglaf, from 825 to 839, the coins are very barbarous, and those of Wiglaf extremely rare; the specimen in the Museum was once sold for 12*l.* Those of Berthulf, 839 to 852 A.D., which are much in the same style as those of Wiglaf, are not so rare ; and those of Burgred, 852 to 874 A.D., the last of the Mercian princes, who reigned two-and-twenty years, are more numerous than any of his predecessors. When driven from his dominions by the Danes he escaped to the continent, and retired to Rome, where he died, and was interred in St. Mary's church belonging to the English school there. The coins of Mercia had gradually declined from the reign of Offa, and Burgred's are the most rude of the series.

On the expulsion of Burgred, his minister Ciolwf seized the reigns of government, but held them but for a short time, when his expulsion terminated the independence of Mercia. Nevertheless, he struck coins, which I have alluded to as being confounded with those of Ceolwlf, but, with the

exception of the name, they resemble much more those of Burgred.

All these silver pennies are intended to weigh about $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

The discovery of an Arabic marcus, with the name of Offa in addition to the Arabic legends, would seem to prove that in his reign the Arabic gold of Spain circulated in England, and was occasionally copied, with only the addition of the name of the English prince. The Arabic inscription runs, "In the name of God this dinar was coined in the year 657 ;" in the centre is "Mahomet is the apostle of God," written in three lines, between which are the words Offa Rex. The coin is possibly a copy, by a workman of Offa, of an Arabic marcus. Offa promised the Pope's Legate 396 gold *marcuses* every year—this coin may be one of the so promised *marcuses*.

KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

The earliest coins of the East Angles are those of Beonna, about A.D. 750, contemporary with Offa, King of Mercia : his coins were of the form, size, and appearance of skeattæ, and the King's name is sometimes written in Roman and sometimes in Runic characters. They read Beonna Rex ; on the reverse is the name of Efe, the moneyer. There is a coin in the Museum with the name of Beonna on one side, and that of Ethelred, who succeeded him, on the other ; from which it would seem that he had previously occupied the throne conjointly with Beonna. The history of the East Angles, in the early part of the ninth century, is very obscure, but there appears some ground for considering Ethelweard,* of whom some coins exist, to have been a prince of this district : there is also a unique coin of Beorthric, a prince of whom no record exists, and who is probably one of the unknown kings of the East Angles. Eadmund, 855 to 870 A.D., was murdered by the Danes, and afterwards honoured with canonisation, and is commonly called St. Eadmund. He is generally styled Rex, or Rex A. or An., and eighteen of his moneyers' names are known. One of

* Hawkins' "Silver Coins of England," vol. i. p. 34.

his coins has the name of Eadmund with the title of *Rex*, and an *A* in the centre, and on the reverse the moneyer's name and a cross, &c., &c.

After the death of Eadmund, Guthram, (a Dane) was placed on the throne, who being converted to Christianity, was baptised by the name of Ethelstan, 878 A.D. His name is generally found on his coins without title, but sometimes with *Re* or *Rex*; on one coin, which is very rare, *Rex Ang.* (for *Angliae*) appears on the reverse, instead of the moneyer's name, which is the first time the title of "King of *England*" appears on a coin (unless St. Eadmund's *Rex A.* may be also so interpreted): for though Egbert, King of the West Saxons, subdued nearly the whole of South Britain between 800 and 837 A.D., and gave the name of *England* to his territories, it does not appear on his coins.

Only one prince, Eohric, succeeded Ethelstan in East Anglia, and there are no coins known of his reign; he was expelled by his subjects, and his dominions added to those of Eadward the elder, the son of *Ælfred the Great*.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND—THE STYCAS.

The principal distinctive feature in the Northumbrian coins is their metal; it is commonly termed copper, but is in fact a composition, whether accidental or intentional is unknown, containing in 100 parts, 60 to 70 of copper, 20 to 25 of zinc, 5 to 11 of silver, with minute portions both of gold, lead, and tin. These coins were termed *stycas*, a name supposed to be derived from the Saxon *sticce*, "a minute part," two being



Styca of Alchred.

equal to one farthing; small money must have been wanted everywhere in times when an ox was sold for thirty pennies, and a sheep for one shilling, as was the case in the reign of

Æthelstan ; yet it appears that these stycas were confined to Northumberland, where, however, they formed the great bulk of the early coinage, but there were also skeattæ of the usual purity of silver, and eventually silver pennies of the same weight and purity as the Saxon money of the other parts of the island. One would expect in this, then remote region, to find a greater degree of barbarism in the execution of the coins, but in the earlier portion of the period during which coins exist, which extends from 670 to 945 A.D., some of them are quite equal to those of more southern districts, with the sole exception of the coins of Offa ; and perhaps we need not be surprised, when we consider the monastic establishments of the period in that part of the island, within the walls of which, great artistic skill was exhibited as early as the seventh century in such wonderful works of illumination as those contained in the magnificent MS. known as the " Durham Book." A series of Northumbrian coins exists, occupying a great portion of the period above named, but to some of them, from the blundering in the writing of the names on the coins, and other difficulties, it is not easy to assign a proper place.

The earliest known coin of this series is a styca of Ecgfrith, who reigned from 670 to 685 A.D., and was celebrated for his patronage of the Church, and religious establishments for disseminating the light of truth, a characteristic of his reign which seems to have been symbolised on this remarkable coin, which bears a cross, surrounded by "Ecgfrid Rex," whilst the reverse has another cross from which emanate rays of light surrounded by the word " Lux " (light). Aldfrid reigned from 685 to 705 A.D., and there are two coins, one a skeatta of silver, and the other a styca, which are supposed to be of his coinage.

Of Eadbert, from 737 to 758 A.D., coins are now known, which were formerly assigned to Ecgberht, King of Kent.

Of Alchred, 765 to 774, there is a supposed coin, and in the list of Northumbrian kings the name of Elfwald occurs, between 779 and 788, to whom Mr. Hawkins is induced to attribute three coins of different readings, all evidently corrupt and blundered (as is frequently the case on coins of this period). One is in the collection of Mr. Cuff, and reads E_IFVA_TD ; the L's are reversed, but by turning them

we obtain "Elfvald." The other is in the possession of Mr. Brummel, and reads VALD_qELA: one-half of this word has the F upside down, and reads backwards: if we read from right to left, first correcting the F, we get ALFE, and then taking the other half of the word, from left to right, we obtain, by the double process, ALEFVALD. The engravers of the dies, or rather punches, could not, most likely, either read or write, but copied the characters mechanically. The engraving having to be made *backward*, as on a seal, in order that the impression may be read *forward*, and by workmen ignorant of their meaning, such blunders may be easily accounted for. The coin bearing this curiously blundered inscription is a styca.

Heardulf reigned from 794 to 806 A.D., but no coins of his were found till 1833, when a hoard of (8000) Northumbrian coins was discovered in digging an unusually deep grave in Hexham churchyard, Durham. They were contained in a bronze vessel, and were all stycas, consisting of 2000 of Eadred, 2000 of Ethelred, 100 of Redulph, 100 Archbishop Eanbald, 800 Archbishop Vigmund, a few of Heardulf, and about 3000 more which were dispersed without examination. It seems probable that they were buried not later than 844, as there were no coins of later date, unless those unintelligible ones, which some have supposed, without much ground, to be of Aella.

Alfwold succeeded Heardulf, but we have no coins of his reign: he was succeeded by Eanred, from 808 to 840 A.D., of whom the stycas are numerous, presenting sixty or seventy moneyers' names. There is also a silver penny, by some attributed to him, but Mr. Hawkins wishes on several grounds to assign it to some other prince of the same name.

Of Ethelred, from 840 to 848 A.D., there are stycas differing slightly in the disposition of the minor ornaments from those of his predecessors. These principally occur in conjunction with the name of the moneyer Leofdegn, who seems to have aimed at a little more embellishment than his predecessors and cotemporaries. There was in the collection of Mr. Brummel before it was dispersed, a coin of fine silver of this king, in all other respects resembling his usual stycas; but such pieces, of which there are examples of different styles and periods, can only be regarded as essays

or caprices of some one engaged in the Mint, and not as forming part of the general currency.

Of Redulf, who usurped the throne for a few months only, during the reign of *Æthelred*, there are some coins in existence of the usual character. Of Osbercht, 848 to 867, A.D., who succeeded *Æthelred*, there are a few stycas, but very rare.

Of Aella, who reigned about this period, there are no coins, unless those unintelligible ones found among the Hexham hoard before-mentioned should prove to be his.

Regnald landed in Northumbria, 912 A.D., and being successful in establishing himself, reigned till 944. His coins are very rare, and interesting on account of the Roman title *rex* being abandoned by him for the Saxon *cununc*. The one in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick's, being broken, shows only *Reg*, the *nald* being broken away, but the word *cununc* is perfect. The reverse shows a trefoil or triple knot, perhaps an early symbol of the Trinity; it is of the size and form of the Saxon penny.

Anlaf (called king of Ireland) next invaded Northumbria in 937, and, though at first defeated, eventually established his power, being elected in 942; he was overthrown and defeated by Edmund in 945. His coins are silver pennies, and very rare; some of them have the Danish raven, the badge of their enchanted standard, and on the reverse a small cross, and may perhaps be considered one of the earliest examples of an approach to an heraldic cognizance.*

In 927, Eric, the son of Harold Norway, had been placed by Athelstan (grandson of Alfred the Great) as his feudatory king in Northumberland, but his authority was not acknowledged till elected by the Northumbrians themselves in 949, and in two years afterwards he was expelled and slain, and is considered the last king of Northumbria, Eadred having succeeded in finally adding that district to his dominions. The coins of Eric are silver pennies: he is styled Eric Rex, with sometimes N for Northumbria, and a sword like that on the coins of St. Peter, next described.

* Hawkins' British Silver Coins.

COINS OF SAINTS.

This seems to be the proper place to speak of the coins of saints, or rather coins bearing their names, which were struck by particular abbots in virtue of authority granted for that purpose. Those of St. Peter have been called Peter pence, and erroneously supposed to have been coined for the purpose of paying to Rome the tribute which bore that name. The coins bearing the name of St. Peter are silver pennies, and were coined at York, as the legend on the reverse is always Eboraci (York) more or less abbreviated. The style and execution of the sword on the obverse being precisely similar to that on the coins of Eric, refers these coins at once to that period.

Those of St. Martin are similar, with the exception of having "Lincoia civit" (city of Lincoln) on the reverse: they are undoubtedly of the same period.

Those of St. Edmund have no place of mintage: they are evidently earlier than the time of Edward the Confessor, and must be placed at latest with those of St. Peter and St. Martin, and possibly refer to St. Eadmund Rex, of the East Angles, 855 to 870, A. D.

COINS OF DIGNITARIES OF THE CHURCH.

The archbishops, bishops, and abbots, had authority, soon after the firm establishment of Christianity in the island, to strike money and enjoy the profits of mintage. But archbishops alone had the privilege of stamping the coins with their portraits and names; a privilege withdrawn by Athelstan in 921. The ecclesiastical coinage after this period is only distinguished from the royal by peculiar mint marks, and even these terminated in the reign of Henry VIII. The coins of the Archbishops of Canterbury are pennies.

The pennies of Jaenbert, who held the see of Canterbury from 763 to 790, have a flower surrounded by IAENBRHT. AREP., and on the reverse Offa Rex, from which it would appear that they had in some way joint jurisdictions.

A coin of Ceolnoth, who held the see of Canterbury from 830 to 870, has the front face of the Archbishop, with his name, and on the reverse a cross with "civitas" in the angles; the legend, DOROVERNIA* (Canterbury).

The coins of the *Archbishops of York* were stycas† till they became by the edict of Athelstan assimilated to the coins of the realm; those of Ulphere or Vulphere, who held this see from 854 to 892, are the last of the episcopal mint which bear the *name* of the archbishop.

CHAPTER XXIX.

COINS OF THE SOLE MONarchs OF ENGLAND.

FROM EGBERT TO EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

THE first sole monarch, as Egbert (Ecgbeorht) has been termed, became king of the West Saxons in the year 800, and gradually subduing nearly the whole of South Britain, gave the name of England to his territories. But Burgred, king of Mercia, reigned as late as 874, in the time of Alfred the Great. Ethelstan was also king of the East Angles late in the reign of Alfred—as late as 890; and Eric, king of Northumberland, though tributary to the grandson of Alfred in 951, might even till then be considered as holding separate jurisdiction; and it was not till Eadred, another grandson of Alfred, who succeeded his brothers Athelstan and Eadmund, that Northumbria was annexed, and not till Edgar that the whole kingdom may be said to have been firmly united under one monarch. But having already spoken of the kings of the heptarchy separately, I may henceforth, for the sake of convenience of arrangement, treat of the coins of Egbert and his successors, as those of sole monarchs of England.

The coins of Egbert do not differ in general from those of the kings of the heptarchy; some have the king's profile

* There are also coins of Vulfred, 803 to 830; Plegmund, 891 to 923; and Ethered, 871 to 890.

† There are also stycas of Eanbald, 796; and Vigmund, 851.

with his name, as “Ecgbeorht Rex,” with a cross and the moneyer’s name on the reverse; others have a cross with his name and title, and on the reverse a different cross with the moneyer’s name; some have a monogram supposed to be “Dorob. C.” (city of Canterbury), and others “Saxo” or “Saxon,” with the king’s name and title as legend.

ETHELWFL (837 to 856) succeeded his father 837 A.D.; but his brother, *Æ*thelstan, took a part of the territory; namely, Kent, Essex, Sussex, and Surrey. On his death they reverted to Ethelwfl; so that some of his coins exhibit the legend, Rex. Cant. Saxoniorum, and sometimes Occidentalium Saxoniorum. Canterbury is the only mint named on the coins of this king. His portrait is generally surrounded with “Edelwfl Rex,” and the reverse of the coins has a double cross, with the moneyer’s name. But there are many varieties, in which the small crosses are of a different design, &c.; and some have the monogram of Christ in the centre of the reverse.



ETHELBALD (855 to 860). A coin of this king is said to have been in existence, and there is an engraving of it, made under doubtful authority. But Dr. Coombe affirmed, that the coin really was once in the collection of Mr. Austin.

ETHELBEARHT, second son of Ethelwfl (856 to 866). Sixty varieties of the moneyers’ names upon his coins are known. Coins of this king, have his bust, with the legend “Edel-bearht Rex,” and on the reverse the letters of the moneyer’s name, arranged in the angles of a cross.

ETHELRED (866 to 871) deprived *Æ*thelbearht’s children of their inheritance, and ascended the throne himself. His coins are generally light, and of impure silver, and somewhat resemble those of Burgred, king of Mercia.*

AELFRED THE GREAT (871 to 901) was the younger brother of *Æ*thelred, and succeeded him. His portrait is very rudely executed on his first coins, and in the same style as those of his predecessors; but others of later date have the portrait in a somewhat improved style, and on the reverse a large monogram of “London,” occupying the whole field. On some the word “Ornsnaford,” for Oxford, occurs, forming, with the king’s name, three lines. There is also a

* Hawkins’ British Silver Coins.

small coin of his, appearing to be a half-penny. A very peculiar piece is also in existence, weighing 162 grains, instead of about 20 grains, the average weight of his pennies. It must, however, be rather considered in the light of a medal than a coin.*



Silver Penny of Ælfred the Great.

EDWARD THE ELDER (901 to 925) succeeded his father, Ælfred. His coins are very numerous, exhibiting above eighty varieties of moneyers' names; both pennies and half-pennies of his reign occur; the latter, however, seldom weigh more than from seven to nine grains. His head appears on his coin in a rude but somewhat Roman style, and the reverses are very various, some with a building, of too coarse execution to be interesting as a record of any period of architecture, and others with a large hand expressed by raised outlines. Some have a hand issuing from a cloud, with "Eadweard Rex," and a small cross in the centre, or "Eborace, cv." (city of York). The buildings on the reverses of these coins are very much in the style of some that are found on late Roman coins, particularly those of Constantine, thought to be English, from having P. LON. on the reverse, which may perhaps be read "Pecunia Londiniensis."

ÆTHELSTAN (925 to 941) succeeded his father (see Plate IX). He paid considerable attention to his coinage, determining, among other regulations made at a grand synod, at which Wulhelme, archbishop of Canterbury, and all the wise and powerful of the kingdom were assembled, that the whole coinage of the realm should be alike, and therefore withdrew from archbishops, or others, the privilege of having their portraits or names on the coins which they minted; and he also

* In the possession of Mr. Garland.

established places of coinage at a number of the then principal towns. The ecclesiastical and royal mints have, from this period, no distinctive mark till about Edward I., when those privileged to mint adopted mint marks, such as initial letters or badges, by which their coins can be distinguished as late as the time of Henry VIII. Athelstan, however, did not interfere with the *moneyer's* name, which still continued on the reverses of the coins, and from this period more frequently accompanied by the name of the place of mintage, occasionally preceded by the word "Urbs," instead of "Civitas." He is generally styled *Rex*, sometimes *Rex Saxorum*, but frequently *Rex totius Britanniae*; showing that Egbert and his descendants have not only been styled sole "monarchs of all Britain" by subsequent historians, but, that it was a title of their own assumption: indeed, so great an event was the consolidation of the heptarchy considered, that more than one of the British monarchs had thoughts of assuming the title of emperor (*imperator*), but abandoned the idea in deference to a contrary wish of the Pope. There are found on the coins of Athelstan about sixty variations of names of mints, and full one hundred of *moneyers'* names, and the reverses of some have rude buildings, like those of his father. Some little confusion occurs as to some coins formerly attributed to Athelstan, the (self-styled) sole monarch, which Mr. Hawkins is inclined to attribute to Athelstan of the East Angles.

EADMUND (941 to 946). His coins are similar in general character to those of his brother Athelstan, but none have been found having buildings on the reverses, like those of his two predecessors. His portrait has sometimes a helmet, and sometimes a crown. The place of mintage is generally omitted on his coins; some of them have been mistaken for those of St. Edmund.

EADRED (946 to 955), another brother of Athelstan. The types of his coins are similar to those of his immediate predecessor. They have "Eadred *Rex*;" and on the reverse the *moneyer's* name. Norwich is the only ascertained place of mintage in this reign.

EADWIG (955 to 959). The son of Eadmund succeeded his uncle: his portraits have the name and title with "Eadwig *Rex*;" the reverses have only the *moneyer's* name

and a small cross. The heads on the coinage of this reign approach the style of the continental art of the period more nearly than any other specimens of the series.

EADGAR (958 to 975) had been elected to, or rather had usurped, during his brother's life, a portion of the country, and on his death became sole monarch; the first Saxon king who has a real claim to that title. He renewed the edict of Æthelstan respecting the uniformity of the coinage, and also enacted, in addition, that none should refuse it, an edict rendered necessary by the clipping of the pennies, which had reduced them to half their value. St. Dunstan refused to celebrate mass on Whitsunday, until three moneyers, who had falsified the coin, had undergone their punishment—loss of the right hand. The coins of Eadgar present few distinctive characters from those of his predecessors, and he is styled simply "*Rex*," but sometimes the letters TO. BI. occur, which may be "*Totius Britanniae*." His coins are numerous; the moneyer's name frequently occurs without the place of mintage.

EDWEARD the Martyr (975 to 978), son of Edgar, after reigning three years, was murdered at the age of 17, by command of his step-mother, Elfrida. Notwithstanding his early death and short reign, his coins are common, but they appear somewhat ruder in execution than those of his father. He is styled "*Rex Anglorum*," the title being more or less abbreviated on the coins.

ÆTHELRED, the son of Elfrida (978 to 1016). This weak prince succeeded to the throne at the early age of 10, and the improvement in the coinage must probably be attributed to Dunstan, who, tired of the political intrigues which had occupied too much of his earlier career, devoted himself in his declining years to those arts in which he is known to have been a great proficient. On the coins of this reign the king is represented in a sort of mailed armour peculiar to the period, and wearing a crowned helmet, partially of mail, but protected by a longitudinal ornamented bar; the whole sufficiently well executed to form an interesting record of the arms of the period. The reverse is one of the first examples of the voided cross, which, with the addition of the martlet in the angles, formed subsequently the device of some of the coins of Edward the Confessor, and con-

sidered by some to be his armorial bearings. A sceptre also appears for the first time, on some of the coins of Ethelred, in front of the profile, which in subsequent reigns became general. There is much controversy respecting some coins bearing this king's name, which have a strong resemblance to some early Irish coins, and they are consequently supposed to have been coined by Æthelred, but in Dublin, his father having possessed himself of a large portion of Ireland.

EDMUND IRONSIDE, the son of Æthelred (1016 to 1017). On the death of his father this prince found the kingdom in the greatest confusion from the contest with the Danes, who had landed in 1013, under Sweyn, and whose son, the youthful Cnut, now disputed the kingdom with the successor of Æthelred. It was eventually agreed to divide it; but Edmund dying in 1017, Cnut became sole monarch. Of Edmund Ironside no coins have been discovered.

CNUT (1017 to 1035). His coins are very numerous, above 340 variations of moneyers' names being known, and they beat the names of more places of mintage than the coins of any other reign. They resemble, in execution, those of Æthelred, and some are supposed to commemorate the peace established with Edmund Ironside in 1016 having the word "Pax" (peace) in the angles of a voided cross on the reverse. Coins have been found, but they are very rare, on which Cnut is described as "Rex Danorum," but they were of course coined in Denmark. There are coins of his, also, which have the name of Dublin on the reverse; which proves that he also held in subjection a portion of Ireland.

HAROLD I. (1035 to 1040). His coins resemble closely those of his father, and those of Æthelred. They have his portrait in a sort of mail armour, with a sceptre, and "Harold Rex;" the reverse being the voided cross, &c.

HARTHACNUT (1040 to 1042) was elected king of England on the death of his brother. English and Danish coins (both rare) of this king are found, and it is difficult to separate them, as there was a place of mintage in Denmark, the name of which cannot be distinguished from London. The reverse has sometimes a cross formed of four ovals, similar to crosses on some of the coins of his father. He is merely styled "Rex," without any reference to Denmark or England.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR (1042 to 1066). On the death of Harthaenut, who perished from excess of gluttony, thoroughly detested for his cruelty by the whole nation, the Saxon line was restored ; and the throne reverted to Eadward, the surviving son of *Æthelred*. His coins are very various ; on some of them the head is bearded, possibly as intimating his coming to the throne at a late period of life—a somewhat unusual circumstance in those times, or possibly from his wearing a beard, in fulfilment of some vow or penance connected with his well-known devotional character, to which he owed the cognomen of “Confessor.” His pennies vary exceedingly in size, from half an inch to an inch, but appear to have been all of the same nominal value, every intermediate gradation occurring without any regularity.* It appears that halfpence and farthings were formed at this time by cutting the pennies into two or four, as parcels of coins have been found so cut, which had evidently never been in circulation, seeming to prove that they were so issued from the Mint. The coins of this king exhibit, for the first time on the Anglo-Saxon coinage, a full figure of the sovereign, seated on a throne, holding the orb and sceptre ; this device is surrounded with EADPRD. REX ANGLO., for “Eadward Rex Anglorum,” the Saxon P being used for W in Edward. The reverse bears the voided cross with martlets in the angels, called the Confessor’s arms. On coins with more usual style of portrait the head is generally bearded, with a helmet ; and on these there is a voided cross, and the place of mintage, on the reverse. In a communication, by Sir H. Ellis, to the Numismatic Society, a halfpenny also of his reign is mentioned. Edward is supposed to have first introduced from Normandy, where he had long resided in exile, the oppressive custom of frequent re-coinages, each alteration causing a great loss to the nation and great gain to the prince ; a practice abundantly abused by the first sovereigns after the Norman Conquest.

There is a gold coin of this period termed a gold penny, now in the cabinet of Mr. Spurrier, which is considered genuine ; and which may prove that, although silver pennies formed the bulk of the coins, yet a few gold coins were

* Hawkins.

possibly issued, and if so, they are the last gold issued in Western Europe, till the reign of Henry III.

HAROLD II. (1066). A son of the powerful Earl Godwin, whose daughter the late king had married, now usurped the throne. His father had married a daughter of Cnut, so that he had some pretension to the crown through the Danish line, and, overlooking the claim of the infant Edgar Atheling, he assumed the title of king. His reign terminated nine months after his accession, in the battle-field of Hastings; but though he reigned only nine months, there are coins that may undoubtedly be ascribed to him, as they have been discovered in parcels which contained no others except those of William the Conqueror and Edward the Confessor; otherwise they might have been attributed to Harold I. They exhibit the profile of the king, with a double-arched crown (like that on some of the coins of his predecessors), and a sceptre. The reverses have the word "Pax," the meaning of which is thus explained by Ruding, (quoting North, who states that the same word occurs on a coin of Edward the Confessor, struck, he thinks, in commemoration of a peace, or compact, made with Earl Godwin (Harold's father), by which that family was to succeed to the throne—the word was also adopted, in rivalry, by William of Normandy, in token of his own alleged compact with Edward, for *his* succession to the throne. It was continued by Rufus, probably with the same feeling. The portrait of Harold is represented bearded, like that of Edward the Confessor; imitated, possibly, to convey an idea of his being the adopted successor, as beards were not worn generally at the period, but merely a moustache on the upper lip, which the immediately succeeding Norman coins represent very clearly. The coins of Harold close the Anglo-Saxon series.

CHAPTER XXX.

COINS OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS.

(See Plate IX.)

THE great political changes following the Norman conquest might be expected greatly to affect the coinage in some way—probably by the introduction of gold coins, as used, though sparingly, by continental nations. But such was not the case. In Anglo-Saxon times the gold bezants (*Byzantiums*) of Constantinople circulated in the country, but no attempt had been made to supplant them by a national coin, unless in a few isolated and unimportant experiments, as referred to in the reign of Edward the Confessor. The only changes now made were those affecting *imaginary coins* (*money of account*) or rather, denominations for certain sums, of which no positive coin existed: such as the mark, &c., &c., and the mancus, which was also a nominal sum rather than coin, though we have seen that the Arabic *mancus* was positively imitated by Offa, but the imitation soon disappeared, leaving merely its name and value, as a means of defining larger sums than it was convenient to estimate by the small silver coin of the land. The *mancus* expressed a value equal to thirty pennies, or six shillings of five pence each; the then value of the shilling.

The shilling—the Saxon scil, or scilling—was equally an imaginary coin. By this term, the Saxons at one time intended five pennies, and at another four. William I. settled the Saxon shilling at four pennies, but also established the Norman shilling at twelve pennies, the value which eventually prevailed; yet no positive coin of that denomination and value appeared till the reign of Henry VII. The term shilling has been favoured with many derivations; some trace it to the Latin *sicilicus*, which signified a quarter of an ounce; others to a Saxon word meaning a scale, or measure.

The *mark* was a Danish term of computation, introduced

about the time of Alfred ; it was then valued at 100 pennies, but, on the coming of the Normans, when their shilling of twelve pennies was introduced, the mark was valued at 160 pennies.

The pound was also what might be termed an imaginary coin, but referred principally to weight. The pounds were of gold or silver, each meaning a nominal value in money according to the current coin that could be made of the pound weight of either metal.

These imaginary coins are termed "moneys of account," and it was possibly to represent such imaginary sums, when larger than easily represented by current coin, that the Chinese invented their paper-money, alluded to by Mandeville in his travels in the 14th century. Sterling is another term early connected with our coinage, which soon became a name by which to distinguish English money on the continent. Walter de Pinchbeck, a monk of St. Edmondbury, in the time of Edward I., derives it from Easterling, a name given to persons who periodically examined the mint and regulated the coinage—possibly at Easter ; so that the term means money true according to the last examination : as, one hundred pennies, or pounds, Easterling, or sterling.

With this short introduction, we may proceed to examine the actual coins of William the Conqueror and his immediate successors, which, however, like those of their Saxon predecessors, consist entirely of silver pennies ; for, with the Saxon era, copper entirely disappears for a long period.

WILLIAM I. (1066 to 1087). There is much difficulty in assigning the coins (all silver pennies) of the first two Williams to their respective issuers ; and as there is a great variety of types of each, it would be impossible, in the compass of this work, to point out all the different characteristics, with the various reasons for attributing them to the one or the other William. Farthings and half pennies, as under Edward the Confessor, were formed by cutting the pennies in two or four, on the pennies of William I. Willem Rex is spelt "Pillem Rex," with the Saxon P instead of W, and the portrait is generally a profile, wearing a helmet, the nose sharp, and a moustache on the upper lip (Plate IX.).

WILLIAM RUFUS (1087 to 1100). The portraits on his coins have generally a full face, crowned, with PILLEM REX,

as in the coins of his predecessor. The number of coins of these kings discovered together at Bearworth, in Hampshire, in 1833, exceeded 12,000 ; so that one or two of their types which before that time were rare, have become amongst the most common of our early coins.

HENRY I. (1100 to 1135). It is on record that this king enacted especial regulations with regard to the coinage, but of what precise nature, numismatists are not agreed. He, however, abolished the oppressive tax called moneyage, alluded to at the close of the Saxon coinage ; and to prevent falsification of money, grown excessive, enacted that, in addition to the loss of the right hand, the guilty party should suffer also loss of sight, and even further mutilations. It seems pretty clear, however, from the evidence of the coins themselves, that, although surnamed Beauclerk, from his learning and accomplishments, he did not interest himself greatly in the art bestowed upon his moneys, for they are, if anything, rather more rude than those of his immediate predecessors. Some little disagreement exists as to the distinction between the coins of different Henrys ; but, as connected with the present king, that difficulty can only exist with reference to those of his reign and those of Henry II. and Henry III. ; and in most cases this difficulty does not appear very great, for the general features of the coins of Henry I. place them at once nearest to those of the two Williams. Another distinction appears to be, that the crown ornamented with the fleur-de-lis was not *generally* adopted till the reign of Stephen, and even then not perfectly defined ; but in the next reign (Henry II.) it became much better developed, and in Henry III. nearly perfect ; whilst on the coins of his son it assumed that complete and decisive design, which continued on all the silver coins through a long succession of reigns, even to Henry VII. If I am right in this conjecture, some coins may be removed from Henry I. to Henry II. Some have the inscription HNRE REX I. ; others have the name Henri, and some Henricus, but these latter are rare. The portrait is generally a front face, with a moustache.

STEPHEN (1135 to 1154). It has been said that Stephen, and especially some of his barons (who during the civil wars of his reign assumed the privilege of coining money),

debased the coin to a very great extent ; but these charges are not borne out by existing coins, either against the king himself, or his barons, of whose coins any specimens exist.

One of the most common of his coins shows the flower-de-luced crown before spoken of, and has a flag instead of sceptre, and, for legend, "Stifne Rex," which is, however, very variously spelt on different coins. A remarkable coin of his, struck at Derby, has "Stephanus Rex." The head is peculiarly barbarous ; but on the reverse, the device (called the arms of the Confessor) is pretty well executed. Some have the name spelt "Steine." Of the money struck by influential persons, who during his reign assumed the privilege of coining money bearing their own effigy, the best known is that of Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the king's brother ; it shows the bishop's head crowned, and accompanied by a crozier, with the legend "Henricus Epc." Another specimen is one supposed to be a coin of Robert of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I. It is the earliest example of an English coin with a figure on horseback, which is rather expressively though quaintly executed ; it has the legend "Robertus.. St.t." The reverse much resembles those on the coins of the king, and is curious on account of the ornament between the letters of the legend. Another coin of this class is one of Eustace, the son of Stephen, coined by him at York. It has a figure in a sort of mail armour, holding a sword, with a conical helmet, with the nose-piece. The legend is simply "Eustacius." The reverse has the place of mintage—Eboraci (York), &c. Another coin of Eustace has what has been termed a "lion passant" to the right, which, if it be so, is very interesting, as an extremely early example of a true heraldic device on a coin of the English series—the earliest positive examples being, I believe, a $\frac{1}{4}$ florin of gold of Edward III., which has a helmet, surmounted by a lion passant, guardant, and the subsequent noble of the same reign, with the royal arms complete. Another interesting coin of the reign of Stephen is one with two full figures, formerly supposed to be Stephen and Henry, and struck in commemoration of the treaty of peace concluded between them in 1153 ; but Mr. Hawkins considers the figures to be Stephen and Matilda his queen, struck when she commanded the army by which his liberation was effected. These two

figures, though rude, are yet interesting relics of such art as was bestowed upon the coinage of the period.

HENRY II., (1154 to 1189), on ascending the throne after the death of Stephen, found himself perhaps the most powerful monarch of Europe. He had previously inherited from his father, Touraine and Anjou; from his mother, Normandy and Maine. With his wife he received the great duchy of Aquitaine, comprising a large portion of the south of France. So that the extent of his territories in Europe, without conquest or aggression, was greater than that of any succeeding English monarch, with the exception of the Henrys V. and VI., during the short and illusory possession of the French monarchy. His first coins were very badly executed, as appears by those found at Royston, in 1721, and a large parcel (5700) found at Tealby, Lincoln, in 1807, which were as fresh as if just issued from the Mint. But in a subsequent coinage he procured a foreign artist, Philip Aymary, of Tours, and the execution, though still not good, was much better than the first coinage. The head has a full face, and the crown presents the fleur-de-lis pattern pretty perfectly defined. The first coinage has "Henri Rex Angl," the "Rex. Angl." variously abbreviated; the type of the reverse is an ornamental cross, with crosses in the angles. The second coinage has the legend "Henricus Rex." Coins of this reign have been discovered bearing the moneyer's names, Achetil and Lantier,—names which occur in the record called the "Chancellor's roll," of the 11th Henry II., as moneyers at Wilton; which decides positively these coins to be of this reign, and not of Henrys I. and III., and proves Ruding and Combe to have been right in their appropriation of the coins of those reigns.

RICHARD I. (1189 to 1199) and JOHN (1199 to 1216). Richard I., during a reign of ten years, only passed four months in England, and those employed in oppression and extortion; whilst his rival, Philip Augustus of France, whose fame has been unfairly eclipsed by the barbaric valour of Richard, was busily employed in reforming the French coinage, which in his reign moved a good two centuries in advance of that of England. There are no English coins of the reign of Richard in existence, and possibly none were struck; but some of his continental

pieces, describing him as Duke of Aquitaine, bear also his title of King of England. Of the disgraceful reign of John we have some coins struck in Ireland, but no English ones, though records exist proving that coinages took place in his reign. He had, in his father's life, received the title of Lord of Ireland, and probably struck coins there under that authority.

HENRY III. (1216 to 1272). His silver pennies have the king's head, with front face, and "Henricus Terci," or III., which fully distinguishes them from Henry II. The flower-de-luced crown, too, has become more perfect, and only requires to be thrown into perspective, by lowering the flowers at the sides, and causing their exterior limbs to disappear, to make it, in all respects, like the fully developed crown of this style, of the next reign. The king's head is a front face, bearded, with the crown, and also exhibits, for the first time, the waving hair which afterwards became general. The reverse has a cross *botone* (that is to say, with double limbs, each terminating in a pellet), and the old ornament of the three pellets renewed in the angles; a reverse which, with the exception of the cross being made simple, now became the type of all the silver money up to the reign of Henry VII., and did not finally disappear till the end of James I., 400 years after its adoption by Henry III. Nearly all the coins of the reigns recently described have still the moneyer's name and place of mintage on the reverse. Ruding supposes that this prince issued a coinage of halfpennies and farthings, which were afterwards recalled.

Henry III. also issued a gold coinage, called gold pennies, which, however, circulated but a short time. They are of very superior style to the silver coins, and represent the king sitting on a throne, ornamented with mosaic work.

Ruding describes the gold issue of Henry III. as one called gold pennies, weighing two sterlings, and being coined for twenty pennies of silver; but that the gold penny afterwards passed for twenty-four of silver, or two shillings of twelve pence. He says, this piece, properly a royal, was the first of the sort coined in Europe; but he must have overlooked the celebrated gold coinage of the Florentines, which, though bearing a different name, was a coin of the same class.

CHAPTER XXXI.

COINS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

FROM EDWARD THE FIRST TO RICHARD THE THIRD.

EDWARD I., 1272 to 1307.

(See Plate ix.)

THE coins of Edward I. exhibit the head of the king, designed, for the first time, in a style and manner (slightly indicated in the previous reign) that was to continue without alteration for eight successive reigns, including the commencement of Henry VII.; no difference being made in the face with any view to the individual likeness of the respective sovereigns: it was, in fact, a merely conventional king's head. The reverse adopted at the same time, with the simple cross, continued, for the same period as the head, to be the only device on our silver coins, and remained in use on some of them even until the comparatively recent reign of James I.

The similarity above alluded to has been the cause of much difficulty in assigning the proper coins to kings of the same name, especially the Edwards I., II., III., as their coins have no numerals after the name. Numismatists have, nevertheless, suggested many ingenious methods of effecting the separation.

One test is afforded by the coins struck at Durham by the bishops, whose personal mint-marks distinguish the coins of each. Bishop Beck's coins (during the last twenty-four years of Edward I. and the first three of Edward II.) have a small cross moline for mint-mark; therefore his early coins, if they can be ascertained, are undoubtably of the reign of Edward I. Bishop Kellow held the see from 1313 to 1316, in the reign of Edward II., and therefore all having his mint-mark—a small cross, with one limb bent in the form of a crosier,—are undoubtedly of the reign of Edward II. Bishop Beaumont held the see during the last two years of Edward II. and the first three of Edward III., and his coins are marked with a lion rampant.

By comparing the coins of these prelates with other coins

of the realm, which were precisely similar, with the exception of the mint-mark, an approximation to a proper separation of the coin of these three reigns may be arrived at; and this examination has suggested as a general, though not an unvarying rule, that the coins upon which the name is expressed by EDW. belong to Edward I.; that those with EDWARDVS at full belong to Edward III., and all intermediate modes to Edward II.*

It is generally supposed that Edward I. coined the first groats, or fourpenny pieces; if so, very few were put in circulation, and the specimens known are probably merely patterns, and not current pieces, as all that are known vary so considerably in weight (from 80 to 138 grains) as to preclude the possibility of their having been current coins. They have the king's front face, or rather the front face of a king, crowned with the perfect form of the flower-de-luced or crown, *crown fleurie*, and the draperies at the neck fastened with a rosette. The whole bust is enclosed in a *quatre-foil* compartment, surrounded by the legend, "Edwardus di gra Rex. Angl.;" the reverse has an ornamented cross (*fleuri*) with the three pellets in the angles, extending to the edge of the coin. Immediately round the pellets are the words, "Londonia civi;" and the exterior legend is "DNS HIBNIE. DVX. AQVI." (Lord of Ireland and Duke of Aquitaine). Some authors have ascribed these groats to Edward III., when the first extensive issue of them took place, and the name at full length seems somewhat to justify this view; but the drapery about the neck appears to distinguish them from the last named groats, as the neck is invariably bare on those coins of Edward III., which seems to favour the first hypothesis.

The pennies of this reign have the head without the *quatre-foil* ornament, and the legend, "Edw. R." or "Rex Angl. Dns. Hyb.;" the reverse of the specimen has the cross and pellets, with "Civitas London.," some have "Villa," as villa Berevvici (Berwick).

Some of the pennies of this reign show the head in a triangle, like the Irish coins of John. Halfpennies and farthings are, for the first time, found pretty plentifully in this

* See Hawkins' Silver Coins.

reign. The farthing was the same as the penny, with the exception of the omission of the circle of beading round the head. Up to this period it is supposed, as before mentioned, that halfpennies and farthings were formed by cutting the pennies into two or four, an operation performed at the Mint, coins having been found in quantities so cut, that had evidently been circulated.

EDWARD II., 1307 to 1327.

The coinage remained of the same weight and standard as in the previous reign. There is no record of the coinage of groats, but the penny has the same types as those of the preceding reign, and has for legend EDWAR. R. ANG. DNS. HYB., and on the reverse "Civitas London."

EDWARD III., 1327 to 1377.

(See Plate ix.)

The silver coinage of this reign consists of groats and half groats, pennies, half-pennies, and farthings. It will be seen that the title of King of *France* is assumed on groats of this king, and this, with other peculiarities, go to prove that the groat previously mentioned must either have been an essay or pattern made very early in the reign before the assumption of that title, or, which is most probable, that it really belongs to the reign of his grandfather. The groat of this reign begins to exhibit, permanently, those characters of the art of the period which had been first shown in the supposed groat of Edward I.; but in this and in the succeeding reigns the head is enclosed in a compartment formed by a tressure of nine small arches instead of four, terminating at their junction in a trefoil exactly in the same feeling of ornament as much of the decorative portion of the architecture of the same period. It is an ornament, however, though new to the English coinage, that had previously appeared on that of France. The words "Dei Gratia" were adopted for the first time on English coins in this reign; first on the gold coin, and afterwards on the groats, though it had appeared

on the great seal since William I., and on the coins of France, with more or less variation, since the time of Charlemagne, who seems to have adopted "Christianity" as his watchword. For on the reverse of his coins the words "*Christiana religio*," appear, and on others he was styled "*Karolus Augustus a Deo coronatus*," &c. Some of his successors adopted "*Misericordia Dei*," &c.; but "*Dei Gratia*" became general on the French coins long before it was introduced into England.

Groats.—The legend on the groat of Edward III. stands "Edward D. G. Rex Angl. z. France. D. Hyb.;" the title of King of France having been assumed in 1339. The reverse of this groat of Edward III. has the plain cross extending to the edge of the coin, with the three pellets in the angles, and exhibiting, for the first time, the motto "*posui Deum ajutorem meum*," slightly abbreviated; in an inner circle is "*London civitas*." The half groat is the same, with the omission of France in the legend of the obverse. The coinages of some towns have their mint-mark in one angle of the cross, instead of the three pellets.

Pennies.—The weight of the silver coinage was seriously reduced in this reign; first, from the previous general average of about 22, or $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains, to $20\frac{1}{4}$, then to 20, and eventually to 18. The motto is generally "*Edwardus Rex Angli*," and the reverse, "*Civitas Eboraci*" (York); the halfpence and farthings are similar to the pennies, but having the legends shortened to suit the space; some have only "*Edwardus Rex*."

The gold coinage.—The great feature in the coinage of this reign is the noble gold issue, said by English writers to be superior to any of the contemporary gold coins of Europe. It may be considered our first gold coinage, as the attempt in the reign of Henry III. was too partial to take the first rank away from the extensive and beautiful issue now effected. It was first determined, after much deliberation, that three monies of gold were to be made, to be current as 6s., 3s., and 1s. 6d. The first was to have two leopards,* the second a

* These leopards were lions, but so termed in continental heraldry. See Ruding, Vol. ii. p. 163.

mantle, with the arms of England and France, and the small one a helmet, &c.; being called florins, half florins, and quarter florins, a name derived from an early gold coin of *Florence*, which had been copied, and its name adopted, in several countries of Europe, thus bequeathing the name of its parent city to the gold coins of other states, the name being still continued long after its original value and devices had disappeared. Indeed, though Edward III. adopted the name,* the devices and value were original and national. It was afterwards found that this first gold coinage was rated too high, and it was therefore soon recalled; specimens are consequently very rare.

Another gold coinage was then determined upon (the famous one of the Nobles), and the coins then produced were not named after a place of mintage, like most of the gold coins of other nations, but, it is supposed by an old writer, after the *noble* metal of which they were composed; or from their superior execution, weight, and purity; being said to be superior to any gold coins of the period in Europe; but this remark must only apply to their weight and purity, and not their workmanship. The pieces were called nobles, half nobles, and quarter nobles; the nobles passing as 6s. 8d. It appears singular that they did not derive their popular name from the ship forming a part of their device, then not in use on any other European coins. Some imagine that this type must, from its singularity, have been adopted in commemoration of the great naval victory of Midsummer eve (1340), when two French admirals and 30,000 men were slain, and 230 of their large ships taken, with small loss on the part of the English. But the ship is the well-known Roman symbol of "the State;" and it seems possible that the king at the helm of the State may have been intended in this striking device—for striking it is, both in design and execution, and is the first example of anything like the best contemporaneous art being applied to the English coinage. There are other conjectures respecting this device too numerous to describe; one, however, as a very ancient one, may be mentioned, though evidently incorrect. Edward claimed sovereignty of

* Edward II. had previously coined forty-three out of the silver before used for forty.

the seas in 1359, fifteen years subsequent to the issue of these coins, and yet the old poet sings: *—

But king Edward made a siege royll,
And wonne the town, and in speciaill
The sea was kept, and thereof he was lord ;
Thus made he nobles coins of record.

The legend is, “Edward Dei Gra. Rex Anglo. et Franc. D. Hyb.” the reverse a rich cross fleurie,† with lions under crowns in the angles; and the legend, “Ihc autem transiens p. medium illorum iba.” (Jesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat). These words ‡ had been used as a talisman of preservation in battle, and also as a spell against thieves, says the learned editor of the *Canterbury Tales*; “it was the most serviceable, if not the most elegant inscription that could be put upon gold coins.” There are varieties of the noble, having the title of Duke of Aquitaine, after Ireland, and others with a flag at the stern of the ship, bearing St. George’s cross; others, struck at the treaty of Bretigny, in 1360, when Edward renounced his claim to France, omitting “France” in the titles.

The half nobles have the king, ship, &c. like the nobles; but the reverse in some has the motto, “Domine ne in furore tuo arguas me;” on one of which, in the British Museum, the sense of the motto from the sixth Psalm is entirely changed by the accidental omission of the word “ne;” reading “Domine in furore tuo arguas me.” Others have “Exaltabitur in gloria.” §

The first grand coinage of nobles proved so valuable, that they were secretly exported for profit, and a lighter coinage was made, causing, however, some unreasonable discontent. The Commons afterwards petitioned for gold coins of the value of 10 or 12 pennies, but there is no record of such an issue.

* Selden, reign of Henry VI.

† Copied from the “ecus d’or,” or “royal” of his rival, Philip of Valois, whose several gold coins were finely executed, especially the florin. George, where the figure is much finer than even that on the George Noble of Henry VIII., executed nearly 200 years later. ‡ Luke, ch. iv. ver. 30.

§ Which some have supposed to be an allusion to his claim to the crown of France.

To Edward the Black Prince his father granted the principality of Aquitaine and Gascony, to hold during his life, and that prince coined money there, which, however, does not strictly belong to the English coinage, but is classed as Anglo-Gallic money: one of the coins, the device of which is the prince on a throne, is interesting, on account of the detached feathers on the field, so placed in commemoration of his having deplumed the helmet of the King of Bohemia. The Anglo-Gallic coins from this period to the reign of Henry VI. form a very interesting series in themselves, and are better executed than the coins minted in England during the same period.

RICHARD II., 1377 to 1399.

The silver coins of Richard (groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpence, and farthings) are precisely similar to those of his grandfather, Edward III.: the motto is "Ricard. Di. Gra. Rex Angl. z. Francia." The reverse has the same legend as the preceding reign. His gold coins are also precisely similar to those of his predecessor.

HENRY IV., 1399 to 1413.

The coins of the four Henries, who now succeeded each other, are very difficult to distinguish. These princes issued coins of precisely the same type, without any numerals after the name, till Henry VII., in the eighteenth year of his reign, added the "VII." in the legend. There is, however, a tolerably secure guide for determining the pennies of Henry IV. In the early part of his reign they were of the weight of those of his two predecessors; namely, 18 grs.; but in the thirteenth year of his reign they were reduced to 15, and the other silver coins in proportion: any penny of 18 grains, therefore, of the proper type, is pretty certainly of Henry IV. The groats may also be tested by a proportionate rule. Halfpence and farthings were also coined in this reign; but as their weight was never very carefully adjusted, it is difficult to separate those belonging to the first thirteen years of this king. On specimens of

his heavy money the legend is, “ Henric Di. Gra. Rex Angl. D. H.”—the reverse remains as preceding reign. His gold coins are nobles, half nobles, and quarter nobles, which do not differ from those of his predecessors, but may be distinguished from those of his successors, by the arms of France, semé of fleurs-de-lis, instead of being charged with three only, as was afterwards the custom. *

HENRY V., 1413 TO 1422, AND HENRY VI., 1422 TO 1461.

The coins of these reigns, both of gold and silver, are tolerably plentiful, but most of them must be attributed to the very extensive coinage at the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. It appears extraordinary that the regent Bedford, whose taste for the fine arts is exhibited in the magnificently illuminated books executed for him, and of which several are in existence and in beautiful preservation, should not have attempted some further improvement in the style of the coinage. He did not, however, turn his taste for the arts in that direction, but followed exactly the old types. This appears the more extraordinary, as the coins struck in France during this reign, after the king's coronation as sovereign of both countries, are quite equal to those of the previous and immediately succeeding French kings; especially the “*Franc d'or*,” having the king on horseback, beautifully executed on the obverse. The silver pieces, too, struck in France, where the silver coinage had not been latterly much in advance of our own, was now much improved; and on the “*grand blanc*” two shields appeared, the one bearing the arms of France, the other those of France and England; being nearly a century earlier than the epoch of which the royal arms appeared on English silver coins.

The English coins of Henry V. and VI. are quite indistinguishable, notwithstanding certain very ingenious suggestions for their separation. Some groats, however, have a “V” after “Rex,” which cause them to be assigned to Henry V. There were half groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings of these two reigns. The gold coins are, as before, nobles, half nobles, and gold farthings (or quarter

nobles). They are scarcely distinguishable from those of their predecessors and successors. Their Anglo-Gallic coins of the respective reigns are better ascertained. Henry VI. did not coin angels till during his short restoration, and they were in close imitation of those of Edward IV.

In the reign of Henry VI. the restrictions on the freedom of commerce, with the view of keeping the bullion in the country, were rendered very stringent; the foreign merchant was compelled to *reside* during his stay with a person appointed, who took notes of all his bargains, causing him to outlay all monies received in British products, and receiving by way of salary a tax of twopence in the pound upon all bargains so made.

EDWARD IV., 1461 to 1483.

The silver coins of this king are much like those of the several preceding reigns, with the exception, in some cases, of some marks or letters in the field, or on the breast of the portrait. The groat has a quatre-foil on each side of the neck, a crescent on the breast, and an annulet preceding, and a rose terminating the legend, "Edward Di. Gra. Rex. Angl. z. Franc." The reverse has, as in the previous reigns, "Posui," &c. Edward IV. reduced the weight of the penny, after his fourteenth year, to 12 grains. A great variety of his coins of different mints exist, but all of one type, only varying in mint-marks and names of places of mintage.

On account of several changes that took place in the gold coinage of this reign, it is more interesting than any since Edward III. In the first gold coinage it was established that the nobles should pass at 8*s. 4d.*; by which it will be easily perceived that the value of the precious metals was now rapidly rising; less gold and silver was put into coins, the nominal of which remained the same; or, as in the case of the nobles above mentioned, the nominal value of the coin was increased in accordance with the raised price of the metal.

In another coinage a better price was given for bullion at the Mint, to ensure a supply, for it had become scarce: and the weak king had recourse, about 1455, to the assistance

of the alchymists, and announced with confidence, that he soon should be able to pay his debts with gold and silver produced by "the stone." The additional price offered at the Mint, however, produced gold faster than "the stone," and a new issue of nobles took place, fifty being made out of the pound weight. Shortly afterwards this proportion was changed, and only forty-five were coined out of the pound, but they were to pass for 10s., and to be called *rials*, to distinguish them from the old nobles—a name borrowed from the French, who had coins called *rials* (*royals*), in consequence of their bearing the effigy of the king in his royal robes. In the case of the English coins the name was less applicable, as they bore the same device, or nearly so, as the old nobles.

The angels and half angels of this reign were new gold coins, and were called angels from their type—the archangel Michael piercing a dragon with a spear. The reverse is a ship, with a large cross for the mast; the letter E on the right side, and a rose on the left; against the ship is a shield with the usual arms. The motto on the reverse of the half angel was, *O crux ave spes unica*. This coin was probably intended to replace the old noble, superseded by the rial. The nobles and rials differ but slightly from the nobles of previous reigns, with the exception of having the central portion of the cross-fleurie of the reverse replaced by a sun, the badge of the king. Great encroachments were perpetrated in this reign against the liberty of both the foreign and British merchant, principally with a view to prevent the exportation of coin.

EDWARD V. (no coins known).

RICHARD III., 1483 to 1485.

In the two years of his brief but energetic reign this prince contrived to issue a considerable coinage; but his coins are, nevertheless, more or less rare. Their types are precisely similar to those of his predecessors, and the proportion of 12 grains to the silver penny was the standard of weight. The obverse of the groat has "Ricard, Di. Gra. Rex. Angl. z. Franc." with his crest (the boar's head) for the London mint mark. The reverse as before,

with the motto “Posui,” &c. He issued groats, half groats, pennies, and halfpence; no farthings have yet been found. His gold coins are precisely similar to those of Edward; it is therefore unnecessary to describe them. Angelets, or half angelets, have sometimes the mint mark of a boar’s head, like the groat.

CHAPTER XXXII.

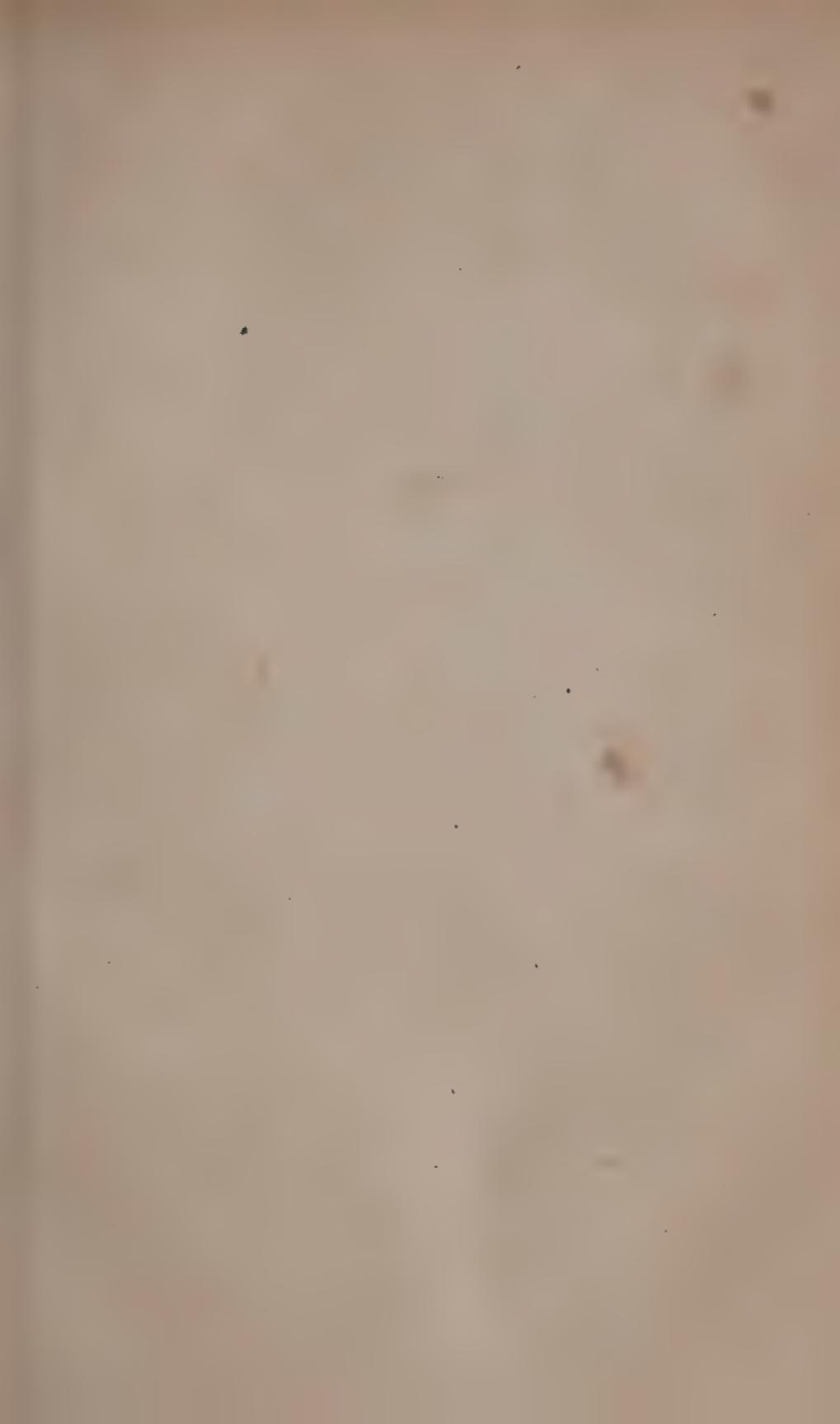
COINS OF THE ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS.

FROM HENRY VII. TO MARY.

HENRY VII., 1485 to 1509. The groats, pennies, &c. of the first portion of this reign continued the same as in the previous one, and have all till recently been confounded with those of Henry VI. The sagacious ingenuity of a numismatist,* by referring carefully to the episcopal mint marks, has at last solved the difficulty by discovering on a York penny, the mark of Thomas Rotherham, who did not possess the see of York till 1480, while Henry VI. died in 1461. The mark is T. on the one side of the neck, and a key on the other. The pennies with that mark are therefore indubitably those of Henry VII. The reverse of the groat is exactly similar to those of the previous reigns, and the weight is forty-eight grains. The pennies of Henry VI. were only reduced to twelve grains during the very short period of his restoration, and it is very improbable that all the groats corresponding to that weight should belong to that short period, and therefore some coins of that weight are assigned to Henry VII.

In the second style of coinage of this reign, the design of the crown is changed from the open crown of fleur-de-lis, of his own previous coins, and of those of so many of his predecessors, to an arched crown, sometimes called an imperial crown. It has also been stated that there is some

* Mr. Cuff.



COINS OF THE ENGLISH SERIES.

PLATE



FIRST ENGLISH SHILLING (HENRY VII)



GOLD NOBLE OF EDWARD III



SIXPENCE OF THE COMMONWEALTH



SILVER PENNY OF WILLIAM I

SILVER PENNY OF EDWARD I



SILVER PENNY OF ÆTHELSTAN



SILVER CROWN OF CHARLES II
(THE FAMOUS PETITION CROWN)

attempt at a portrait in the full face ; but this I am not able to discover. This coinage is of course easily distinguished from those of the previous reigns. The motto is the usual one, but the bordering tressure is enriched with small roses in the angles or spandrils. The reverse is precisely as before. Other groats of this kind vary in the number and richness of the tressures which surround the head, and also in the style of the crown, though always arched. The reverses still continued to be of the old type.

The later pennies have also the arched crown, and in the motto, *France* is omitted. The reverses of the pennies also were still of the old type, or nearly so. Folkes mentions a piece of this period (at Cambridge), which appears to have been a trial for a twenty-penny piece.

The eighteenth year of his reign (1503) was marked by an entirely new coinage, in which the silver coins for the first time received some attention as to their artistic execution ; a positive portrait profile being attempted, and very fairly executed. The shield with the royal arms was now first adopted for the reverse ; and in short, the model, of which the types of the coinage of our own times have been but a modification, was now first adopted.

The most remarkable feature in the new silver coinage was the shilling ; first coined about the eighteenth year of this reign. The shilling now, for the first time, became a real coin, and had at last "a local habitation" as well as "name ;" for before, as has been stated, the term *shilling* had been one of "money of account," and not that of a real coin. The legend of the shilling was "Henric. VII. Di. Gra. Rex. Angl. Z. Fr.," round a well-executed portrait in profile ; the reverse has the arms, &c. (See plate 9.)

Of groats, half groats, and pennies (but no halfpennies or farthings), there was also an issue on this new coinage, and the first instance of numerals following the name occurs on these coins since Henry III., which form a nearly solitary instance of its occurrence in the earlier periods. Sometimes this coinage has *Sept.* instead of *VII.* The half-groat exactly resembles the groats and shillings, except in the absence of the numerals or "Sept." after the name.

Some pennies have the king seated on a throne, as on the

gold double rials or sovereigns, with simply “*Henric. Di. Gra. Rex.* ;” the reverse having the arms, &c. The pennies that appear with this device are of the ecclesiastical mints, and those of Durham have the initials of *Dunelmensis*, Sherwood, the bishop, and have the upper limb of the cross turned into a crozier.

The name of the place of mintage was omitted in the third coinage of this reign, in the inner circle of the reverse of the shilling, groats, and half-groats, but continued as the legend on the reverse of the smaller pieces.

The great feature of the gold coins of this reign is, that Henry VII. first coined the double rial (or royal). Twenty-two and a half such pieces to be coined out of the pound weight tower. On this piece the king is represented in the royal robes as on the rials of France, and it thus might receive the name more legitimately than those of Edward IV. ; but to distinguish it from the previous rial, it was determined to call it a “sovereign,” a term which disappeared after a few reigns, not to be again adopted till the great modern coinage of 1817. The title on the obverse is, “*Henricus Dei Gracia Rex Anglie et Francie, Dns Ibar.*”

On the reverse of the *sovereign* the last trace of the old cross-fleurie of the nobles of Edward III. disappears, and a tressure of ten arches encloses the heraldic rose, in the centre of which is placed a shield with the arms. There are other varieties of this reverse, some having the shield surmounted by a crown, in which case the rose occupies the whole field, to the exclusion of the tressures ; in another case, the rose, though larger than in our specimen, is somewhat less than the last mentioned, and differently arranged. The half-sovereign is peculiar from having only the arms of France. The obverse has the king in a ship with two flags, one bearing the letter H, and the other the English dragon. The obverse and reverse of the half-angel of this reign differ little from those of Edward IV.

The avarice of the king caused much light money to be made during his reign, and many pieces also got clipped, so that there were great complaints. This business was rectified in a rather summary manner, for it was enacted, “that no person should refuse the king’s coin, if good gold and silver, on account of *thinness*, on pain of imprisonment or

death." By the year 1509 the king had, through this mode of working the coinage, and by imposing extravagant fines and other extortions, collected greater riches than had ever before been possessed by an English king. The last of the stringent commercial regulations referring to the bullion was passed in this reign, which referred to the "royal exchangers;" persons through whose hands all bills of exchange were compelled to pass for adjustment.

HENRY VIII., 1509 to 1547.

The silver coinage of this reign may be divided into five classes: the first exactly resembles the third coinage of his father, even the head being the same; for the numerals alone were altered from VII. to VIII. The farthings of this coinage are very rare.

The second coinage has a likeness of the king in profile, which may easily be distinguished, as he appears both younger and fatter than his father, the reverse remaining the same. The half-groats are similar; but those of York have Wolsey's initials, and the cardinal's hat on the reverse. The pennies have the king on the throne, with the motto "Rosa sine spina." The halfpennies have still the old cross and pellets, and the farthings, like those of his first coinage, have the portcullis, which for the first time appears on the coins in this reign. There are other varieties of the coinage of this epoch, but more rare.

On the third coinage of this reign the weight of the penny was reduced to 10 grains, and other silver coins in proportion, and a great increase of alloy (2 oz. in 12) was used; but the execution of this issue was bold and striking: it consisted of shillings, pence and halfpence—groats and half-groats. On these coins the king is represented in front or three-quarter face, an excellent likeness, especially on the shillings, or *testoons* as they were named. The reverse of these was a large rose and a crown, a very handsome device; the old motto "Posui," &c., being still preserved. The groats and smaller pieces have the old reverses, the halfpennies still preserving the ancient type of the cross and pellets.

The types continued the same on the fourth coinage, but an infamous degree of debasement took place;* the pennies being of the same weight (10 grains), but the alloy increased to the amount of half copper to half silver. The fifth coinage, in the following year, was still more debased, and the motto on the groats was changed to “*Redde cuique quod suum est;*” a motto rather singularly chosen for such an occasion.

On the shilling or testoon of the third coinage, with the full face, the portrait appears in the ordinary dress of the time, but wearing the crown, with the legend “*Henric. 8 D. G. Angl. Franc. Z. Hib. Rex.*” The reverse is a well-executed rose and crown, with H. R. crowned, and the old motto “*Posui,*” &c. It is supposed that the testoon was so named from a French coin of similar value,† so called in France (*teston*), on account of the large portrait head when used for the first time. This term did not continue long attached to the English coin, and the old national term, shilling, soon resumed its place. The groats, and half-groats were similar, but with the face not quite so full.

The initials and hat of Wolsey, placed upon his coins, were mentioned among the frivolous charges brought against him on his fall. The passage is cited by Lord Coke—“*Also the said Lord Cardinal, of his further pompous and presumptuous mind, hath enterprised to join and imprint the cardinal's hat under your arms in your coins of groats, made at your City of York, which like deed hath not been seen to have been done by any subject within your realm before this time.*” It is very true that a cardinal's hat had not been used before as a mint mark, but many other symbols both of family arms and ecclesiastical title had been used before—as *fleurs-de-lis*, and the *crozier*, and *mitre*; by which it will be seen that this charge was frivolous and ridiculous: but his fall being resolved on, such charges, or less, would have been all-sufficient.

* These base coins having the full face of the king, soon began to show the inferior metal at the end of the nose, the most prominent part; and hence the soubriquet, “*Old Copper Nose,*” bestowed by his loyal subjects on this monarch.

† Rather *teston*, or great head; as *salle*, an apartment, is, when used to express a great apartment, made *salon*, our saloon—hence *teston* and *testoon*.

There are groats of this king struck at Tournay with "Civitas Tornaei," which are classed with Anglo-Gallic coins. On his Irish coins the initials of his queens occur in succession, and the harp first appeared upon the Irish coinage in this reign.

The gold coins issued by Henry VIII. display the quaint characteristic feeling of the German style of art of the period, which, through the works of Albert Durer, Lucas von Leyden, &c., influenced the whole of northern and central Europe. This peculiar style was more firmly established in England by the residence of Holbein, and may be especially traced in the angular folds of the king's robes in the obverse of the *sovereign*. The gold coinage was debased, as well as the silver, to make it accord in value with the certain debased coins of the continent. The first sovereigns had the reverse formed of the large rose with the arms in the centre, but afterwards the royal arms surmounted by the crown, and supported by a lion and dragon; the first example of heraldic supporters on our coins. There were half sovereigns of both sorts, and there was also the old noble, now called the "rose noble,"* to distinguish it from the George noble which had been newly issued. On this last coin appeared St. George and the dragon for the first time, but the device was not repeated in any subsequent reign till adopted in that of George III. as the reverse of the silver five shilling pieces and sovereigns. The angel was still coined as before, but crowns and half-crowns of gold were now added for the first time, one type having for reverse the crown and rose, similar to the testoon or shilling, the other a cross-fleurie, with a large rose in the middle: both had the arms crowned for obverse.

The sovereign of this reign has the king seated on his throne, with "Henric Di. Gra. Ang. Franc. Z. Hib. Rex.;" the reverse having the royal arms, surmounted by the crown, and supported by the lion and dragon.

The George noble has St. George on horseback, in the costume of the time, about to transfix the dragon, with the motto "Tali dicatt sig. mes fluctuari neqt." more or less abbreviated, and the reverse, a ship with three crosses for

* It is singular that Folkes has no figure of this common coin.

masts, and a rose on the centre mast, with the motto “*Henricus D. G.,*” &c.

The angel closely resembles those of the previous reigns ; the motto on the reverse is “*Per cruce tua salva nos. X. Re rede,*” more or less abbreviated.

Some of the gold crowns differ from the half-crown next described.

The most usual gold half-crowns have the rose and crown, with H. R. in the field, and the legend “*Henric. Dei. Gra.,*” &c. on the obverse ; and on the reverse “*Henric. VIII. rutilans rosa sine spin.*”

In this reign the pound troy superseded the pound tower in the Mint, and the standard of gold was settled, which has, however, ever since been termed crown gold. It was in the latter years of the reign more debased, but the standard which has since been called crown gold, was 22 carats fine, and two carats alloy. The excessive debasement of the silver coin in the reign of Henry VIII. was, unintentionally, the first blow struck against the oppressive regulations passed in previous reigns, with a view to prevent the export of coin ; for it caused foreigners to prefer merchandise or bills of exchange, which thus at once rendered the whole oppressive machinery useless, except the office of royal exchanger ; against whose interference the elder Gresham* pleaded so wisely and so boldly, that the stern Tudor listened, and refrained, and the office became nearly a dead letter.

EDWARD VI., 1547 to 1553.

This prince was little more than nine years of age, when he ascended the throne ; but in the journal which he kept, in his own handwriting, and which is still preserved in the British Museum, he makes several entries respecting the coinage, which show that he had been taught to appreciate the subject. It was determined that the base state in which Henry VIII. had left the coinage should be remedied ; but an honest way of going about it does not appear to have occurred either to the youthful king or his ministers. The first silver coinage he issued was of the same low standard as

* Father of the builder of the Royal Exchange.

the last of the previous reign ; viz., 4 oz. of silver to 8 oz. of alloy, and the penny was only of 10 grains.

Of this issue there were also testoons, groats, half-groats, pennies, halfpennies, and farthings ; but groats, half-groats, and pennies, only are known. They have a well-executed profile of the king, and the reverses being the arms traversed by a cross ; the motto as before. The penny has the legend “E. D. G. rosa sine spina” variously abbreviated. In the third year of the reign there was an attempt to improve the coinage by issuing shillings of 5 to 6 oz. alloy. They have the king’s profile, crowned, not very different from the previous groats, but in the legend they have the Roman numerals VI. instead of the Arabic 6, as in the groats, and the reverse has, for the first time, an oval shield without a cross, decorated in a style of ornament which then began to supersede the (so called) Gothic feeling, a further modification of which has since been termed “Elizabethan.” The motto was “Timor Domini fons vite ;”* MDXLIV round the head, and the name and titles on the reverse ; but some had the name and titles round the head, and “Inimicos ejus induam confusione ;” (Psalm cxxxii. 19). The date being now introduced for the first time on an English coin.

This issue seems rather to have added to the confusion. Testoons were cried down to ninepence, other coins in proportion ; robbing the public to the amount of one-fourth of the original value of the silver coinage : subsequently the shillings were cried down to sixpence, and eventually, in the reign of Elizabeth, these base shillings were marked with a particular Mint-mark (a portcullis in some cases), and ordered to pass for fourpence halfpenny ; so that, in the end, a public fraud of three-fourths of the amount of the base coinage was effected.

The confusion in the value of the precious metals at this time appears to have been extreme, silver being rated at 12s. the ounce, and gold at only 60s., so that gold was only rated as five times more valuable than silver ; and in the third year of the reign, gold was rated at 48s., only four times the value of pure silver. There could, it would appear, have been no freedom in the exchanges, or the value

* From Proverbs, xiv. verse 27.

of gold in England must have been eleven times greater than that of silver, as on the continent. Stowe tells us that “this base monie caused the old sterling monies to be hoarded up, so that he had himself seen 21s. given for an old angel to *guild withall*.”*

It seems scarcely credible, that after the crying down of the shillings to ninepence (and those, in fact, only worth $4\frac{1}{2}d.$), that a still baser coinage was issued ; and to ascertain with what view, let us see the king’s own journal :—“ It was appointed to make 20,000 pound weight *somewhat baser*, to get *gains* 15,000*l.* clear, by which,” &c. &c., the coin was to be amended !! The silver now issued had 9 ounces of alloy to 3 ounces of silver. These shillings bear the same types as the preceding ones : in the reign of Elizabeth they were stamped with a greyhound, and ordered to pass for $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ They were alluded to by Bishop Latimer,† in a remarkable passage in one of his sermons :—“ We have now a pretty little shilling, a very pretty shilling,” &c., but “ the fineness of the silver I cannot see, yet thereon is printed a fine sentence, ‘Timor Domini fons vitæ, vel sapientiæ ;’ ‘The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life, or wisdom.’ I would to God this sentence was always printed in the heart of the king.” In another place, speaking of the baseness of the coinage, he says, applying a text of Isaiah, “ Argentum tuum versum est in scoriæ : thy silver is turned into—what ? into testions ? —Scoriæ ! into dross !” These passages both occurred in sermons preached before the king. Such allusions were spoken of as seditious, to which Latimer replied, in a subsequent discourse, alluding to the passage in Isaiah :—“ Thus they burdened me ever with sedition, &c. . . . but I have now gotten one fellow more a companion in sedition, and wot you who is my fellowe ?—Esay ‡ the prophet.”

One of the remarkable monetary events of this reign is the first issue of crowns and half-crowns of silver, very soon after similar pieces first appeared on the continent. In 1551, crowns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, and threepences were issued of silver—11 oz. 1 dwt. fine, to 19 dwt. of alloy, being only 1 dwt. worse than the ancient

* The angel ought to have been current for 6s. 8d.

† Folkes.

‡ Isaiah.

standard; and five shillings in silver became worth five in gold. The silver, in the indentures respecting this coinage, made no doubt upon correct but too tardy information upon the subject, was rated at 5*s.* 5*d.* the oz., while gold was at 60*s.*: showing that the proper value of gold, with reference to silver, was as really 11 to 1. Notwithstanding this excellent advance in the right direction, groats were afterwards issued, as well as pennies and halfpennies, of base metal, by which the government still sought dishonest gain. It was at this time (1551) agreed, that the "stamp on the shilling and sixpence should be on one side a king, painted to the shoulders in parliament robes, with the collar of the Order," &c. That on the five shillings and half five shillings, to be a "king on horseback," &c. Also that the fine monies should be coined in the Tower, and in Southwark; and the smaller pieces of baser metal, at Canterbury and York.

The crown and half-crown of the fine coinage of 1551 have the king crowned, and in the armour of the period, on horseback; the horse, the housings, and the figure of the king, better executed, as to correct drawing, than the devices of any previous British coins. It likewise has the peculiarity of the date, now newly used on the coins; the title appears, as on previous coinages, on the reverse. The oval shield of the reverse of former coins of the reign is abandoned, and the arms traversed by the cross, again used, and the old motto, "Posui," &c.

The sixpence of this coinage, of which the same types appeared on the shillings and threepenny pieces, have a nearly full face of the king, in parliament robes; with the collar of the Garter, and the numerals VI. in the field, to denote its value—the shillings having XII., and the three-penny pieces III.; it being the first time that the value of the coins was so marked. The reverse, bore the arms, with the cross and the motto, "Posui," &c.

The London pennies of baser silver, coined at this time, had the king on a throne, with "E. D. G. Rosa sine Sp.;" and, on the reverse, the arms, with "Civitas, London." The York pennies had a simple rose, with "Rosa," &c. The reverse like the London ones, but with "Civitas Eboraci."

The whole of the coins had various mint marks—the tun, the rose, a swan, &c.

Of the gold coinage of this reign it may be said, that our gold had never been so much debased. It was remarkable, however, in the later issues, for its improvement in execution, and the complete disappearance of the *Gothic* feeling of art. The earlier issue of double sovereigns, sovereigns, and angels, closely resembled the sovereigns and angels of the previous reign; too closely to render minute description necessary, yet distinguished easily by the name, &c. In the subsequent coinages the gold coins assumed a new, and, artistically considered, superior character, if not quite so picturesque.

Different standards of gold continued to be used after the reform of the coinage: for instance, a pound weight of gold, of 28 carats fine to 1 carat alloy, was coined into twenty-four sovereigns of 30 shillings, equal to 36 sovereigns of 20 shillings each; while a pound weight of gold, of 22 carats fine to 2 carats alloy, was coined into 33 sovereigns of 20 shillings each.

A treble sovereign was coined also, having the king enthroned (the Gothic character having quite disappeared), with the usual name and title, the reverse having the arms, supported by a lion and a dragon standing on a scrolled ornament, in the new style, with the letters E. R., the motto being still the old one of Edward III.—“Jesus autem,” &c.

There is a sovereign of a later coinage, of the pattern of which, sovereigns, half-sovereigns, five-shilling pieces, and two-shilling-and-sixpenny pieces were coined; the sovereigns of this coinage have supporters like the previous sovereigns; the other pieces, having the arms only, with E. R. on either side. The mottos on these sovereigns and half-sovereigns are “Jesus autem,” &c.; and on the crown, “Scutum fidei proteget eum;” and on the half-crown the same, abbreviated. The obverses have the three-quarter figure of the king, in embossed armour; it is of very elegant execution, and rather in the Italian style of art of the period,—a feeling which is confined to this reign, and does not re-appear.

The crown, having the king's bust in armour, and bare-headed, on the obverse, has on the reverse the crowned

rose. The half-crown of this type had the rose, without stalk. There are also sovereigns, half-sovereigns, crowns, and half-crowns with the same bust, which vary in having the oval shield (like the first shillings) on the reverse. There is also another series, like the last-mentioned, which varies in having the head crowned, instead of bare.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

FROM MARY TO THE COMMONWEALTH.

MARY, 1553 to 1558.

ON her accession, she declared her *intention* of restoring the old standard in the silver coinage, namely, 11 oz., 2 dwt. fine to 18 dwt. alloy; but, instead of that, the new coinage fell 1 dwt. lower than the last coinages of Edward VI. On her first coins she is represented in profile, and crowned, and styled "Maria D. G. Ang. Fra. Z Hib. Regi;" and the motto of the reverse is frequently "Veritas Temporis filia"—"Truth is the daughter of Time"—suggested, possibly, by the Romish priesthood, in allusion to the restoration of the Roman Catholic faith, after its suppression during two reigns. On her first coins, after her marriage with Philip of Spain, the queen's head appears crowned as before, with the legend "Philip Z Maria D. G. Rex et Regina." Soon afterwards, however, a coinage was issued, partly, no doubt, from the treasure brought over by Philip, and sent with so much ostentation to the Tower, on which the bust of Philip appears facing her own: to which Butler alludes in the lines—

"Still amorous, fond and billing,
Like Philip and Mary upon a shilling."

The legend on these coins stands "Philip et Maria D. G. Ang. Fr. Neap. Pr. Hisp." and on the reverse, the old motto, "Posui," &c., was changed to the plural, as "Posuimus Deum, adjutorem nostrum."

There is another pattern shilling, having the king's head on one side, and the queen's on the other, with "Philippus Dei G. R. Ang. Fr. Neap. Pr. Hisp." on one side, and "Maria," with the same titles, on the other; this coin has the date 1554, and the earliest of the above-described have the same date; others are dated 1557.

After Philip became King of Spain, by the abdication of his father, the titles Princes of Spain became inconsistent, and all allusion to foreign dominion was omitted, the legend standing "Philip et Maria D. G. Rex et Regina Ang."

The motto of the reverse remained the same, and the Spanish arms were impaled on the right side, and the English on the left.

There were also coined pennies of strongly-alloyed silver, some with the queen's profile, some with the rose; both having the motto, "Rosa sine spina" on the obverse, and the place of mintage on the reverse.

The gold of this reign did not follow out the improvement of style commenced by her predecessor. There were issued sovereigns, to be current at 30 shillings; half-sovereigns, to be called the royal or rial of gold, for 15 shillings; the angel, to be current at 10 shillings; and the half-royal, at 5 shillings. It is singular that no traces of Philip appear on the gold coins, except in the inscriptions.

The sovereign of this reign is a return to the precise style of art of those of Henry VII. and VIII. The rial of gold, or half-sovereign, has the old ship, with the figure holding the shield and sword, transformed to a female, with the reverse similar to those of the same coins of Edward IV.; while the angels have precisely the ancient type, rather more coarsely done, as have also the angelet or half-angel. It was, probably, with a strong Roman Catholic feeling, of reducing all things to the state and form they occupied previous to the Reformation, that this retrograde movement was applied to the coinage, took place.

This reign and that of Elizabeth left legislative interference with the import and export of coin in a sort of transition state, most of the acts remaining in force, but inactive; and yet the prejudices of the commercial interest of the country were, from sheer habit, favourable to their retention. It may save trouble to mention, at once, that in the reign of

James I. the last part of this machinery, that of the office of royal exchanger, was swept away, after the Burleighs had long held it as a sinecure; for public opinion had changed, and the mischievous as well as troublesome tendency of the office became evident to all.

ELIZABETH, 1558 TO 1602.

The complete restoration of the integrity of the currency is justly ascribed to Elizabeth, although she only gave the finishing hand to what had been already commenced by her brother. She ascertained the amount of silver in the base money, and caused it to be stamped and pass for its true value (a course which involved loss to the nation and gain to the government, which received back as $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ that which it had issued at 12d., and for which, perhaps, we do not owe her much gratitude*), but she likewise produced a coinage scrupulously corresponding in weight and purity with its nominal value—with the exception, of course, of a deduction for that rate of profit or seignorage which had always been considered the fair profit of the sovereign. It would appear, however, from the discovery of letters, &c. &c., in the State-paper Office†, that we are chiefly indebted for the originating and carrying out of this great measure to a London merchant—the same illustrious Gresham to whom the City owes its Royal Exchange and other useful institutions. It would appear that some difficulties occurred as to the mode of refining the base metal of which the existing silver coinage was composed; and Gresham, during his residence in Antwerp, effected arrangements with a great firm in that city for refining the whole for the remuneration of $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. per pound of silver, for all the silver refined, and also the whole of the copper contained in it. But the queen was quick to perceive the popularity that would accrue to her from connection with such a measure of reform, and therefore made herself as conspicuous in it as possible, even going

* The calling in of the base money was, in fact, unpopular at the time, and no wonder, from the mode of carrying it into execution, by compelling every man to give up for $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ the shilling for which he had given 12d.

† Discovered by Mr. Burdon.

to the Tower and coining pieces of fine money with her own hand, which she graciously distributed to those immediately around her. A medal was struck to commemorate the restoration of the coinage, on which all the merit is ascribed to Elizabeth; the efforts of Edward VI., and the great assistance derived from the intelligence of Gresham, being passed *sub silentio*.

The coinage of the first three years of this reign consisted of shillings, groats, half-groats, and pennies, which were of the same fineness as the last of the preceding reign. But inconvenience being felt for want of small money, she soon after issued a coinage of sixpences, threepences, three-half-pences, and three farthings, of the full old English standard of 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine silver, to 18 dwts. alloy.

Of these coins of three-halfpence and three-farthings, none were issued in previous or subsequent reigns; and yet Shakspeare, with that disregard of anachronism in such matters common to writers of that age, finding them current in his time, speaks of them as if they were current in the reign of John, where Faulconbridge, ridiculing the leanness of his legitimate elder brother, first likens him to a "half-faced groat"—referring to the new-made groats—which had a profile instead of a full face;* and then, referring to the rose on one side of the three-farthing pieces, he says, he would not own

"a face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, look where three-farthings goes."

Beaumont and Fletcher, in "The Scornful Lady," also refer to these three-farthings, which had a rose like the sixpences, threepences, and three-half-pences of this issue, at the side of the head, the erasure of which made them look something like the penny of the earliest coinage of the reign. The passage occurs when speaking of a culprit who should be "whipped, and then cropt, for washing out the roses in *three-farthings*, to make them *pence*."

In the year 1582, these three-farthing and three-halfpenny

* It is well known that no groats of any description were executed in the days of John.

pieces were discontinued, and shillings, half-groats, and pence were revived, of similar types. Upon the whole of this coinage the date was placed, and seldom omitted on English coins afterwards. The small coins of this reign were the last that bore the place of mintage, as "Civitas London," &c.

But the great event in the coinage of this reign was the partial introduction of the mill and screw, instead of the hammer and punch principle; by which reformation in their mechanical production, coins of a much more workmanlike and regular appearance were produced. Indeed, the regularity of this process, combined with the placing of the dates on the coins, were, together, the cause of the ultimate discontinuance of mint marks, previously rendered necessary in order that irregularities in weight, execution, &c., should be attributed to the proper mint and mintage.

As in speaking of the money of this reign in particular I have had frequent occasion to mention the mint marks, or privy marks, as they have usually been called in the mint, it may be necessary to say a word of the use and nature of those marks. I may therefore observe, that it had long been usual to oblige the masters and workers of the mint, in the indentures made with them, "to mark a privy mark in all the money that they made, as well of gold as of silver, so that at another time they might know, if need were, which moneys of gold and silver, among other moneys, were of their own making, and which not." And whereas after every trial of the pix (periodical courts of inquiry into the state of the different mints), at Westminster, the masters and workers of the mints, having there proved their moneys to be lawful and good, were "immediately entitled to receive their *quietus* under the great seal, and to be discharged from all suits or actions concerning those moneys;" it was then usual for the said masters or workers to change the privy mark before used, for another, "that so the money from which they were not yet discharged might be distinguished from those for which they had already received their *quietus*: which new mark they then continued to stamp upon all their moneys, until another trial of the pix also gave them their *quietus* concerning those."

The pix is a strong case with three locks, the keys of which are respectively kept by the warden, master, and comptroller

of the mint ; and in which are deposited, sealed up in several parcels, certain pieces taken at random out of every journey, as it is called, that is, out of every fifteen pounds weight of gold, and sixty pounds weight of silver. And this pix is from time to time, by the King's command, opened at Westminster in the presence of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of the Council, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Justices of several Benches, and the Barons of the Exchequer, before whom a trial is made, by a jury of goldsmiths empanelled and sworn for that purpose, of the collective weights of certain pieces of gold and silver taken at random from those taken from the pix. After which, those parcels being severally melted down, assays are made of the bullion of gold and silver so produced, by the melting certain small quantities of the same against equal weights taken from the respective trial pieces of gold and silver that are deposited and kept in the exchequer for that use. This is called the trial of the pix ; the report made by the jury upon that trial is called the verdict of the pix for the time.

But to return to the milled money. Folkes says, "The maker of this milled money is reported to have been one Philip Mastrelle, a Frenchman, who eventually, however, fell into the practice of coining counterfeit money, and was convicted, and executed at Tyburn on the 27th of January, 1569." Mr. Hawkins does not place any reliance upon this statement, and asserts that the name of the introducer of this process is unknown, and the whole history of its employment involved in obscurity. The principal feature in the new method was the power of ornamenting the edges of the coins ; but the whole appearance of the money so produced was more workmanlike. Most of the milled coins in this reign may be distinguished by a star of five points at the end of the legend. Some patterns of half-crowns exist of the coinage between 1561 and 1575, but none were issued till 1601 and 1602, which are very handsome coins, and the first large silver that had been coined since the death of Edward VI. There are also shillings, sixpences, half-groats, pennies, and halfpennies of this coinage. It was in 1601 that silver coin was again reduced in weight, and, as Folkes tells us, the same standard of value was then adopted which has been ever since retained.

On some of the coins of Elizabeth are found stamped the arms of Zealand ; others have H. for Holland ; both which are supposed to have been so stamped for subsidies taken to the Low Countries by Leicester.

The East India merchants were also allowed to coin what have been called *crowns*, *half-crowns*, and *shillings*, for circulation in their foreign dealings. These were, in fact, of a different weight to the English crown, being struck to accord with the weight of the Spanish piastre, the half, the quarter, and the half-quarter of the same. These coins have been called the portcullis money, from a large portcullis occupying the whole of the reverse. They are handsome pieces, but do not come under the head of English coins of the realm.

The first, or hammered shillings of this reign, have the profile young-looking, and crowned, with Elizab. D. G. Ang. Fr. et Hib. Regi., and on the reverse the arms traversed by the cross, with the old motto, “Posui,” &c. : the oval shield introduced by Edward VI., without the cross, not appearing on any of the coins of this reign.

The three-halfpenny and three-farthing pieces have the rose behind the head, with “E. G. D. rosa sine spina ;” the reverse, with arms like her other coins, has also the date (for the first time on small pieces), and “Civitas London.” The threepence is exactly the same, but the sixpence has the queen’s titles round the head.

The *milled* shillings may be distinguished by the much greater breadth of the cross traversing the arms.

The five-shilling or crown piece is a very handsome coin, and the bust of the queen an excellent portrait in the costume of the time.

It will appear extraordinary that, notwithstanding the restoration of the English coinage, base money was still coined for Ireland ; as though unfairness and oppression towards that unfortunate country had really formed part of a positive system with the English government at all periods.

The gold coins of this reign do not vary much from those of Mary. There was the double rial with the queen on the throne, and the rose reverse, with the arms in the centre. The rial with the queen in the ship, and the reverse still like the old noble.

There were two standards of gold: one called the old standard, $23\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine to half a carat alloy, one pound weight of which was to be coined into 24 sovereigns of 30s. (equal to 36 of 20s.). Another standard of 22 carats fine, to two carats of alloy (crown gold), of which the pound weight was to be coined into only 33 sovereigns of 20s. Afterwards, about 10s. more was made from the pound of each standard.

The angels, half-angels, and quarter-angels, were similar to those of Mary and her predecessors, but rather better executed than those of Mary. The only new artistic feature of the gold coinage of this reign being sovereigns, half-sovereigns, quarter-sovereigns, half-quarter sovereigns, of a new type, having the profile of the queen crowned, with "Elizabeth, D. G. F. Ang. Fra. et Hib. regina ;" the reverse being the royal arms surmounted with a crown, which has the arch indented in the centre, like the modern crown, with E. R. on either side, and the motto "Scutum fidei proteget eam." There are several varieties of this type; some having the line and beading within the legend, others with different forms of the crown, and in some the queen wearing an ermine robe.

The rial has the device of the old nobles—the ship, &c.—the reverse being that of Edward IV., in which the sun supersedes the cross in the centre. It was the handsomest coin of this type that had appeared.

During this reign there was coined, of silver, including the base silver of Ireland, 4,718,579*l.* 2*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}d.$; of gold, 440,552*l.* 8*s.* $9\frac{3}{4}d.$

JAMES I., 1602 TO 1625.

The first silver coins issued by this king, soon after his accession, were crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half-shillings, pieces of two pennies, pennies, and halfpennies.

On the crowns and half-crowns is a figure of the king on horseback, in a similar style to those of Edward VI.: the titles read—"Jacobus D. G. Ang. Seo. Fran. et Hib. Rex."

On the reverse are the arms on a garnished shield, but in the usual form (not oval, like some of Edward and Mary), and having the motto, "Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici."

The arms of Scotland, and also Ireland, were, for the first time, quartered with those of England and France. The shillings and sixpences had the king's bust in profile, crowned, in armour; the legend as on the crowns, and having respectively XII. and VI. behind the head, to denote the value. The twopenny pieces and pennies were the same, with the exception that they had the motto, "Rosa sine spina," and the numerals II. and I. respectively; the reverse having the arms without motto. The halfpennies were like those of Elizabeth, with a cross on one side, and a portcullis on the other. Shillings and sixpences 9 oz. fine, were now coined for Ireland.

On the second coinage the words Mag. Brit. instead of Ang. Sco., were used, and on the reverses a new and appropriate motto, allusive to the union of the crowns, was used—"Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separat." The shillings were the same as the half-crowns and crowns, with the exception of having the king's bust only, instead of the figure on horseback. The twopenny pieces have a rose on one side, and a thistle on the other, crowned, with the mottoes "I. D. G. rosa sine spina" on one side, and "Tueatur unita Deus." The pennies had the rose and thistle uncrowned, with the same legends; and the halfpennies the simple rose and thistle without mottoes. These several pieces now continued to be minted without alteration till the end of the reign. There are no dates on the coins of this reign, except on sixpences, a caprice in their favour difficult to explain; but the succession of mint marks is so complete, that every issue is easily distinguished by connoisseurs. Up to June 20, 1605, the fleur-de-lis is the mint mark; up to July 10, 1606, another mark; till June 30, 1607, the scallop shell, and so on, through almost every remaining year of the reign, a different mark; such as the bunch of grapes, the tower, the tun, the half-moon, &c.

Silver was exceedingly scarce during a part of the reign, and the issue of a light coinage was seriously contemplated, but the scheme was happily abandoned. A good deal of silver was refined from the lead mines of Wales, and coins made from this silver always bore for mint mark the Welsh feathers to denote the origin of the metal.

On the suggestions of James, many good regulations were

made to prevent clipping and other modes of debasing the coinage, and the charges of mintage were reduced, in order to tempt merchants and others to bring bullion more readily to be coined.

The half-crowns have the new motto, “Quæ Deus,” &c. ; and those coined from the Welsh silver have the mint mark of the Prince of Wales’ feathers.

In subsequent coinages little change was made in the types of the shilling ; they have the king’s bust, in armour, crowned, and on the sixpences the date 1603 (others 1622), occurs on the reverse, above the arms. The crowned profile head on the obverse, and the arms on the reverse, are types common to all the silver, from a shilling down to twopence ; but the silver pence and halfpence vary, some having a rose on the obverse and a thistle on the reverse, the respective symbols of England and Scotland. Other pennies have an I. R., crowned with a rose and thistle on either side, and a crowned portcullis for reverse, the halfpence of the same coinage having a simple portcullis for obverse, and a cross with the old device of three pellets in the angles for the reverse. The crowns and half-crowns have the king on horseback in armour.

The first attempt at a modern copper coinage was made in this reign, though it had been adopted at a much earlier period on the continent, and even in Scotland.* But this English copper was confined to an issue of farthings, which were unpopular, and soon discontinued.

The first gold coins of James I. consisted of sovereigns and half-sovereigns, having the king in armour holding the orb and sceptre. The reverse, having the arms of England and France with Scotland and Ireland quartered, and the motto, “Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici.” After the coining of the units—coins of similar value—these pieces were sometimes called sceptre units. The late sovereigns of the above types had the more appropriate motto, “Faciam eos in gentem unam.” The double-crown of 10s. is like the half-sovereign, but has on the reverse, “Henricus rosas Regna Jacobus.” The British crown of 5s. was similar. The thistle crown of 4s. has the rose of England on one side, and the

* See Coinage of Scotland.

thistle of Scotland on the other, both crowned, the titles round the rose, with "Tueatur unita Deus" round the thistle. There was also a 2s. 6d. piece, with the king's head and "J. D. rosa sine spina," and on the reverse the arms, and the same motto as the last: also a crown and half-crown similar, but with the motto "tueatur," &c.

The pieces coined in Scotland only differed by the arms of Scotland occupying the first place. In the pieces without arms there was no distinction, except the mint mark; but in small silver pieces the thistle appears without the rose.

The pound weight of gold, $23\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine, and $\frac{1}{2}$ carat alloy, was next coined into 27 rose rials at 30 shillings each, or 54 spur rials at 15 shillings each; or it was made into 81 angels at 10 shillings each. The spur rial has the king standing between the fore and mizen masts of a ship, in armour, crowned, and holding a sword, and on his left arm a large shield, with his arms, &c. &c.; the reverse is the device of the old noble of Edward III., with the exception of the blazing sun substituted for part of the cross by Edward IV., and which was now termed a *spur* royal, from the resemblance of the rays to the rowels of a spur.

The rose rial of 30 shillings was similar to those of the preceding reigns, except that the king appears in the regular parliamentary robes. The motto on the reverse of the rose rial and spur rial is "A. Dno. factum est istud et est mirabile." The angels of this issue were very nearly of the old device. English gold coins being in this reign above the standard value of those of the continent, their value was raised by proclamation as follows:—sovereign, 20 to 22 shillings; double crown, 10 to 11 shillings, and so on in proportion. At the same time regulations were made as to the rates at which foreign gold and silver, in coin and in the ingot, should be purchased. It was next arranged that the pound weight of gold of the old standard of $23\frac{1}{2}$ carats fine, should now be coined into 44*l.*

It being found that the irregular sums at which the gold coins were now rated was extremely inconvenient, a new gold coinage was determined on. These coins were to be of the highest standard, now termed angel gold. First, a thirty shilling piece, having the king in his parliament robes (still called a rial), the figure finely executed in a new style,

but the mottoes the same ; the reverse of the old *rose* rial, however, being abandoned for the royal arms. 2nd, a fifteen shilling piece of new device, having a lion holding a shield, with the numerals XV., and the titles ; and on the reverse the old device of the noble, with the sun of Edward IV., with "A Dno.," &c.—3rd, a ten-shilling piece, or angel, with the old devices of the angel and ship greatly improved, and having the royal arms on the sail, and another pattern having the ship scooped out to receive a large shield with the arms. Of crown gold new units were made, having the King's head laureated in the Roman style—for the first time on modern English coins, and for the reverse, the royal arms, crowned, and the mottoes as on the first-mentioned units. These pieces were soon called "laurels." There was a ten-shilling and a five-shilling piece of the same pattern. Standard, or angel gold, was now coined into 4*l.* 10*s.*, and crown gold into 4*l.*

The units which preceded those with the laurelled portraits, have the king crowned, in armour, and holding the orb and sceptre ; these were, as before stated, called sceptred units.

The thistle crown of 4 shillings had a crowned thistle on one side, and a crowned rose on the other.

The first gold coinage of James was of the same standard as those of the last of Elizabeth—namely, the pound weight of gold of 22 carats fine, and 2 alloy, to make 33 sovereigns and a half at 20 shillings each ; next, the pound-weight of the same gold was coined into 37 units at 20 shillings each, and a thistle crown of four shillings ; it having been found that the English gold coin had long been of more value than those of other nations, and had, therefore, been exported for melting. A state of things arising from the fact that the true proportion of the relative values of gold and silver had not been properly understood in England.

CHARLES I., 1625 TO 1649.

The silver coinage of this disturbed reign is the most numerous and various of any in the English annals, and it is remarkable that, during the gradual waste of the prince's resources in the civil wars, no debasement in the coinage

took place ; the very rudest of those coins which are termed siege pieces, being of the proper purity and weight.

The first silver coins of this reign were of the same value and denomination as those of James. Crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half shillings, twopennies, pennies, and halfpennies : the four large pieces had "Carolus D. G. Mag. Brit. Fra. et Hib. Rex." round a well-executed bust of the king, and the reverse the royal arms, as in the last reign, but with the motto, "Cristo, auspice, regno." Pennies and half-pennies were like those of James, except that they had the rose on both sides, with "C. D. G. Rosa sine spina" on the obverse, and "Jus. Thronum firmat" on the reverse. But these pennies and twopenny pieces were soon followed by others having the king's bust, and the numerals II. and I. ; and on the reverse the oval shield, first introduced by Edward VI., with "Justitia Thronum firmat" for motto. The oval shield, somewhat ornamented, was soon after adopted for the larger pieces also, with sometimes C. R. on either side. The shillings and sixpences represent the king in the dress of the day, and three changes of fashion may be traced in them. He is first seen in the stiff ruff, much like that of the reigns of Elizabeth and James, then in a limber or falling one, and, lastly, in a simple falling collar, edged with lace, as we see him in most of his portraits by Vandyke. On some of these pieces of his early coinages he appears in his parliamentary robes, but eventually both these styles disappeared, and he was constantly represented in armour, but with the falling lace collar. The crowns and half-crowns have the king constantly on horseback, in armour. But the whole coinage of the reign necessarily became, towards its close, extremely irregular both in design and execution, and an immense number of trifling variations occur—far too numerous to allude to in detail within the limits of this volume.

None of the pieces coined in the Tower were dated, but the mint marks afford sure indications of the dates. To January 1625 they are marked with the trefoil ; to January 1626 with the fleur-de-lis, and so on. This refers especially to the London coinage ; but in this reign there were extensive coinages of silver in various parts of the kingdom, even before the troubles. Those of the York mint are very beautifully executed, and have a lion passant guardant for mint

mark, also the word “Ebor” (York). It is supposed that the York mint was re-established when Strafford was president of the north, and some were probably coined when the king was at York, during his magnificent progress to Scotland. There was also established a permanent mint in his thirteenth year at Aberystwith, for refining and coining the silver produced from the Welsh lead mines. The coins of this mint may be known by the Welsh feathers. Several coins of this reign appear to have been produced by the mill and screw, under the direction, it is supposed, of Nicolas Briot, who had been chief engraver of the French moneys. His coins may be known by having the letter B upon them, but their superiority consists chiefly in their mechanical execution, for the engravings of other artists of the time are more spirited. Mr. Le Blanc, author of the “*Traité historique des Monnoyes de France*,” says, speaking of Briot’s residence in England, —“On ne manqua pas de se servir de ses machines, et de faire par son moyen les plus belles monnoyes du monde.” He afterwards returned to France, where certain regulations were altered which had caused him to leave in disgust. His return to France probably prevented the permanent establishment of the mill and screw in England at that time. He, however, prepared many patterns, which never came into circulation, and these are much prized in cabinets from their rarity.

In the year 1642, when the king was at Nottingham, just about the breaking out of the civil war, he received as a loan from the universities nearly all their plate, which was to be repaid at so much per oz. for the white silver, and so much extra for the gilt silver. Some of this was paid out in its original form to be sold for the pay of the troops; and so much of it as was coined, says Mr. Folkes, was minted probably at York. The king soon after removed to Shrewsbury, where the master of the Welsh mint, Mr. Bushell, was ordered to join the king, and money was coined there, but with what particular mark is unknown—probably the Welsh feathers. Little, however, was done, for Clarendon says, “it was indeed more for reputation than use, as in the absence of sufficient workmen and instruments, they could not coin a thousand pounds a week.”

After the defeat of Edgehill, the king removed the mint

of Aberystwith to Oxford, to coin there, in the New Inn Hall, under the direction of Mr. Bushell and Sir William Parkhurst, all the remaining plate of the colleges. In this mint there appears to have been coined a large quantity of money, both of gold and silver, and as it was still considered the Welsh mint, although removed, the Welsh mark of the feathers was continued. Of the money now coined at Oxford, there are several varieties and types, and a great variety of degrees of excellence in the execution ; some being of very mean workmanship, and others very excellent. The silver 20 shilling and 10 shilling pieces are peculiar to this mint, and to this period, for no other such pieces occur in the annals of the English coinage. The best executed of these 20 shilling pieces is a very noble coin, having the king on horseback, crowned, and in armour, the horse trampling upon arms and armour, surrounded by the usual titles ; the reverse has the motto, “*Exurgat Deus*,” &c., and on a scroll “*Relig. Prot. Leg. Ang. Liber. Par.*,” dated 1644 ; alluding to his declaration at the breaking out of the war, that he would protect “*the protestant religion, the laws and liberties of his subjects, and the privileges of parliament.*” There is also a very beautiful crown of this mint, with a view of the city, and the word “*Oxon*” above it, seen beneath the horse. The smaller pieces coined at Oxford had the king’s head as previously, but the reverses were like those of the great 20 shilling piece described above. Some of the half-shillings and groats have an open book as mint mark.

This coining down of the plate of the colleges caused the barbarous destruction of many rare and interesting relics of the highest antiquity ; but such are the inevitable consequences of civil war, for in 1644, the Commons house of parliament, with equal recklessness, ordered all the king’s plate in the Tower to be melted down and coined, notwithstanding a remonstrance from the lords, alleging that the curious workmanship of these ancient monuments was worth more than the metal.

On many occasions during the most disastrous fortunes of the king in the latter part of the civil war, his partisans were under the necessity of striking money in a rude manner, by coining down their own plate for the relief of their men. By which course as many magnificent family

monuments perished, as national ones had done by the sacrifices at Oxford and at the Tower. The first of this sort of money, since called siege pieces, was coined at



Newark Siege Piece.

Dublin; it consisted merely of weighed pieces of plate simply stamped with numerals, to denote their current value. Some had also a C. R. under a crown.

In 1645, when Carlisle was defended by Sir Thomas Glemham for the king, he coined down plate into shillings, &c., with the king's head very rudely done.

Some of these siege pieces are stamped with a castle, and numerals to denote the value; for instance, those struck during the

siege of the castle of Scarborough. Others have a very ruinous castle, with "Carolus fortuna resurgam."

During the defence of Pontefract Castle, the coin stamped there had the motto, "Dum spiro spero." This place was still defended by Colonel John Morris seven weeks after the execution of the king; and after that event this staunch royalist struck the coins he issued in the name of Charles II. The shillings so struck were of an octagonal shape, with "Carolus secundus, 1648," round the figure of the castle, and the reverse had "Post mortem patris pro filio."

Of these irregular coins, or siege pieces, there is a great variety both of gold and silver. Some have doubted the authenticity of this money, on account of the silence of cotemporary documents. But of the pieces of Pontefract, Sir H. Ellis has recently discovered the cotemporary notice required. It is contained in a newspaper of the time,— "The Kingdom's faithful and Impartiall Scout," February 5, 1648; in which some of the square Pontefract shillings, found on a royalist prisoner by the republicans, are described as being stamped on one side with a castle, and the letters P. O., and on the other with a crown, having C. R. on each side of it: a perfectly correct description, with the exception of mistaking the C for O, which does, in fact, in some specimens appear nearly round.

In this reign were coined also pieces for circulation in New England by Lord Baltimore, who was privileged to strike money with his own portrait.

The early half-crowns of this reign, show the horse clothed in rich heavy housings, similar to those shown on the crowns of Edward VI. and James I., which were abandoned for a merely decorative saddle-cloth on the later coins of Charles.

There are specimens of a half-crown, dated 1645, on which the arms are enclosed in the garter, and supported by the lion and the unicorn, a device which has doubtless formed the model of some of our recent money.

The early twopenny pieces had the crowned roses previously mentioned.

On the Oxford 20 shilling silver piece, the horse is without the housings in which he is clothed in the earlier pieces; as also on the Oxford crown, with the view of the city.

The gold coinage of Charles I. is not so various as the silver. The fine old sovereigns, or rials, with the king enthroned, as also the nobles, were finally abandoned after the beginning of the reign; but a small coinage of angels was issued, similar to those of James I. with the arms on the sail.

The principal gold coins in the early part of the reign were—the unit, or broad-piece (20 shillings), with its half and quarter; first having for reverse the old shield garnished, and subsequently the oval shield; some having on the reverse the motto, “*Florent Concordia Regna;*” others, “*Cultores sui Deus protegit.*” On the obverse, the largest of these pieces had XX. behind the head; the next X., and the smallest V., to indicate their value. The portrait is crowned, and sometimes in a plain dress, with a falling laced collar, and sometimes in parliamentary robes.

The gold pieces struck at Oxford were three pounds, pounds, and ten shilling pieces, having a head of the king very meanly executed, holding the olive branch as well as the sword; and having on the reverse the motto, “*Exurgat,*” &c., and “*Relig. Pro.*” &c. The large piece of three pounds had the numerals III. on the reverse, the lesser pieces XX. and X. respectively, behind the head. The 10 shilling pieces are without the olive branch and sword of the larger ones. The Oxford pieces, with the inscription *Relig.,* &c., on a

scroll, were called the exurgat money, the principal legend being, as stated, “Exurgat Deus, dissipentur inimici.”

The coinage of copper farthings was again attempted in this reign, and new proclamations were issued against private farthing tokens of copper or lead, but no good remedy was applied to the inconvenience which called them into existence, while the privilege of making the authorised farthings was granted to the Duchess of Richmond and others for different periods, for their own profit. The farthings under these patents, being of course below their intrinsic value, caused endless discontent and disturbance.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE COMMONWEALTH TO CHARLES II.

THE COMMONWEALTH, 1648 TO 1660. The Commonwealth, with the energetic Cromwell as its directing genius, proceeded at once to effect great changes in the coinage. The royal arms and Latin mottoes were thrown aside, and the simple cross of St. George, as the suitable badge of Puritanical England, was adopted, which was placed within a palm and an olive branch, and had for legend, in good plain English, “The Commonwealth of England.” On the reverse were two joined shields, one bearing the cross of St. George, the other the harp of Ireland, and the motto, also in English, “God with us,” and the date; that of the first being 1649. Sir Robert Harley who had formerly been master of the mint for the late king, though he had accepted a re-appointment from the parliament, yet refused to carry into effect this innovation in the types of the coins, and Aaron Guerdain, doctor of physic, was appointed in his place, under whose direction the change was effected.

The issue consisted of crowns, half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, and pieces of two-pence, a penny, and a half-

penny. The larger pieces all bore the same devices, with the exception of being marked with Roman numerals, to indicate their value. The smaller pieces had no mottoes, and the halfpenny had simply the cross on one side, and the harp on the other.

On the perfect restoration of tranquillity, and the cooling down of the national mind from the turmoil and excitement of the civil war, towards 1651, Cromwell resolved to avail himself of all the most recent improvements in coining, already adopted by several continental nations. It was determined that in beauty of mechanical execution the coins of this nation should not be behind any in the world, and a celebrated artist, Pierre Blondeau, a Frenchman, who had carried to perfection the most approved modes of stamping coin by the mill and screw, was invited to England.

On his arrival, he produced patterns of half-crowns, shillings, and half-shillings, coined by the new mill and screw, by which means a legend was impressed for the first time upon the *edge*.

One half-crown bore on the edge "Truth and peace, 1651, Petrus Blondeus;" another, "In the third yeare of freedome by God's blessing restored." The shillings and sixpences were beautifully grained on the edges, and the pieces were brought to their true weight with the utmost exactness. An engagement was entered into with Blondeau to work these pieces, which bore the usual device of the Commonwealth. But no issue was ever made of them; they can therefore only be considered as patterns, and are very rare. The established workers of the mint also sent in fresh rival patterns, one of which had the double shield, supported by winged figures, with motto, "Guarded by angels." In the end the opposition of the existing functionaries in the mint frustrated the schemes of Blondeau, who was prevented from carrying into effect his projected reforms. An interesting paper on this subject will be found in the Transactions of the Numismatic Society, vol. vi., p. 261. The screw process was, however, eventually adopted, though without the immediate aid of Blondeau, who appears to have been ill-used.

In the latter part of his protectorate, after his second solemn investiture, Cromwell caused coins to be executed

bearing his own bust, but it is supposed that few, if any, were issued, as coins of the old type of the same date are much more numerous; they must therefore possibly be regarded as patterns. They are exceedingly well-executed, by the mill process, and have the laureated bust of the Protector, with "Olivar. D. G. R. P. Ang. Sco. et Hib. &c. Pro." assuming the title of Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, but substituting "&c." for France. The bust is the work of the celebrated Simon, and most beautifully executed, in a manner far superior in point of art to anything that had ever been seen upon an English coin before. The crowns and half-crowns are indeed most remarkable medals, as regards both the engraver's and the coiner's art. The reverse of these pieces has a crowned shield, with the republican arms of England (the cross of St. George); and those of Ireland and Scotland with the legend "Pax quaeritur bello."

The crowns and half-crowns of the Commonwealth have letters beautifully impressed on the edge, the shillings and sixpences being very neatly grained. They were the best executed coins that had up to that period issued from the English, or perhaps any other mint. The silver standard adopted by the Commonwealth was 11 oz. 2 dwts. fine, and 18 dwts. alloy.

The gold coins bore the same devices and mottoes as the silver ones, and were simply twenty-shilling, ten-shilling, and five-shilling pieces: the twenty-shilling pieces contain 3 dwts. 20 grs. of 22 carats gold. The later twenty-shilling pieces have the bust of the Protector, which is not near so good a likeness or so well executed as on the silver pieces. On the *gold* coin the bust is represented without drapery, a distinction subsequently adopted in succeeding coinages up to George III., with the exception of those of Queen Anne, who somewhat fastidiously objected on the score of delicacy. Some few of her gold coins nevertheless exist without the drapery, but they are probably only suppressed patterns. The twenty-shilling piece of the Protector, with the portrait, appears much smaller than the previous pieces, but it is much thicker, the milled pieces becoming generally smaller and thicker than the *previous* hammered ones.

Trials of copper farthings, similar to those which had been attempted in James I. and Charles I., were again repeated during the Commonwealth, but it is supposed never issued. The patterns for this issue of farthings exhibit several very interesting reverses. The legend round the head was, like all the Commonwealth coins, in English: it reads, "Oliver Pro. Ing. Sco. et Ire.," and the reverses had "Convenient change." One, with the type of a ship, has "And God direct our course." Another, with three columns, bearing the badges of England, Scotland, and Ireland, united by a twisted band, has the motto, "Thus united invincible"; another has "Charity and change." The only mint during the Commonwealth and Protectorate was that of the Tower of London.

CHARLES II., 1660 TO 1684.

(See Plate IX.)

On his accession, in the year 1660, there were issued silver coins, from half-crowns downwards, with the exception of groats and quarter-shillings, which were soon after added. They were, with a view perhaps of returning to the extreme of orthodoxy, much like the earliest of his father's coins, with the old shield traversed by the cross fleurie, and the same mottoes. The new improvements of the mill and screw were also abandoned, and the coins were again produced by the old hammering process.

The first issue was without numerals indicating the value, and without the line and beading within the legend; a second issue had the numerals, but still no inner circle of line and beading. In 1661 the respective values were ordered to be stamped on each, and these new coins had also the inner circle, or line and beading, within the legend, absent in the first. These first silver coins of Charles II. may be said to be the last of our series which represent the sovereign in the costume of the day. Some have the lace collar over armour, and others over an ermine robe, and all are crowned also for the last time, as no subsequent English coin bears a crowned portrait.

In 1662 the previously mentioned Peter Blondeau was formally re-engaged to direct the mint, upon the new prin-

ciple of mill and screw, and a competition for engraving the dies was entered into between the celebrated Simon, who had engraved the dies for the Protector's last coins, and John Roeter of Antwerp, which was unfairly decided in favour of Roeter. Simon afterwards produced a pattern crown, most exquisitely engraved, which is considered quite a model of the art of that or even any period, and very superior to any cotemporary work of the class, if we except his own previous works, the busts of Cromwell on the crowns and half-crowns. On the edge of this famous coin is inscribed his petition to the king against the previous unjust decision, which was of course unheeded. The petition runs, "Thomas Simon most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his tryal piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered, and more accurately engraven, to relieve him."*

In 1663 the first issue of the improved milled coinage took place, consisting of crowns, half-crowns, and half-shillings, very handsomely and well executed, having the king's head laureated, and the shoulders mantled in the conventional Roman style, looking to the *left*, contrary to the preceding coins,† with the legend "Carolus II. Dei Gratia." On the reverse are four shields, forming a cross, having the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; there are linked C's in the angles, the Star of the Garter in the centre, and around, the king's titles, and the date. The crowns and half-crowns have "Decus et tutamen" on the edge—an inscription on the edge having been adopted like the milled notching or graining, to prevent clipping: this motto, Evelyn says, was suggested by himself to the maker, to intimate that it was at once an ornament and a protection to the coin.‡ The shillings and sixpences were milled at the edge, at first by an upright notching, and afterwards by an oblique one. Some of the larger pieces have on the edge

* Simon had been several years one of the chief engravers of the Mint, and prepared some of the first money, but it is conjectured that he was discharged after this trial.

† Now began the custom of placing the king's head on his coin in a direction contrary to that of his predecessor, suggested perhaps, in the first instance, by a feeling of aversion to the memory of Cromwell, on whose effigy the king probably wished that his own should turn its back.

‡ Hawkins.

the year of the reign in numerals, as "Anno Regni XVIII." ; others written, as "Tricesimo sexto" (36) : by which numbers it will be seen that the reign was calculated from the death of Charles I., leaving out the Commonwealth. The character of the new designs was evidently suggested by the designs of Simon, who had previously introduced it in the busts of the Protector. This conventional Roman style was introduced in France about the reign of Louis XIII., and in matters of taste France began very sensibly, though slowly, to influence the taste in England.

The disposition of the four shields, on the reverse, in the form of a cross, is that extremely pleasing device which continued to George III., and was also, I have no doubt, an idea of Simon's, as even in early patterns of his it is imperfectly shadowed out, while on the petition crown it is perfect, fine copies of which sell for from 150 to 200*l.* (See plate 9).

The smaller coins also of this issue were milled, but they retained the old types. Soon after, however, the small coins were assimilated in style to the large silver, the groat being distinguished by four linked C's, the threepenny piece by three, the twopenny piece by two, and the penny by a single C, while silver half-pennies were no longer coined.

The coins below sixpence, after this introduction of the mill, were only struck for Maundy money, in order to conform to the old custom of distributing the royal bounty on Holy or Maundy Thursday, on which day a white bag was given to a certain number of poor persons containing as many coins as the king numbered years.

The gold coins of this reign were not various ; the first had the head laureated in the Roman style, and on the reverse the old shield. The next had a similar head, but the oval shield on the reverse. The reverses of both had the motto "Florent concordia regna." There were pieces of twenty shillings, ten, and five. In 1664, a gold coinage by the new process was issued, having the bust undraped, as in the Cromwell gold pieces, and on the reverse, four crowned shields, bearing the arms of England, &c., with sceptres in the angles : this coinage consisted of five pound pieces, forty shilling pieces, and twenty shilling pieces, the latter being for the first time called guineas, from being made from the gold brought from Guinea by the African Company : there

were also half-guineas. The coins made of the gold imported by the African Company had, in their honour, a small elephant under the bust of the king; done, as it is said, to encourage the importation of gold. The term guinea, for a twenty shilling piece, afterwards continued to the reign of George III., without reference to the source of the gold.

It was determined at the beginning of this reign, the English gold coins being still above the value of those of other nations, to increase their nominal value, and the old unit of 20 shillings was therefore raised to 22 shillings, and other coins in proportion, the new coinage being made to correspond; that is to say, the pound weight of gold was coined into as many more pieces of 20 shillings and 10 shillings respectively as should make them of the same relative value as the raised units, &c. In 1670 the weight of the gold coins was again reduced, the pound of gold (22 carats fine) being coined into 44*l.* 10*s.* At the end of this reign an act was passed, with the view of encouraging the bringing of bullion to the mint, by removing all charges upon coinage, for private individuals; the state undertaking to be at the whole expense, and the full weight of bullion was to be returned in coin without any reduction. But to defray the expenses incurred, a duty on foreign wines, vinegar, &c., was levied.

The money of our colonies and dependencies now became interesting; but as it does not come within the bounds of this work, I confine myself upon the subject to the relation of an anecdote.

It is said that Charles II. was much displeased with the colonists in Massachusetts on account of their coining money, which he considered a breach of his prerogative, and threatened to Sir Thomas Temple that they should be punished. Upon which Sir Thomas took some of the pieces from his pocket to show the king, on the reverse of one of which was a pine tree, one of that species of pine common in the colony, that grows flat and bushy at the top, like the Italian pine. The king asked what tree it was? upon which Sir Thomas Temple told him that of course it was the Royal Oak, which had preserved his Majesty's life: upon which the king said no more of punishment, but laughing, called them "honest dogs."

THE COPPER COINAGE.—Copper being first used in bulk in this reign, this appears the proper place to give a sketch of the events which led to its adoption. As early as the reign of Henrys VII. and VIII., we learn from an incidental passage in Erasmus, that leaden tokens of low value were in use, though whether sanctioned by the government or not is unknown. Similar tokens were, however, in use *without* the sanction of government in the reign of Elizabeth. They were called pledges or tokens, passing as halfpennies and farthings, being issued for convenience, by grocers, vintners, &c. who felt the great want of small change. It appears singular that some sort of copper coinage was not attempted at that time, as it had long existed, and been found advantageous, not only on the continent but even in Scotland.

The matter was taken into consideration by Elizabeth, who decreed that copper or leaden tokens should henceforward only be made at the royal mint, and only of pure copper, and that the halfpenny should weigh 14 grs. and the farthing 7 grs. Neither, however, were issued, though patterns exist. It was probably on the failure of this scheme that the queen granted to the city of Bristol the privilege to coin tokens to circulate in that city and ten miles round.

James again abolished (nominally) all leaden tokens of private traders, and issued a small quantity of copper farthings, of his own mint; but there was no second issue, and the private tokens again prevailed; and in the troubled reign of his son they doubtless increased, as they were a source of large profit to the small and greedy trader.

During the time of the Commonwealth, Cromwell endeavoured to put down this fraudulent money, by an efficient coinage of copper; he died, however, before carrying out his purpose, so that the excellent devices for his projected coinage of farthings remain as mere patterns, and it was not till long after the Restoration that copper was first issued in bulk. At first a patent was granted to Sir Thomas Armstrong, to coin farthings of copper for twenty-one years. For this privilege he was to pay the sum of 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum. He was to issue twenty-one shillings of farthings, being only of the value of twenty shillings of silver, and take them back at the same rate.

In 1665, halfpence of the royal mint were issued in small quantities ; some say only patterns were done. They have the king's head, and " *Carolus a Carolo* ;" the reverse being Britannia, with *Quatuor maria vindico*, alluding to the empire of the sea, so often claimed by our sovereigns. The figure of Britannia is very graceful, is beautifully executed, and is said to be a portrait of the beautiful Frances Stuart. The general character of the device was, however, suggested by the figure called Britannia on some of the Roman coins relating to Britain, but it has a character of its own, and all the details of face, figure, and drapery, are quite original, and in a modern feeling. The figure on the farthing is not quite so elegant as that on the halfpenny, and has one leg bare. These farthings were called Lord Lucas's farthings, from the circumstance of his making a speech against the state of the currency in the presence of the king, in which he alluded to the total disappearance of the Commonwealth coins, which, from the form of the two joining shields, were called Breeches ; " a fit name," he says, " for the coins of the Rump." He then proceeded to state, that he saw no probability of their being replaced, " unless it be by *copper farthings*, and this is the metal, according to the inscription on it," he says, " which is to *vindicate the dominion of the four seas*." The halfpence and farthings positively issued in 1665, the first real copper coinage, were the same as the patterns above alluded to, with the exception of having the simple motto " *Britannia* " on the reverse, instead of the one ridiculed by Lord Lucas ; and these coins being of the intrinsic value for which they were issued, at once nearly superseded the private tokens, which no law had been able to put down. But so great was their convenience and the profit upon their issue, that they were still continued for some time, notwithstanding stringent enactments against them. Tin farthings, with a stud of copper in them, to render their imitation difficult, were also issued at the end of this reign, having on the edge *Nummorum famulus*.

CHAPTER XXXV.

FROM JAMES II. TO GEORGE III.

JAMES II., 1684 to 1688. On the coinage of this reign the head of the king is turned to the left, the reverse of that of his predecessor,—a custom that we shall now find constantly adhered to. The coins were in other respects similar to the last of Charles II., having the bust and name on one side, and the arms and titles on the other, with no other motto. The arms are formed of four shields, arranged as a cross, but without linked letters in the angles: the inscriptions on the *edges* are “Anno regni secundo,” &c. The shillings and sixpences are milled with oblique lines, and the lesser pieces, or Maundy money, are marked IIII to I, with a crown above. The five shilling pieces, in fine condition, of this king, are rare; that of 1688, very perfect, sold at Edmonds’s sale for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and would fetch more now.

The gold coinage of this reign differs only in types from the last, in having the head turned the other way. The guineas and half-guineas—names now established for all twenty-shilling and ten-shilling pieces—have the same devices as the larger pieces.

Of copper money, very little appeared in the reign of James II., the halfpennies and farthings being of tin, with a copper plug. The reverses are the same as those of his predecessor, but they are not quite so well executed; both halfpennies and farthings have “Famulus nummorum” on the edge. The tin half-pennies have the legend “Jacobus secundus.”

WILLIAM AND MARY, AND WILLIAM III., 1688 TO 1702.

The same style of coinage in its general appearance, fineness, and weight, was continued at the commencement of these reigns. The profiles of the king and queen are shown

one over the other on the obverse of all the coins, surrounded with “Gulielmus et Maria, Dei Gratia,” and are well executed. Most of them have four shields arranged as a cross on the reverse, with the Nassau arms in the centre, and “W. & M.” interlaced, in the angles; but some have a simple crowned shield, with the arms, those of Nassau, appearing on an escutcheon of pretence. The Maundy money has the profiles of the king and queen, with short hair, without drapery, and numerals on the reverses, as previously. The latter small coins, after 1692, are not so well executed, and it is supposed that the Roeters, who still worked for the mint, engraved the first, but not these latter specimens.

Notwithstanding these issues, the general coinage had fallen into a bad state, and much old hammered money (still in circulation) had become thin, and was counterfeited. These circumstances called down the attack of Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, as a similar state of things in the reign of Edward VI. had excited the indignation of Latimer. Fleetwood exclaimed, in a sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, at Guildhall, “The cry will be like that of Egypt, loud and universal; for every family will be a loser; but it will fall severest upon the poor, who from a little can spare none.” And another preacher, seeking a simile between the debased coinage and religious contentions, said, “Our divisions have been to our religion what the shears have been to our money.”

After the death of the queen, in 1695, the king, who continued to reign by the title of William III., determined on taking into consideration the bad state of the coinage, (partly owing, as has been stated, to much of the old hammered money being still in circulation, which being worn and clipped, was now below half its value), and restore its general character. A tax was therefore laid upon dwelling-houses, to raise the sum of 1,200,000*l.*, to supply the deficiency of the clipped money; and in order that there might be as little delay as possible in carrying a complete new coinage into effect, mints were established at York, Bristol, Norwich, Exeter, and Chester, the coins of each mint being respectively marked with the initial letter of the name of the place.

By means of the assistance of these country mints, the

new coinage was completed in two years. The high feeling of the king upon this subject, and his determination to obtain the best opinion and guidance in the matter, are strongly exemplified by the fact of his appointment of the illustrious Newton to the post of the master of the mint, which took place in 1697. Nearly 7,000,000 of silver moneys were coined during the years 1696 and 1697; by far the greatest portion of which was minted at the Tower. Besides the letters indicating the places of mintage, some of the coins have marks, such as the *rose*, indicating that the silver came from the west of England; the *plumes*, for Welsh silver; and the *elephant and castle*, indicating metal from the African Company. These marks were generally placed in the angles between the shields.

But the silver coinage was still insufficient, and continued so for twenty years afterwards; for in 1717, in the reign of George I., Sir Isaac Newton, who was still in office, said, in his report, "if silver money become a little scarcer, people will, in a little time, refuse to make payments in silver without a premium."

On the new coinage, after the death of the queen, the king's bust appears alone, surrounded by "Gulielmus III. Dei Gratia;" the reverse has the four shields as before, but without W. or M. in the angles, and all the pieces are alike, with the exception of mint marks. The Maundy money was as before, with the obvious exception of the king's bust being alone.

There are a few varieties in collections, which, it is supposed, were only patterns. The shillings and sixpences varied slightly towards the close of the reign, in having the features of the bust a little more strongly marked, and having the hair more upright on the forehead. The year of the reign was marked on the edges of the larger pieces.

The gold coins of William and Mary and William III. consisted of five-pound pieces, two-pound pieces, guineas, and half-guineas.

The two-pound pieces of William and Mary have the single crowned shield on the reverse, and the guineas and half-guineas were of the same pattern; while those of William III. have on the reverse the four shields as a cross, with sceptres in the angles, as on those of Charles II., a

device now continued through the next two reigns. The five-pound pieces, guineas, and half-guineas, were of the same pattern.

The most absurd enactments were passed about this period, with a view to remedy the scarcity of gold. In this reign it was enacted that "no gold was to be worn as ornaments during the war," &c.; while in the reign of Charles II. it had been enacted, that no gold should be used in gilding carriages.

The guineas at one time rose in this reign to the value of thirty shillings, though pieces of equal weight and fineness could be purchased in Holland for twenty-two shillings; but an act of Parliament reduced their value to twenty-six shillings, and afterwards to twenty-two shillings. These mere arbitrary enactments caused the greatest confusion, and it being eventually found that, on the continent, gold bore a value as 15 to 1 of that of silver, it followed, that to preserve something like that proportion, twenty-one shillings and sixpence was sufficient for the guinea, and it afterwards passed at that price. This measure, to a small degree, prevented the great export of silver for the purchase of gold.

The copper or tin coinage of these reigns did not vary much in character from those of Charles and James; but the halfpence of William III. (1690) show the Britannia, with the right leg crossed, like that on the farthings of Charles I.; except that in this case the leg is draped, and not bare. The tin halfpennies and farthings have a plug of copper in them. In 1593, Andrew Corbel obtained a patent for making copper halfpence and farthings, for payment of 1000*l.* per annum, upon which it appears the patentee would have had a profit of 18,000*l.* in the nine years of his patent, but the patent was taken from him in the following year.

In some of the patterns preserved, which were essays for the copper of these reigns, we find the queen's head on one side, with "Maria II. Dei Gratia;" and on the other side the king's head, with "Gulielmus III. Dei Gra." Others had the queen's head, and "Maria II. Dei Gra." on the obverse; and on the reverse a rose, with "Ex candore Decus." Of William III. there is a pattern farthing, half-

brass, with a sun on the reverse, and “Non devio.” These half-brass patterns look like the half of a sovereign and the half of a farthing stuck together, showing half the face red and half yellow.

ANNE, 1702 TO 1714.

The coins of this reign are of the same fineness, weight, and denomination as those of the last. The devices are also the same, with trifling variations: the bust of the Queen, on the obverse, is turned to the right; the hair is simply bound by a fillet, and the shoulders clothed in a light drapery, fastened in front with a stud or rosette: the legend is, “Anna Dei Gratia:” the reverse has the shields arranged as a cross, with a star of the Garter in the centre, instead of the arms of Nassau of the last reign. The titles stand “MAG. BR.'F. R. ET HIB. REG,” with the date.

The slight variations alluded to are the marks denoting the sources from which the silver was derived, some having the plumes, for the silver of Welsh mines, and some the roses for west of England silver; also some with both marks, denoting that the silver was mixed. Others have the word “*Vigo*” under the Queen's head, in commemoration of the capture of Vigo and the Spanish galleons, from the treasure of which, the silver of those coins was derived. In some, the fillet in the hair is rather differently arranged. This trifling change took place in the coins issued after the legislative union with Scotland, from which time the coinage of the two countries was assimilated in every respect, and the separate Scottish coinage, with distinct national emblems, which had continued from James I. to this time, was abolished. The only distinction, now, of the Scottish coins, was the letter E., for the Edinburgh mint, under the Queen's head. Those coins with the E. were the last coins produced away from the Tower of London. The arms of the reverses were slightly changed at this time, and those of England and Scotland, instead of being on separate shields, were impaled together on the first and third shields, those of France and Ireland occupying the second and fourth. The larger pieces have the year of the reign on the edge—as “Anno regni Quinto,” “Sexto,” &c.

The Maundy money has the bust like the larger pieces, and crowned numerals on the reverse.

Of the coins of the short but prosperous reign of Anne, it may be said that they mark another epoch in the improvement of English money. Charles I., by his natural taste for art, had done much for the design and execution of the coin ; the spirited conduct of the Commonwealth and Cromwell had imported foreign skill, and with its aid carried the coinage of the country in perfection of execution even beyond that of neighbouring nations ; while in the reign of Queen Anne, great attention was again paid to the execution of the coins, and great public interest seemed to be roused to the importance of those national monuments ; as will be seen from the following suggestions, offered to the government of the time, by Dean Swift. He proposed that the halfpence and farthings, after the union with Scotland and the perfect assimilating of the two countries, should be entirely recoined, and that, "1st. They should bear devices and inscriptions, alluding to the most remarkable events of her Majesty's reign. 2d. That there be a society established for finding out proper subjects, inscriptions, and devices," &c., with other excellent suggestions and remarks.* "By this means," he said, "medals that are at present only a dead treasure, or mere curiosities, will perpetuate the glories of her Majesty's reign, and keep alive a gratitude for great public services, and excite the emulation of posterity." To these generous purposes nothing can contribute in so lasting a manner as medals of this kind, for they are of undoubted authority, not perishable by time, nor confined, like other monuments, to a certain place, but circulating throughout the realm : the combination of these properties is certainly not to be found in books, statues, pictures, buildings, or any other records of illustrious actions. The great interest of such records on coins is fully shown by the coins of the Romans, who so fully appreciated this mode of commemorating great events. Nothing, however, was done upon these useful suggestions, though they were warmly enter-

* The interference of Swift was, however, rather factious than sincere ; for afterwards, in the affair of Wood's copper coinage, he, out of mere opposition, prevented a beneficial improvement which had received the sanction of Sir Isaac Newton.

tained for a time, and some patterns actually struck. "But if," observes Ruding, "the Dean's project had been carried out, it would have ennobled our coinage, and have elevated it far above the rank of a mere medium of commerce."

The gold coins of the reign of Anne were pieces of five pounds, two pounds, guineas, and half-guineas: the devices are the same as those on the silver coins, with the exception of the sceptres in the angles of the cross formed by the four shields.

The queen's fastidious modesty in insisting upon the drapery about the bust, caused her gold coins so closely to resemble the silver, that shillings and sixpences were gilt and passed for guineas and half-guineas; the only means of detecting them being the absence of the lock of hair proceeding from the nape of the neck, and lying over the right shoulder on the right breast, which is found on all the gold coins. Another mark, by which these false guineas might be detected, was, of course, the sceptres on the reverse.

Of copper, none at all was issued during the reign; and the Queen Anne farthings, of which so much has been said, were only patterns, and never issued; they are, however, not excessively rare, the one with sunk letters being the most scarce.

Among the patterns of farthings is a fine one with the bust well executed, and Anna Augusta for the obverse, and Victory in a war chariot, with the motto "Pax missa per orbem," a motto borrowed from a well known Roman coin, on the reverse (1713), probably struck with a view to commemorate the general peace. Others have the figure of Britannia, like that on the farthings of Charles II., but placed in a decorated niche. This is called the canopy pattern. Some of these patterns were struck in gold.

A specimen of a copper halfpenny exists, probably executed with the view of celebrating the union with Scotland, as it has on the reverse a rose and thistle on the same stem crowned with a single crown.

There is another pattern halfpenny, having on the reverse a small Britannia, holding a sprig of rose and thistle on the same stem, and above the figure a large crown.

GEORGE I., 1714 TO 1727.

The coinage of this reign remained the same in weight and value as in the preceding: the bust of the king was executed in the conventional style of the time, with Roman mantle and armour, and is turned to the left. The legend on the obverse contains the titles as well as the name, with (for the first time, as a permanent addition) "defender of the faith, *Fidei Defensor*," abbreviated like the rest, as "GEORGIUS D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX F. D." On the reverse, his German titles appear, as "Brunsvicensis et Lunenbergensis Dux Sacri Romani Imperii, Archithesaurius et Elector," abbreviated as "BRUN. ET L. DUX. S. R. I. A. TH. ET EL." His own arms are not placed in the centre like those of William III., but occupy the fourth shield. The marks indicating the source from which the silver was derived are continued as in preceding reigns; some having also S. S. C. for that received from the South Sea Company, and some a plume and linked C's, for a Welsh Copper Company. The large pieces have on the edge, their date and that of the year of the reign, as, "1718, Quinto," &c.

The Maundy money has the bust, with "Georgius Dei Gra.," and on the reverse a crowned numeral with the king's English titles only. It is a rather disgraceful fact to English skill, that in this reign the coins executed in the petty state of Brunswick for circulation in the king's foreign dominions are of far better execution than the English ones. They are of similar device.

Of the scarcity of silver in this reign much has been said, and it was certainly insufficient for the circulation required. Many distinguished men were consulted on this and other matters connected with the coinage, and in 1717, Sir Isaac Newton,* still Master of the Mint, in his report, previously alluded to, stated that "if silver money should become a little scarcer, people would refuse to make payments in silver without a premium."

* He was appointed Master of the Mint in 1699, in the reign of William III.
—SNELLING.

The crowns, shillings, and sixpences have the same devices.

The guinea, minted in the Tower as twenty shillings, was reduced from its current rate of twenty-two shillings to twenty-one shillings. The gold coins of the realm were five-pound pieces, two-pound pieces, guineas, half-guineas, and for the first time (by that name) quarter guineas. They had the same devices as those of the silver coins, with the exception of the omission of drapery on the bust, and the addition of the sceptres in the angles of the cross on the reverses.

The copper coinage was much extended in this reign; above 46,000*l.* worth was coined in 1717, the pound avoirdupois being coined into twenty-eight pence.

The Britannia on the halfpenny now became more like that of the Roman coin from which the figure was originally taken. Some patterns dated 1724 have Britannia leaning upon a harp instead of a shield, probably a pattern for an Irish coinage.

GEORGE II., 1729 to 1760.

The coinage during this reign exhibits no change in its weight, value, &c. The king's head was again reversed, as had now become customary, and his bust consequently turns to the right, the legend being simply "GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA." On the reverse a slight alteration took place in the arrangement of the title, which stands thus:—"M. B. F. ET H. REX F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E." being merely a new abbreviation of the English titles, followed by a still more close abbreviation of the German ones, as will be explained by referring to the last reign for a description and translation. In this reign the pattern of the milling at the edges of shillings, sixpences, &c., was also slightly changed to prevent falsification, for although the milled edge had put a stop to the old *clipping* system, *filing* was now resorted to for robbing the coin; by which means, after a portion of the edge had been removed, the upright or diagonal lines might be restored by the file. To remedy this evil, a serpentine line, very difficult to imitate by the file, was adopted about 1740. In addition to the previous

marks indicating the different sources of the metal, the word *Lima* occurs on those of coins of George II. minted from the silver captured either by Lord Anson, in the great Acapulco Galleon, or, as some think, by the Prince Frederic and Duke privateers. Some have an elephant for the silver imported by the African Company. The Roman armour at the shoulder differs from that of his father in having a lion's head for ornament. The large silver pieces have their date and that of the reign on the edge—as “1741, Decimo quarto,” &c. &c.

Of the now usual gold coins, the quarter guinea was omitted in this reign.

Up to this time a number of the old hammered coins of James I., Charles I., and Charles II. were still in circulation, and called *broad pieces*, an appropriate name for the old thin rials and angels. They were now called in and their circulation forbidden by enactment.

The principal gold coins minted were guineas and half-guineas, only a few five-pound and two-pound pieces being struck. The guinea was, by proclamation, in 1737, raised to 22s. 9d., and foreign gold coins passing in this country, principally Portuguese, settled at proportionate rates. The designs of the reverses of the gold coins were changed in this reign, and the old garnished shield, somewhat varied, again adopted in place of the four shields disposed as a cross. The disposition which was thus abandoned on the gold, was, however, continued on the silver coins.

The first coinage of copper halfpence and farthings in this reign was under warrant of Queen Caroline (in 1738), for the time guardian of the realm. There were forty-six halfpence coined out of the pound avoirdupois. Though the false coining of gold or silver had been made high treason, the coining of copper money was only deemed a misdemeanor, and the increased penalty of this reign only made the punishment two years' imprisonment; which slight punishment, in comparison to that respecting gold and silver coins, was perhaps one cause of the great quantity of false copper money now sent in circulation. Birmingham was the chief seat of these illegal mints, though destined afterwards to become the legitimate spot where the whole copper coinage of the country was to be for a time carried on.

Up to this time, however, the copper coinage appears to have been still a temporary expedient only.

No monies were worked in this reign but at the Tower and in the king's German dominions.

The copper coinage of George II. presents no remarkable feature: the halfpenny has still for reverse, Britannia, very like that of the Roman coins, but very stiff, and poor in style.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

FROM GEORGE III. TO VICTORIA.

GEORGE III., 1760 to 1820. This prince, on succeeding to the throne of his grandfather, did not meddle with the silver coinage, although the currency was scanty in amount, and of decreased value, from excessive wear and filing, which all the precautions of the last reign had not been able effectually to prevent. In 1762 and 1763, a small amount of coin (5791*l.*) was issued, but of what denomination is not stated. In this coinage, and till 1787, one pound of silver of 11 ozs. 2 dwts. fine, to 18 dwts. alloy, was coined into 62 shillings. But Mr. Hawkins supposes it was not from dies of George III., as no coinage (except the Maundy money) was issued with his portrait,* before 1763, when shillings to the amount of 100*l.*! were struck for distribution to the populace of Dublin, when the Earl of Northumberland became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. A coinage, however, was in contemplation, as evinced by the pattern shilling of 1764. In 1780, a proposal was made, but without success, to take the coinage out of the hands of the sovereign, abolishing the Mint establishment, and vesting the power of coining in the Bank of England. No serious issue of silver money took place, which seems almost

* Very poorly done on the Maundy money, till the issue (or patterns) of 1798, called the wire money, from the delicate lines of the numerals, on which the head is very beautifully executed in low relief.

incredible, till 1787, twenty-seven years after the accession of the king, more than the average length of a long reign. In 1772, the bad state of the coinage offered such temptations to forgery, that 1136*l.* was granted over and above the 600*l.* per year allowed in George II. for prosecuting forgers. The year 1787 was marked by an issue of 55,459*l.* in shillings and sixpences, the king's bust appearing much in the same modern Roman style as that of his predecessor, but stiff and less bold in execution, though an improvement on the shillings of 1763. These shillings resemble on the reverse, both in type and legend, those of George II., except that in the last-mentioned, the crowns are between the shields, instead of over them. As the silver pieces in circulation in this country at the time were all light, and worn quite smooth, the new issue soon found its way to the melting-pot, being worth considerably more than the coin in circulation. In 1768 sixpences had been issued exactly like the shillings: but all these small batches of new coins soon disappeared, and the currency became gradually more and more scanty and depreciated, without any great effort on the part of the government to remedy the evil.

In 1798, Messrs. Dorrien and Magen endeavoured to remedy the great scarcity of silver money to some extent, by sending a quantity of bullion to the Tower to be coined on their own account, according to the act of Charles II., upon payment of certain dues. But after it was coined, the government of this unfortunate period, destined ever to be obstructive, caused it to be all melted down, on the plea that a coinage could not be lawful without a proclamation; so that this attempt on the part of the public to right the grievance themselves, was rendered unavailing by the government. These shillings, of which a very few specimens escaped the crucible, were, with the exception of the date, exactly like those of 1787.

A small issue of shillings, sixpences, and Maundy money, took place in 1797 and 1798, the heads on which are very much more beautifully executed than those of any other coins of the reign. Some consider them to have been only patterns: they are known among collectors as the *wire* money, from the very slender numerals on the Maundy

pieces; and in 1797 a very considerable issue of copper coins was made, coined by Messrs. Boulton and Watt.

Inconceivable as it may appear, this state of things was allowed to go on, getting gradually worse and worse, till the year 1803, when it was attempted to patch up the grievance by stamping Spanish dollars,* for circulation, with a mark like that used at Goldsmiths' Hall for the stamping silver plate. In the following year this stamp was changed for a small octagon containing the king's head; and about the same time an arrangement was made with Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, to stamp the entire face of the dollar with a device, by means of machinery, the result of the great inventions in the application of steam power, recently rendered practical by Watt.

It was not till 1816, during the Regency of the Prince of Wales, that it was determined to meet the difficulties of an entirely new coinage. This event was, perhaps, more owing to the activity and energy of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, than to any initiative feeling on the part of the government; those gentlemen had, in the copper coinage confided to them in 1797, proved the efficacy of their vast machinery, and had scientifically considered all the principles upon which the coinage of a great nation ought to be conducted, especially as regards its protection from the clipper and filer, and from the effect of legitimate wear and tear. The first safeguard was obtained by such further improvements in the milling of the edges as rendered manual imitation almost impossible: and the second, the protection of the impress, by preventing it from rubbing against other coins, was to a great extent effected by a rim round the extreme edge being raised somewhat higher than the relief of the device. Many beautiful and successful specimens were produced; and at length, by these facilities, and the arrival of the grievance at an insupportable height, the government was stimulated to meet the difficulty.

Messrs. Boulton and Watt erected machinery in the Tower similar to their own at the Soho, and a new coinage began in earnest. The recent revolution in France had

* The ancient Greeks also stamped the coins of another town or state, when they accepted them for public circulation, as described in the early chapters of this work.

worked great changes, not only in politics, but in art, in all Europe ; and the new coinage was consequently in a totally different style of design to all previous ones.

The Parisian school, founded by David and his followers, had thrown off the fluttering pomposity of the modern *Roman* style, and aimed at copying even nature through the artistic medium of the statuesque simplicity of *GREEK* models ; and, however full of exaggeration in itself, the new style led the way to a better and more natural school of art than that which sprung up about the period of Louis XIII., and had been growing feebly worse till the revolution of 1784 ; even more characterless in England than on the Continent. The dies were executed for the new coinage by Wyon, and, influenced by the general new feeling in art, he abandoned the conventional Roman armour and mantle, and produced a simple laureated bust, founded upon the style of antique models : those of Greece now furnishing the feeling rather than those of Rome, which, in the previous phase of art, had been filtered down to the most insipid conventional mannerism ; while the new school, with all its defects, set forward under new and more invigorating influences. The design adopted was a laureated head ; the bust undraped ; too familiar to require description. The reverse also was changed, and the old disposition of the four shields as a cross finally abandoned. In February, 1817, the issue of the new half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences, took place, and all who recollect that event, can bear witness to the agreeable impression it produced, and the extraordinary beauty the coins appeared to possess, after the flat, bent, and battered bits of silver, of half their nominal value,* that had been so long made to pass current as the coin of the realm. The new coins were, indeed, in mechanical execution, the finest that had ever been issued in Europe, and the artistic merit of the devices was very considerable.

One of the principal defects was a coarse, or perhaps brutal expression in the king's portrait. Crown pieces were soon after issued, having on the reverse a device similar to that of the George noble of Henry VIII., but in the

* The old shillings were about one-quarter, and the sixpences one-third less than their proper value.

new school of art ; the knight in armour being superseded by a *classical* naked figure in a Greek helmet. This attempt to exhibit on the coin some work of art of a class superior to the trivialities of heraldic blazonry, was made by Pistrucci, whose work did not, however, give the satisfaction it deserved, and was over severely criticised. This figure, it is said, of St. George and the Dragon, is nearly a copy from a figure in a battle-piece on an antique gem in the Orleans collection ; but several Greek coins I could point out, might equally well have furnished the model. It is on the whole a spirited performance ; but the improvement it might have effected in the style of art displayed on our coinage, was completely swamped by the petty jealousies and bickerings, caused by the introduction of Pistrucci (as a foreigner) to the Mint. He had previously engraved a similar figure upon the twenty-shilling gold coin of the new issue, now again termed a sovereign after a lapse of three centuries. Notwithstanding the contemporary criticisms on Pistrucci's St. George and Dragon, this handsome reverse, now that it is getting scarce, is better appreciated than at the time of its issue, and collectors give from twenty to thirty shillings for well preserved specimens of the silver crowns of George III.

On the half-crowns, engraved by Wyon, the armorial bearings are displayed on a simple shield, with the arms of Hanover on an escutcheon of pretence ; they have on the reverse, "Britanniarum Rex, Fid. Def. :" in the garniture of the shield are the letters W. W. P., for William Wellesley Pole, Master of the Mint, and W. for Wyon, the engraver ; the edge is milled with a peculiar notching, and not lettered, as the half-crowns of previous reigns.

The shillings were engraved by Wyon, from a bust cut in jasper by Pistrucci.

The Maundy money has the new bust, but the crowned numerals as before.

On the issue of this new money, individuals received in exchange for old coins, new ones equal in amount to the nominal value of the old, the loss falling upon the general revenue. Twenty stations were established in different parts of London for effecting the exchange, which, with the assistance of the bankers, was carried through in an incredibly short space of time.

The gold coinage of this reign was not quite so long neglected as that of silver. But, nevertheless, the issues were scanty and insufficient. In the year of the king's accession, a gold coinage took place, and there are guineas of this type with the date of almost every year between 1761 and 1774. These coinages were principally of guineas and half-guineas, some larger pieces being merely struck as medals. In the second year of the reign, quarter guineas were again struck as in the reign of George I. In the gold coinage which took place in 1770, 44 guineas and a half were coined out of every pound weight of gold, 22 carats fine to 2 carats of alloy (crown gold); seven shilling pieces were also added to the quarter guineas in this coinage.*

In 1774, the head on the guineas was changed for one resembling, though in poorer relief, a beautiful *pattern* afterwards referred to.

In 1787, a new gold coinage took place, and the guineas, known as spade guineas, appeared; they were so called from the shield on the reverse, which was quite simple, and of the form of a pointed spade. The latest date I have seen on guineas of this pattern is 1799.

Then comes the last *guinea*, that of 1813. It has the head in a more modern style, and the reverse is also of a totally new character, having the arms in a *small circle* enclosed as a "garter." The half-guineas followed nearly the same course as the guineas, the improved head was adopted about 1774, and the spade pattern about 1787; but half-guineas, with the arms enclosed in a garter, were issued before the guineas of that type, and appeared as early as 1801, and there are specimens with the date of each year up to 1813; guineas of this type were probably prepared at the same time, but I have only seen them of the date of 1813.†

The seven-shilling pieces have on the reverse, a crown, but without a lion, as on the *pattern* to be referred to; the

* In 1793, the gold coinage had become so deteriorated that it was found necessary to obtain a grant of 230,000*l.*, to cover the cost of calling in the light gold; which, however, was a step in the right direction.

† I should state that these notes on the guineas of George III. are made from the collection in the British Museum, which I have since been informed is far from complete.

head on the early ones is very bad, but in 1804 it was changed for one similar to that on the half-guineas. Next came the 20s. piece of 1817, now again termed a *sovereign*, as in the reign of Henry VIII., while the term *guinea*, which first came into use in the reign of Charles II., finally disappeared.

The wretched state of the coinage throughout the greater part of this reign, though it did not till the eleventh hour stimulate the government to any effectual remedy, yet produced a certain extent of activity in the preparation of patterns,* and other such preliminary steps; some of the results of which may be mentioned with advantage here. The most remarkable gold patterns prepared are as follows:—

First, a finely executed piece, dated 1772, the head of which is superior to that on any gold coin really issued up to 1817, though a copy of it appeared on the guineas from 1774 to 1787.

Secondly, a curious pattern, called Mahon's, or Lord Stanhope's pattern: the head is very poor, and executed in a wretchedly wiry manner, which it is said his Lordship considered a style likely to *wear well*. This pattern has a curious border or edging by which it is easily distinguished.

In 1798, a pattern guinea was proposed by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, of the same design as the large penny they coined for the government in 1797, with the raised rim and sunk letters, which looks very well in gold.

There is also a pattern seven-shilling piece of 1775, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, crowned, for reverse; and a pattern half-guinea, having, with a view to durability, the portrait *sunk* instead of raised—an approach to the *incavo-relievo* style of the Egyptians, recommended for the new coinage of the present reign by Mr. Bonomi.

The copper coinage received no more attention in the early part of this reign than the silver. The following are the only remarkable events connected with it. In 1770, the sovereignty of the Isle of Man was purchased of the Duke and Duchess of Athol for 70,000*l.*, when copper was struck for circulation in the island, having for its device the

* In speaking of *patterns*, such pieces as were never executed in quantity, and never issued, are alluded to.

three legs, the armorial device of Man. This was the first step towards a general new coinage, which was in such a state about 1784, that private tokens were again tolerated. The tradesmen's tokens began with the Anglesea penny, and continued to spread in great variety, forming in themselves an interesting collection of medals, till suppressed by the state coinage of 1797; in the July of which year a contract was entered into with Mr. Boulton, of Soho, near Birmingham, for coining 500 tons of copper in pence only.

The result of this contract was the production of the large, boldly executed pennies, so abundantly current for some time afterwards. And so much better were such undertakings conducted at Soho than by the government, that, though Mr. Boulton included many things not mentioned in Mint estimates, he coined more cheaply than the officials of the Tower, and yet gained a large profit.* Indeed, so convinced was the government of his more acute views in the management of the undertaking, that they were glad to allow him to find his own copper for a subsequent coinage.

GEORGE IV., 1820 to 1830.

Of this reign the silver coins continued of the same value and denomination as the recent coinage in the previous reign. Most of the pieces have the initials of Pistrucci (B. P.), who engraved all the first dies. The George and Dragon was slightly altered for the crowns, being also somewhat larger. In 1824, the king disapproved of the likeness on the coins, and his bust by Chantrey being just completed, Pistrucci was directed to copy it in a series of new dies; but he declined imitating the work of another artist, and the dies made after Chantrey's bust, were consequently executed by Wyon: since which time Pistrucci has enjoyed a sinecure in his appointment in the Mint. In these coins after Chantrey, which is a highly flattered likeness, the

* This penny has the inscription *sunk* in the raised rim, with a view to its long preservation. The whole pattern was thought so striking, that a pattern guinea was made from the same design. The die for this penny was executed by a German artist, in the employ of Messrs. Boulton and a K exists on some of the coins—the initial letter of his name, (Kughler).

king is represented without the laurel, which, as an emblem of victory, was considered inappropriate, no war having taken place in his reign. It is a symbol that will most likely not be renewed. These pieces, with the reverse engraved by Merlin, are very beautiful; and a great improvement on the last coins was effected in the armorial bearings, by leaving out the *lines* indicative of the colour of the respective fields, which rather confused the effect of the designs of 1817 and succeeding years.

A reverse for the shilling was adopted in 1825, consisting of a sprig of rose, thistle, and shamrock, united under a crown. It had been proposed for gold seven-shilling pieces in 1775, but only patterns were struck.

The Maundy money has the bust like the early issues of this reign, the new bust never being adopted for these small coins; the reverses have the numerals, crowned, between branches, and the date. Particulars respecting the slight differences of each separate issue appear superfluous in this place, particularly as most of the coins are still in common circulation.

The gold underwent similar reforms as to the head of the king, the flat laureated head by Pistrucci giving place to the Chantrey head by Wyon; and there are double sovereigns, sovereigns, and half-sovereigns of this type. The double sovereigns are most beautiful coin, the head is in bold relief, and very simple and grand in effect. Larger pieces were struck, but not for general circulation.

The copper coins underwent similar alterations; the old Britannia becoming a more Minerva-like figure, with a Greek helmet, and the Chantrey bust without laurel was adopted on the later pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

WILLIAM IV., 1830 TO 1837.

The Duke of Clarence ascended the throne on the death of his brother, and arrangements were made for a new coinage, exactly on the same principles as those of the last coins of the preceding reign.

Pattern crowns, issued only in small number for the cabinets of collectors, had the arms on the reverse, in a plain

shield displayed on a mantle of ermine. The half-crowns of the same pattern, with slight exceptions, were issued for currency.

The shillings were issued with no armorial device, but with simply "One Shilling" on the reverse between a branch of oak and one of laurel,—a device affording, perhaps, still less scope for the talent of the artist than even the armorial bearings. But as long as the office of Master of the Mint is conferred upon some political adherent, without regard to his fitness for its duties, little reform in the style of art adapted to the coinage can be expected.* The Maundy money of this reign has the numerals, between similar branches of oak and laurel to those of the shillings.

The groat, or fourpenny piece, was once more issued for currency in this reign, and proved a very useful coin. The reverse is similar to that on the recent copper coins, being a Britannia helmeted, and holding a trident. The legend is "Four Pence."

The gold coins for circulation were like the last pieces of George IV., having the head without a laurel wreath, and very beautifully executed by Wyon; indeed, a perfectly new impression of one of the sovereigns of this reign is a very beautiful memorial of the art of the period. There were only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, the five pounds and double sovereigns being only coined in small numbers, and principally issued among collectors.

The copper coins continued to be pennies, halfpennies, and farthings, and were modelled after those of silver and gold—the head being like those of George IV., without the laurel; the reverses have the figure of Britannia, like those of the last reign.

* Mr. Hawkins, in his excellent work, refers to these disappointments in a spirited and eloquent manner.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

VICTORIA ASCENDED THE THRONE, 1837.

THE half-crowns, shillings, and sixpences of this reign are in the same style as those of the preceding one. The Maundy money has the portrait, like the groat (or fourpenny piece), but the reverses have the crowned numerals as previously. The groat, re-established in the last reign, is still coined for circulation, having the same figure of Britannia on the reverse. The gold coins are only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, with a simple portrait head by Wyon on the obverse, and the arms on the reverse. The larger pieces were only struck as medals, which may be procured by the curious on application at the Mint. A pattern has, however, just been issued of a five-pound piece, which it is said is intended for circulation. It has a fine head of the queen on the obverse, and on the reverse, as a step towards a greater display of art, a beautiful symbolic figure of Una and the lion. This idea, however, appears somewhat far-fetched, and but little appropriate.

The issue of the silver florin, or two-shilling piece, is another recent experiment made in the present reign, with the view to establish the decimal principle in the coinage. But, however laudable the intention, the issue of this coin has been defeated by some petty errors of detail, such as the omission of the old *Dei Gratia* before the name, and other minor matters connected with the internal administration of the affairs of the Mint in the Tower.* It was also from difficulties of the latter class that a coinage of the beautiful crown piece, prepared by Wyon, was abandoned; which is, however, scarcely to be regretted, as the mediæval character of the letters, and some other features, placed the design out of the pale of the true

* While this work is passing through the press, a fresh proclamation has announced the positive issue of the florin, or tenth of the pound, in an improved form.

sympathies of the age, which are not of a retrograde character, however much a taste for the beauties and peculiarities of mediæval art may have led some too far in that direction.

The placing of the crown upon the head was another objectionable feature, which had no more recent example than the coinage of Charles II., a period with which little sympathy can be expected at the present epoch.

The copper coinage is continued upon the same principles as in the two preceding reigns, with the exception of the addition of the half-farthing—a very pretty little coin, not yet issued in sufficient numbers to test its convenience, especially to the poor, in the purchase of small portions of cheap articles of food, &c.—a source of utility demonstrated by the extensive use of *cents*, and other small copper money of neighbouring nations.

A sketch of the Scottish and Irish coinages will be found in the ensuing chapter.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE COINS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

HAVING treated at some length, and in considerable detail, of the coins of England from the fall of the Roman empire to the present time, it will be unnecessary to give more than a mere outline of the progress of the coinage in Ireland and Scotland, as in the former country, it became, at an early period, with few exceptions, the same as that of England, and in the latter its progress and development is so similar, with the exception of the Scottish copper, that an account of the one gives a tolerably accurate idea of the nature of the other.

THE SCOTCH SILVER COINAGE.

The coinage of this northern portion of the great island of Britain is of much more recent date than the south. The Irish colonies of the extreme north, the ancestors of the Scottish islanders, were more civilised than the Picts of that portion of Scotland, but were by that barbaric race cut off from

communication with the southern portions of Britain, and thus excluded from participation in the progressive civilisation there introduced, for which they were better prepared than their Pictish conquerors. The consequence is, that we find no authentic Scottish coinage till long after the complete establishment of that of England, and when the silver pennies had long formed a steady and abundant circulating medium ; the earliest Scottish coins that can be assigned with certainty being those of Alexander I., who died in 1124, and was contemporary with the Anglo-Norman Henry I.

Coins can be assigned with tolerable certainty to his successor, David, who reigned from 1124 to 1155 ; but none are known of Malcolm IV., while those of the long reign of William, from 1163 to 1214, are very numerous, and their attribution is certain. These last have the inscription, LE . REI . WILAM, or WILAM . RI. or RE. The last word is Scandinavian ; but when found on the Scottish coin it is more probably an abbreviation of the old French *rei*.*

A large number of the silver pennies of William were found together near Inverness in 1780. Some of them have a moneyer's name, and some the names of the places of mintage : among the moneyers' names occurs that of Hue Walter, and the places of mintage are frequently ED or EDINBV (for Edinburgh), PERT (Perth), ROCESBY (Roxburgh), &c.

The money of Scotland continued of precisely the same class and denomination as the English till the time of David II., 1355, whose ransom paid to Edward III. is said to have exhausted the country of coin, and the little left was reduced in size. The money of Scotland and England had, up to this time, circulated in either country indifferently ; and after the diminution of the Scotch coins by David II., in order that it might continue to do so, Edward caused the coin of England to be reduced in a similar manner, in order that the convenience of the pre-existing *par* might not be disturbed. Notwithstanding this attempt on the part of England to maintain the equality of the two coinages, that of Scotland continued to decrease, and in the first year of the reign of Robert III. it passed only for half its nominal value in

* Similar to the Spanish *rey*.

England. In 1393, Richard II. enacted that it should only pass for the weight of pure silver it contained.

The depreciation of the Scottish coin still continued without interruption, and in 1600 it was only worth in England one-twelfth part of its nominal value in reference to English coin of the same denomination, and it did not recover anything like a corresponding value even up to the time of the Union.

The silver penny was the only Scottish coin until Edward I. of England, during his temporary subjugation of the country, coined halfpence and farthings, which were afterwards continued by the Scottish sovereign. David II. (1329 to 1371) introduced the groat of fourpence and the half-groat of twopence. After James II. (1437 to 1460) the terms groat and penny, as applied to the silver coins, no longer expressed the same value as in England, the groat being eightpence Scottish and the penny twopence. In the reign of Mary (1542 to 1587) the silver groats and pennies ceased, in consequence of the scarcity of silver, and their place was supplied by *billon* coins of four parts copper and one silver.

About 1553, shillings, or testoons, and half testoons, were first coined, bearing the bust of the queen, and the arms of Scotland and France. These coins were of the same intrinsic value as the English shillings, and were worth more than four shillings Scottish, the half testoon being in the same proportion. Marks of thirteen shillings Scottish were also struck in that reign worth 3s. 4d. English.

In 1565 the silver crown was first struck in Scotland. It weighed 1 ounce, and went for 30 shillings Scottish. Smaller pieces of 20 shillings and 10 shillings Scottish were struck at the same time. These pieces have the marks XXX. XX., upon them, which represents the number of Scottish shillings for which they passed; while in English money they represented about 5s., 3s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. They had on the reverse a palm-tree, which, being mistaken for a noted yew at Cruikston, near Glasgow, the residence of Darnley, caused them to be called Cruikston dollars.

In the early part of the reign of James VI., 1571, new marks and half-marks Scottish were struck, being worth about 22 pence, and 11 pence English.

In 1578 the famous NEMO ME IMPVNE LACESSET first

occurs upon the coin; and in 1582, in consequence of a contract previously entered into between the Earl of Morton, Governor of Scotland, and Atkinson, the Master of the Mint, 40 shillings Scottish were made to go to the crown of an ounce, which were in consequence marked XL., and in 1597 this was increased to L. In 1601 the last and highest mark of the Scottish crown occurs, which is LX.

Before quitting the subject of the early and separate silver coinage of Scotland, some further remarks of detail are perhaps required, in order to assist a collector in distinguishing the coins of the different reigns.

Those of Alexander I., David I., and Alexander II., have all names of moneyers on the reverse. Alexander III. and David II. have REX SCOTORVM. Robert I. appears with a profile, as on his seal. The groats of the third James are distinguished principally by their size; those of James I. are small, being reduced to the value of 4 Scottish pence, and have *fleur-de-lis* on the reverse, and TRACIA for GRACIA. Of James II., the groats are as large as the English shilling, and are worth 12 pence Scots. The first coinage of James III. has mullets; the second, bushy flowing hair, in the style of those of Henry VII. of England; but, in the reign of James IV., the old style was resumed. Those of James III. have the motto DNS PROTECTOR, while those of James IV. have SALVVM. FAC.; they are also known by their QT. IIII., &c.; while those of James V. are marked 5.

In England silver had only tripled in value since the reign of William the Conqueror, while in Scotland its value had apparently become 36 times greater. A similar relative change occurs in the value of the early and late coins in continental nations; the *denier* of Charlemagne being worth 40 modern *deniers*; while in England the ancient silver penny is scarcely worth 3 modern ones—a monetary position in which England stands nearly alone among modern nations.

The Scottish money struck after the union of the crowns, may be briefly described. Charles I. struck half-marks, and pieces of 40 and 20 pennies marked respectively $\frac{VI}{8}$ XL. and XX. behind the head. Charles II. issued pieces of similar character. In 1675, Scottish dollars of 56 shillings

Scottish (4s. 8d. English) were issued, with their halves and quarters of 28 and 14 shillings, &c., &c. James VII. of Scotland, and II. of England, issued coins of 60, 40, 20, 10, and 5 shillings Scottish, but only the 40 and 10-shilling are known. William and Mary continued the same coins; and in the reign of Anne we find only the pieces of 10 and 5 shillings issued; while, in this reign, after the Union, all the national Scottish money was called in, and recoined with the same types as the rest of the United Kingdom, those which were struck at the Edinburgh mint being marked with an E, the last trace of a Scottish coinage; for, after this time, all the money of Great Britain was minted at the Tower of London.

The art displayed upon the silver coinage of Scotland is, in the later periods, superior to that found upon the English, but in the earlier periods much the same; for instance, the same head which serves for a portrait on the coins of David II. (1329 to 1371) serves also for the coinage of his successor, Robert II. (1371 to 1390), the same thing occurring later on the English coinage on the accession of Henry VIII.

The coin of James V. of Scotland is much better executed than that of his cotemporary, Henry VIII., while those of Mary are exceedingly good, especially the testoons, dated 1553, which bear her portrait; while the crown piece, with the heads of Mary and Darnley, is a remarkably fine coin; but so rare that few collectors can hope to possess a specimen.

THE GOLD COINAGE OF SCOTLAND, like the silver, in its beginnings, consists of imitations of the English. The English gold nobles appeared in 1344, and thirty years afterwards those of Robert II. of Scotland were issued. The gold of Scotland is, however, upon a smaller scale than that of England. The first pieces were called St. Andrews, from the figure of that saint, which occupies the obverse, as that of St. John the Baptist on the Italian florins, from which the coinage of Scotland was more directly copied than from the nobles of England. The reverse of these coins was the Scottish arms, in which particular they were more directly copied from the French coins *de la couronne*, and were sometimes called "lions." In a similar manner the gold coins of

James III. were called unicorns, while those of James V. were called bonnet pieces, from the small cap belonging to the costume of the time, which, about this time, began to be faithfully represented on national coin of nearly all the countries of Europe. These bonnet pieces of James V. are very fine coins, and are much thicker, in proportion to their size, than the English money of this period, an improvement adopted by the Scots in imitation of the coinage of France—a step which was not finally taken by the English till the time of Cromwell, when Simon first contracted the size of the old *broad pieces*, as they began to be termed, and executed the 20s. piece, which afterwards became the model for the guinea, and its present representative, the modern sovereign.

The gold coinage of Scotland fell, in ideal value, in nearly the same proportion as the silver, notwithstanding the effort of James I. of England to establish the *par*.

The *lion* of Mary with her cypher weighs 78 grs., and the *golden ryal* of 1555, with her bust, 115 grs., being the same as the *ryals* of Elizabeth.

Of the types, it may be said, as a general rule, that they continued like the first gold of Robert II., the St. Andrew, and the arms of Scotland, up to James III., who introduced the unicorn type; and with James V., on the bonnet-pieces, the regal portraits begin to exhibit the costume of the successive periods.

In evidence that the form of the gold coinage of Scotland was in no way copied from the English, it may here be stated that the *Andrew* of Robert II. weighs but 38 grains, while the English noble weighs 107; so that the first forms no division of the latter. That of Robert III. appears to be the double of that of Robert II. on a slightly reduced scale, as it weighed 60 grains. That of James I. weighs only 53 or 54 grains, and being thus the half of the English noble, came to be called a *Demy*. The *St. Andrew* or *Lion* of James II. is of equal weight. The largest coin of that prince weighs 60 grains, and its double, the bonnet-piece of James V. 90, with a smaller piece of 60.

The last gold coinage of Scotland is the pistole and half-pistole, coined by William III., in 1701.

THE COPPER COINAGE OF SCOTLAND is of older date than the modern copper of England. Modern copper money was

first coined in France in the reign of Henry III., about 1580, and this French coinage was soon imitated in Scotland.

The *billon* or black money being merely debased silver, must not be confounded with a true copper coinage, as it has sometimes been; for that species of money first appeared as early as 1466, in the reign of James III., when it began to appear in many states of Europe. The billon coins of James III. were called black farthings, and had the king's head, crowned, on the obverse, and on the reverse a cross with pellets, and *VILLA EDINBVRGI*; of James IV. and V. There are *billon* pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. The billon money of Mary must not be confounded with copper, especially those of the size of the *bodle* or twopenny piece, so called after Bothwell, under whose auspices it was issued, and which have a crowned thistle on the obverse, with *M. R.* and *MARIA D. G. REGINA. SCOTORVM.*, and on the reverse two sceptres, crossed with a *fleur-de-lis* in the centre, and a *fleuron* at each side, with *OPPIDVM EDINBVRGI*. These last, it is true, are simple copper; but were issued as *billon*, being washed with silver, which has now, in most cases, disappeared.

It was during the reign of James VI. that the copper coinage really began. The first copper penny has upon one side *I. R.* under a crown, with *IACOBVS. D. G. R. SCO.*; and on the reverse a lion rampant, with *VILLA EDINBVRG.* These coins decreased rapidly in size, till they assumed the proportions of the French *liard*.

The billon pieces which were of the lowest class of *billon*, called by the French *bas-billon*, or *bas-pièces*, were now struck in copper, and the corrupted Scotch pronunciation of the last term, *bawbee*, became the popular name of the piece, which was worth sixpence Scotch. The bawbee, though sixpence Scotch, corresponds only to the half-sous of the French, and the English halfpenny; the Scotch penny corresponding with the French *denier* and being one-twelfth of the English penny.

The copper struck under the Mint-master, Atkinson, and the Earl of Morton, were termed *Atkinsons*, and were also *bawbees*, but one-third larger, and declared the value of eightpence Scotch. Fynes Morison mentions among the

names given to the billon money, the *placks*,* or billon groats, and the *hard-heads* of three pennies Scotch, a corruption of the French *hardié*, or black money, struck in Guienne, and supposed to have been first struck by Philip le Hardie (1285 to 1314).

The Scotch copper penny has a little dot behind the lion. The *bodle*, also called the *turner*, has two dots. A portion of the copper coins, especially the penny and the bodle, continued to be minted under Charles I. and II.; but those of the former prince are the rarest of any. The *bodle* of James VI. has the lion on one side, and the thistle on the other. The bawbee of that prince has the royal portrait on the obverse: and they were issued in similar style in all the reigns down to Anne, those of the Charleses having only C. R. and C. R. II. They circulated in England as halfpence, though they are not much above half the size, while the Scotch copper pennies of the same period do not weigh above ten grains. It is to be remarked of the Scottish coinage that no ecclesiastical coins occur, though they are found in almost every other mediæval coinage of Europe.

COINAGE OF IRELAND.

It appears to be the general opinion, that a Spanish, or Iberian, colonisation of a part of Ireland has no foundation but in the similarity of the name *Hyberni* and *Iberi*; whilst it appears clear the most ancient inhabitants of *Hybernia* were a Celtic nation subsequently subdued by the *Scythæ*, or *Scotti*, a Germanic race, who afterwards, from Ireland, colonised the north of Scotland, to which they gave their name, which superseded the ancient one, the *Caledonia* of the Romans, or the *Pickland*, used by the Anglo-Saxons till after 1020. That an ancient and peculiar form of civilisation existed in Ireland, which in the fifth, sixth, and seventh centuries was far in advance of that of England, is shown by the beautiful illuminated MSS. of those early periods which exist, exhibiting an elaborate style of art afterwards partially

* The *plaque* and *placquette* were common coins in Belgium previous to the new coinage after the Revolution of 1830.

imitated by the Anglo-Saxons. At the same time their wealth is shown by the abundance of the gold ring money, torques, and other ornaments belonging to those and earlier epochs; while the writings of Bede, an Irishman, are superior to any other literary production of his era.

No coins, however, are known till the eighth century, and those appear to have been struck by the Danes, who had then subdued portions of Ireland as well as England. These coins are very rude, and are apparently copies of Anglo-Saxon coins of the period, executed by workmen who did not understand the letters which they have imitated by a series of simple strokes, I I I I I I I. This supposed Danish coinage was improved in the ninth century, and there are coins of native kings, who appear to have imitated them about the same time, as those of Anlaf (930 A.D.), and Sithric (994 A.D.), which are considered native Irish coins rather than Danish ones. They have the legend ON . DVFLI, or ON . DYFLI, Dyflin, or Duflin, being the ancient name of Dublin. Coins attributed to Donald O'Neal (996) have been published by Simon; and a coin is mentioned as one being in the collection of Mr. Dummer, which has the legend DOMNALDVS . REX . MONAGH. There are also other coins of Danish and Irish kings of a similar kind, for an account of which I have no space.

A portion of Ireland was already subject to England under the Anglo-Saxon race of kings, and there are coins of Ethelred (886) struck at Dublin, and also of Edred (948), and Edgar (959). Those of Canute, struck at Dublin, are good coins for the period, having a crowned profile, with a quatrefoil ornament on the obverse, with GNVT . REX ANGLORV(m), and on the reverse a voided cross with FERENN . MO . DIF., that is, Ferenn, moneyer, Dublin.

After the period of the Norman conquest no Irish coins are described with certainty till the complete subjugation by Henry II. in 1172, after which those of John appear, which are easily distinguished by the triangle within which the portrait is placed—a form supposed by some to allude to the Irish national symbol, the harp—a conjecture scarcely tenable, as it is found on the coins of other countries at about the same period. This type continued in use on the Anglo-Irish coinage from John to Henry V.

Till the time of Henry VIII. little variety occurs in the

Anglo-Irish coinage. This prince coined sixpences for Ireland, worth only fourpence in England, and on his Anglo-Irish coinage the initials of his successive Queens are found—a peculiarity which has caused collections of them to be made by the curious in such details.

Mary issued base shillings and groats for Ireland; and that Elizabeth, while she was restoring the purity of the English coinage, still farther debased that of Ireland, is notorious.

A copper coinage was also issued for Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, which thus precedes the English copper by half a century. This coinage consists of pence and halfpence.

The injustice systematically meted out to Ireland by the dominant country is as well exemplified in the progress of the coinage as in any other governmental department; as an instance of which it may be stated here, that when James I. made the experiment of an issue of copper *farthings*, they were made of two sizes, in order that if they failed in England, they might be sent to Ireland as *pence* and *halfpence*.

In 1635 a mint was established in Dublin, by Charles I.; but the unhappy events which followed prevented the intention from being carried out, and the attempt was not resumed.

After the massacre of 1641, the Roman Catholics, in a time of general confusion, struck what have been termed the St. Patrick halfpence and farthings, known by the legends FLOREAT REX., and on the other side, ECCE GREX. The farthings have QVIESCA PLEBS.

In Cromwell's time the people sought, as in England, to remedy the inconvenience caused by a want of small coins; and a number of tokens were struck by different towns and tradesmen.

In 1680, halfpence and farthings were coined by royal authority, with the national symbol (the harp) and the date.

The next peculiarity to be noticed with regard to the Irish coinage is the base silver money struck there by James II., in 1689, in his last struggle for the throne from which he had been expelled. These coins were struck principally from some brass cannon, from which they took the name of *gun-money*; but they were composed of a mixture of metals, in which silver formed a small proportion.

The half-crowns of the *gun-money* gradually diminished in size, as the metal began to fail; and, as the date of the month was placed upon them, the gradual decrease can be traced through all its phases. This occurred from June 1689 to July 1690. In 1690, the white metal crowns were issued, and other crowns of gun-metal in the same year, which were reduced to the size of the original half-crowns, from which they are only distinguished by having no month mark upon them.

The crowns of white metal are very scarce. The types are James on horseback on the obverse, and the arms on the reverse; on the obverse the legend contains the regal titles he had lost; and the reverse has *CHRISTO · VICTORE · TRI-VMPHO ·*; and on the edge, *MELIORIS · TESSERA · FATI · ANNO · REGNI · SEXTO ·*

He issued, at the same time, pence and halfpence of lead mixed with tin; and after his defeat, and escape from Ireland, a few halfpence were struck by his adherents in Limerick, which were, from the type of the reverse, called *Hibernias*.

The patent granted to William Wood, in 1772, for coining halfpence and farthings for Ireland, excited great discontent, as he coined them much smaller than the size stipulated for in the patent. The coins are, however, of very good execution, and bear a better portrait of George I. than any found upon the English copper coinage.

In the reign of George II., in 1737, Irish halfpence and farthings were issued, of the same size and weight as the English copper, with the harp on the reverse, and the portrait as principal type, with the same titles as on the English coinage.

In 1760, coins being very scarce, a company of gentlemen obtained leave to issue a coinage of halfpence, upon which the legend "Voce Populi" appeared round the head of the Sovereign, which, it is said, was, in fact, a portrait of the Pretender, though done in the usual manner of the portraits of the King.

No gold or silver was coined in Ireland since the abolition of the mint, established by Charles I. in 1640.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE COINAGE OF THE FOREIGN STATES OF MODERN
EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA.

COINS OF MODERN ITALY.

WE have seen how the coinage of Italy became gradually depreciated as the Western Empire of Rome crumbled beneath the repeated barbaric invasions; and also how the privilege of independent coinage was conferred upon Gaul and Spain by the emperors of the East.

In Italy, after the extinction of the race of Gothic kings, the coins of the exarchs of Ravenna appear as viceroys of the emperors of the East. These coins are only small copper, and generally bear the inscription FELIX RAVENNA.

The gold and silver of the eastern empire were found to form a sufficient circulation in those metals for Italy.

The Lombards, who subdued the north of Italy, 572, A.D., and occupied it for two centuries, have left no coinage to record their rule; and we find no Italian coin belonging properly to the modern series till the issues of Charlemagne, at Milan, about 780. He also struck coins at Rome. His Milanese coins have a cross, and on the reverse the monogram of Carolus, with MEDIOL. These types of Milanese coins are found of successive German emperors, till the 13th century.

About the period of Charlemagne, the modern Italian coinage of silver pennies commences, founded, like that of France, Spain, and England, on the old Roman denarius, and bearing corruptions of that name in the two first-named countries, as well as Italy, while in England, and the northern countries, other denominations were ultimately adopted.

Soon after the time of Charlemagne, the counts or local governors of towns and provinces became more or less independent, and their offices very generally hereditary. These

petty governors all issued coin, and a detailed account, therefore, or even an outline of the progress of all the various coinages of modern Europe, would occupy many ponderous volumes; a few examples only, can therefore be glanced at.

The modern independent coinage of the city of Rome, under the popes, began, like most others, with a series of silver pennies, the first being those of Pope Hadrian, from 771 to 795, A.D., who received the privilege from Charlemagne. This modern Roman series has generally the name of the pope on one side, and SCVS · PETRVS on the other. Some few have rude portraits, such as those of Benedict II., Sergius III., John X., Agapetus II., &c., &c.

For above a century, from 975 to 1099, there are no coins except those of Leo IX. From Paschal II. to Benedict XI., 1303, the Popes having no power in Rome, the pennies are of the Roman people, bearing on one side a rude figure of St. Peter, with ROMAN · PRINCIPE, and on the other SENAT · POPVL · Q · R ·, accompanied by the name in succession of the chief senator, who was then governor of the city of Rome. Some have also the arms of this personage, as on the coins of Brancaleo, 1253, which have a lion on one side, with BRACALEO S · P · Q · R ·; and on the other side, a female figure, with a crown, a globe, and a palm-branch, and the legend, ROMA · CAPVT · MVNDI ·, &c., &c. Charles of Anjou, when elected Senator of Rome, issued coins with the inscription CAROLVS REX · SENATOR VRBIS.



Coin of Charles of Anjou, as Senator of Rome.

A few of the Popes issued patrimonial coins, with PATRIMONIVM; but in general the coinage of the Popes, up

to a very recent period, may be considered as that of a series of bishops, like that of the Bishops of Metz, Liège, &c., &c.; or even those of the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, in Saxon times.

Of Clement V., there are groats, with his portrait, three-quarters length, as of nearly all his successors, till Sextus IV., in 1470,—with whose coinage the profile portraits begin, as they do in England with his contemporary, Henry VII. The first gold coinage of modern Rome is of the reign of John XXII., 1316. After this period the coinage of the Eternal City begins to improve rapidly in excellence of execution, the money of the infamous Alexander VI., the luxurious Julius II., and the politic Leo X., being as remarkable for fine execution as any of the period. The larger silver, the scudi, &c.—equivalent to our crowns,—and the German thalers, first appear in those reigns.

In Milan, the first remarkable coins, after the series of the German emperors, are those of the Visconti, the independent dukes of Milan. The first are those of Azo, 1330. Ludovico il Mauro has on his coinage the legend LVDOVICVS · M · SF · ANGLVS · DVX · MLI ·, the meaning of ANGLVS has not as yet been satisfactorily explained.

The coinage of Florence is celebrated as being the first to introduce the general use of gold, which commenced as early as 1252, a century earlier than the famous issue of gold nobles in this country. These gold pieces, which bore on one side the Florentine lily for principal type, and on the other a figure of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the city, were imitated first by the French, and the Popes, then by the Germans and English, and were the first gold coins issued in Europe after the eighth century.*

The first copies of the Florentine gold not only bore the name of Florins, from that of the city where they were first issued, but also their types; nothing but the legend or inscription being changed. At a later period, however, though the name florin was still preserved, the national types of the countries in which they were issued

* The gold triens of the Merovingian kings of Gaul and the Gothic kings of Spain is the gold money alluded to, as preceding the florin in modern Europe.

gradually superseded those of Florence. These Florentine gold coins bore around the standing figure of St. John the legend S· IOHANNES · B·, and round the large and elegantly designed *fleur-de-lis*, the legend FLORENTIA.

It is thought the national arms of France originated in the copying of these Italian coins, as those flowers do not appear as a national badge till the reign of Philip le Hardi, about 1270. These celebrated coins weigh one drachm, and are no less than 24 carats fine, being intrinsically worth about twelve shillings English.

The modern coinage of Venice begins with silver of the tenth century, marked Venici; and one of the earliest with a name is that of Enrico Dandolo, doge in 1280. Silver groats of Venice appear as early as 1192, and copper about 1471; while the gold followed close upon that of Florence, and appeared in 1280. I have, in speaking of the ancient coinage of Cyzicus, mentioned that the gold of that ancient Greek state, was the forerunner of that of Venice, from which the modern name, Zecchino, *Anglicè* Sequin, was derived; and it is probable that the coined gold of Cyzicus was in circulation till late in the eastern empire; and especially at Venice, at the time of the issue by Florence of her new gold coinage, upon which Venice, in emulation, also issued a national gold coinage, but founded upon the value and preserving the name of the ancient Cyzicenes.

Among the earliest modern coins of Genoa are those of the Emperor Conrad, 1129, DVX IANVAE.; and those of the Dukes of Savoy begin in the same century.

The Patriarchs of Aquileia issued coins from 1204 to 1440, and Ferrara has coins of its Marchesi from 1380; while several free towns issued their own money with peculiar types, those of Mantua being honoured by the effigy of Virgil, the modern Mantuans not forgetting that their city was the birth-place of the great bard of the Augustan age.

The Neapolitan series begins as early as Duke Sergius, A.D. 880, with which are classed the coins of the powerful Dukes of Benevento forming a fine early series, and those of Roger I., of Sicily, Roger II., William I. and II., and Tancred, belong to the Neapolitan series in collections; as also those of Sicily under the Normans. In 1194, Naples and Sicily were

subdued by the German emperors, whose Neapolitan coins are extant. Those of Manfred next appear, in 1225; and those of Charles of Provence, in 1266; then those of the celebrated Queen Jeanne, followed by those of the House of Arragon, and the later series, which begin to improve like other modern series towards the close of the fifteenth century; and after that period assume a strong family likeness to those of the rest of modern Europe.

COINS OF MODERN SPAIN.

It has been seen that on the ruins of Roman power in Italy, a number of petty independent states assumed the privilege of issuing independent coinages. Spain, on the contrary, formed, till the irruption of the Moors, in 714, one compact and powerful kingdom, to the princes of which the privilege of coining gold had been very early conceded by the emperors of the East, who no longer recognised the possibility of seeing Spain or Gaul again under the old imperial dominion. The consequence of this recognised independence of Spain was the issue of a gold coinage of great interest, consisting of *trientes*, or thirds of the Byzantine solidus, which, under the name of Bezants, long circulated in the west and north of Europe. These *trientes* of the Gotho-Iberian princes occur, of Leirva, 567; Liuvigild, 573; Weteric, 603; Gundemar, 610; Seseburt, 612; Svinthila, 621; Sisemond, 631; Chintila, 636; Tulga, 640; Chindasvint, 642; Recesvint, 653; Womba, 672; Ervigo, 680; Egica or Egiza, 687; Witiza, 700; and Rudric or Roderic, the last of the Goths, the hero of Southey's celebrated poem, in 711.

After Amalric, who was the first acknowledged King of Spain by the emperors of the East, the kingdom became elective; the power of election residing chiefly in the bishops. The coins above alluded to, however, bear the portraits of the kings as of hereditary sovereigns, accompanied by their names, the reverse having a cross with the name of the place of mintage, generally in the province of Bætica, where Roman colonies had been most abundant.

On the subjection of the country by the Arabs, an oriental coinage was issued, which, as the Mohammedan

creed forbade the imitation of the human figure, present only Arabic inscriptions, generally sentences from the Korán.

The generic term of the Arabs for a coin is *markush*, from which the term *marcus*, common in monetary statements of the period, is derived ; payment of so many gold marcuses being often stipulated, which no doubt referred to these coins of the Spanish Arabs,* which not only circulated amongst, but were imitated in *fac-simile* by, other nations, who did not understand the Arabic characters, or with the good staunch Christian bigotry of the time, they would scarcely have copied and re-issued sentences of the Korán, however excellent their import. One of these imitations of the Arabian *markush* is known, which is supposed to have been issued by our Saxon Offa, King of Kent, which bears his name in addition to the Arabic legends, which piece, with one or two more exceptions, forms the only gold coin attributed to England before the time of Henry III.

The Gothic inhabitants of Spain, driven into the fastnesses of the Asturian mountains, step by step recovered their territories from their oriental invaders ; and in the tenth century, when the kingdoms of Arragon and Navarre were thus founded, coins were issued by the sovereigns of those states, closely resembling the silver pennies of the rest of Europe at that period. The kingdom of Castille was next founded, and the Moors were finally expelled from their last stronghold, Granada, and the whole Iberian peninsula (1492) in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, who, as heirs of the kingdoms of Castille and Arragon, which had previously absorbed all the lesser states, became sovereigns of the whole of Spain.

Since the re-establishment of the Christian states, the Spanish coinage had taken the course of that of the rest of Europe, gradually increasing in excellence from the middle to the end of the fifteenth century, at which period the gold coins of Ferdinand and Isabella,† convey a fair idea of the general style of the Spanish coinage.

* For some account of the Arabic coinage of Spain, see *Museum Cuficum Borgianum*.—Adler. The *Cufic* is the ancient Arabic language.

† From a fine coin in the possession of H. G. Bohn, Esq.

After this period, the discovery of America, and the vast influx of gold and silver from the mines of Mexico and Peru, caused the coinage of Spain to become, for a time, the most abundant of Europe, dollars and half dollars of silver being coined in amazing numbers, which were for a time the only European coin accepted in India, China, and other oriental nations where European commerce was now fast spreading. The more recent Spanish series is too well known to require any description.

The coinage of Portugal, founded as a separate kingdom in 1126, followed a very similar course to that of Spain.

COINAGES OF MODERN GERMANY.

Germany, after the time of Charlemagne, exhibits an immense number of small independent states, each coining money on its own account, a description of all of which would be an endless task, even if the space for so doing was unlimited. About the year 920 the Emperor Henry the Falconer, conferred independent privileges on many German cities, and from about that period the independent issues of coin commenced at Augsburg, Hamburg, Frankfort, Strasburg, &c., which may be regarded as true republics in the heart of the empire. The coins of Nuremberg generally surpass those of the emperors of corresponding dates in both execution and purity, while they are equalled by many of those of the bishops, the electoral princes, and many petty sovereigns. As examples of the coinage of the small states of Germany, as well as those of France, those of the city of Metz, the County of Bar, and of the Dukes of Lorraine, will form as good examples as could be selected, and the following notice will be found to explain their character pretty clearly.

MONEY OF THE COUNTS AND COUNT, DUKES OF BAR.

Frederic of the Ardennes, the first Count of Bar, was a son of Wiegeric, Count of the Palace, under Charles the Simple. He married Beatrice, a daughter of Hugh Capet, in the year 951; and the Emperor Otho, in consequence of the marriage, conceded to him the County of Bar. His dynasty remained

in hereditary possession till the death of Frederic II., in 1034; when his daughter Sophie married the Count of Monteon and Montbelliard, and lived till 1093; and her son, Theodoric II., succeeded her. The authors of "L'Art de vérifier les Dates" state that he was the first who bore upon his state-seal two *bars*, a kind of native fish, in allusion to the name of the district.

There is no money of Bar known, either of the first dynasty, or of the one of Montbelliard, which succeeded it, nor until after the reign of Thibault II., who died in 1297.

The coins of his son, Henry III., who married Aliénor, a daughter of Edward III. of England, are the earliest known of Bar, though M. de Saulci considers that much earlier coins will yet be found, as it is scarcely probable that the money of France formed the sole money of that independent state, at all events to so late a period.

Henry III. invaded Champagne, where he was defeated,



Coin of Henry III., Count of Bar.

and forced to acknowledge the sovereignty of France over a portion of Bar, to which M. Saulci thinks the *fleurs-de-lis* on the reverse of the coin engraved above may allude. The two "bars," with a star, form the device of the obverse, and a cross, with *fleurs-de-lis* in two of the quarters, the reverse.



Coin of Henry IV., Count of Bar.

&c. It is silver, and weighs thirty-eight grains. It was struck at Mousson, a town built by Thibault II., on the left

The money of Henry IV., who began to reign in 1337, and reigned till 1344, shows a great advance. The shield on the obverse bears the arms of Bar, in good heraldic style; and the reverse has NOMEN DOMINI SIT BENEDICTU-

bank of the Moselle, in 1260, the mark of which town it bears.

In the reign of Edward I., predecessor of Henry IV., Rolandin, the moneyer of Mousson, was arrested for having coined base money, which he had given to a varlet, to get changed at Metz.

In 1342, John, the blind king of Bohemia, and Duke of Luxemburg, afterwards killed at the battle of Cressy, and Henry IV., Count of Bar, concluded a treaty, by which they agreed to strike money for the common currency of both their dominions, more especially in Luxemburg. Their coinage, struck under this engagement (the original written document concerning which is still in existence), bears the inscription $\text{X} \text{ IOHANNES: REX: ET: HENRICVS: COMI:}$ on a shield; on the obverse the arms of Bar and Luxemburg are quartered; and on the reverse, MONETA SOCIORVM, &c.

There are silver pieces described by De Saulci, of 68, 24, 15, and 19 grains; and of billon of 90 grains.

Some of the money of Bar, soon after this period, closely resembles in type that of the kings of France, especially the *gros Tournois*. Coins bearing the arms of Bar and Luxemburg quartered were also issued, under Robert of Bar, and John Duke of Luxemburg, between 1378 and 1380.

The same Duke Robert appears to have struck gold *florins*, the first gold in this series, which are copies, except the name of the prince, of those of Charles V. of France; and have for device of the obverse original Florentine type the figure of St. John the Baptist, with $S \cdot IOHANNES \cdot B \cdot$, and on the reverse, the well-known Florentine lily, with ROBERTVS DVX; while those of the kings of France have KAROLVS REX; both being, in other respects, *fac-similes* of the original coins of Florence.

Réné of Anjou succeeded to the Duchy of Bar, in 1419, and reigned till 1431; and during his reign some very excellent money was struck. He married the daughter of the Duke of Lorraine; and thus



Coin of Charles II., Duke of Lorraine, as Regent of the Compté of Bar.

the arms of Lorraine, of Bar, and of the kingdom of Jerusalem appear on the very handsome coins issued in Bar at this time.

The Duke Charles II. of Lorraine, who was regent of the Compté, appears to have issued the money in his name, as will be seen by the interesting coin (See p. 521), with the legend KAROLVS · DVX · LOTHOR · Z · M · The portrait of the duke is full-length and wears a chaplet of roses, and the belt bears the *martlets* of Lorraine. This piece is silver, and weighs 49 grains. On the reverse are the arms of Naples, Jerusalem, Bar, and Lorraine, with SIT · NOME · DMI · BENEDICTVM.

After this period the Compté of Bar becomes merged in the Duchy of Lorraine,—German and French Duchies and Comptés were, at their foundation, only conceded for life, so that the first Comptés and Dukes of Bar and Lorraine were in fact only governors, as will be seen in the short account which follows, of the coins of Lorraine.

MONEY OF LORRAINE.

The two first Dukes of Lorraine were only holders of the titles and privileges for life; but on the death of Gozelon, the second duke, the emperor, Henry III., having given the duchy to Gerard, Duke of Alsace, instead of Godfrey, son of Gozelon, Godfrey caused the Duke Gerard to be assassinated; but the emperor, nevertheless, persisted in carrying out his views, and appointed Albert, the nephew of Gerard, to the duchy, at the same time making the office hereditary in his family, in order effectually to shut out the claims of Godfrey: and thus commenced the hereditary power of the House of Lorraine, which endured for seven centuries; issuing a series of money little inferior to that of the great European monarchies. The style of the earlier pieces may be conceived by examination of those of Bar, given above: but the later coins afford specimens of a much more advanced state of art.

In comparison with contemporary silver coinage in England, a double *denier* of silver of Thibault III., who reigned from 1303 to 1312, will show the immense superiority of the money of the Continent, in execution, even

in secondary states, to that of the contemporary reign of Edward II.



Coin of Thibault II., Duke of Lorraine.

The sword on the reverse alludes to the dignity of *Marchis*, which the Dukes of Lorraine considered a high honour and privilege.

The money of Farri IV., who succeeded, is still better executed,—a standing figure of a warrior being better than anything on the English silver coinage till after the reign of Henry VIII.

Of Jean or John I., taken prisoner by the Black Prince, at the battle of Poitiers, and carried to England with John of France, a few coins are known, similar in art, though not in type, to the Anglo-Gallic coins, struck by the Black Prince and Henry V. in France.

Réné II., from 1471 to 1508, carried on a war against Charles the Bald, Duke of Burgundy, and issued silver money on which his arm appeared issuing from a cloud, and holding a sword, with the inscription, ADJUVA NOS DEUS SALVTARIS NOSTER, or, FECIT POTENTIAM IN BRACHIS SVO.; in allusion to the greatness of his cause.

Gold money first appears in this reign; and the florins have for type a full figure of St. Nicholas in episcopal robes, at whose feet is a vessel containing three children; on the other side are the arms of Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Arragon, Nancy, and Bar, all alluding to territories or alliances of the reigning family.

The ducat of gold was also issued, the principal types being a ducal effigy, in front of which is a shield with the arms of Bar and Lorraine, with "S. Georgius," and "1492"—one of the earliest examples of a date on a coin of a sovereign prince. Some of the silver coins of this reign are of large dimensions.

The following tariff, issued by the duke's authority, on the 11th of November 1511, will convey a good idea of the names and values of the coins most common in central Europe at that time:—

TARIFF OF THE VALUE AND PRICE OF FOREIGN COIN.

GOLD.

| Names of the Pieces. | Weighing | | Shall Pass for | |
|--|----------|------------------|----------------|------|
| | Deniers. | Grs. | Francs. | Grs. |
| Rose-noble (the English coin of this name, which from its purity was much sought on the Continent) | 6 | | 6 | |
| Henricus | 5 | 10 | 5 | |
| Burgundian | 5 | 10 | 5 | 6 |
| Half-noble of Flanders | 2 | 16 | | 32 |
| Ducats of Venice, Florence, Genoa, and Hungary | 2 | 18 | | 34 |
| Papal Ducat | 2 | 18 | | 33 |
| Alphonsin ($\frac{1}{2}$ Ducat) | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Angelo | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| The old Esca | 3 | | 3 | |
| <i>Reaux francs (on foot and on horseback)</i> | 2 | 22 | | 35 |
| Ridde | 2 | 20 | | 34 |
| Salute | 2 | 20 | | 34 |
| Lion | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Sun-Ecus | 2 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 33 |
| Crown-Ecus | 2 | 16 | | 32 |
| New Sun-Ecus of Germany, Savoy, Italy, (except those of the king) | 2 | 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ | | 33 |
| Gold florin of the Rhine of the mint-age of the princes or electors | 2 | 14 | 2 | |
| Guillelmus | 2 | 6 | 2 | |
| Florins of Burgundy, Philip and Charles | 2 | 16 | | 20 |
| Florins of Metz | 2 | 17 | | 25 |
| Treves | 2 | 15 | | 21 |
| " the Archduke Philip, Charles | 2 | 14 | | 22 |
| " Denmark, Juliers, Cleves, Orlemond, Breme | 2 | 15 | | 21 |
| " Liège, Vheslalm, and Friesland, and Germingen | 2 | 15 | | 20 |
| " Gueldres and Celuden in Friesland | 2 | 15 | | 20 |
| " Hungary | 1 | 22 | | 10 |

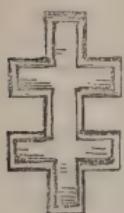
SILVER.

| Names of the Pieces. | Shall Pass for. |
|---|--------------------|
| Testoons of Milan, Genoa, and all similar ones of } good alloy, without <i>fleur-de-lis</i> beyond the cross } | 8 <i>Grs.</i> |
| " Genoa, with two <i>fleur-de-lis</i> | 6 " |
| " Savoy | 7½ " |
| " Metz | 2 " |
| Carolus of Burgundy | 2 " |
| Double <i>Gros</i> of Flanders, Philippus and Carolus . . . | 2 " |
| Single ones | 1 " |
| Double Gros of Malines | 7 <i>Blancs.</i> |
| The Single | 14 <i>Deniers.</i> |
| Double <i>Patards</i> of Flanders, except of Cambrai . . . | 7 <i>Blancs.</i> |
| Single ones | 14 <i>Deniers.</i> |
| <i>Treizons</i> of France | 15 " |
| Carolus | 11 " |
| <i>Grand-blancs</i> of France | 14 " |
| <i>Buis pernal</i> , with the wheel | 14 " |
| <i>Bugnes</i> of Metz | 10 " |
| <i>Baboyères</i> | 11 " |
| Coutzols of Austria (with one head) | 6 " |
| " (with two heads) | 5 " |
| <i>Liards</i> and a quarter, of Savoy | 3 " |
| <i>Doubles</i> of France | 3 " |
| Blaspars of Strasbourg | 18 " |
| Quartrains of Strasbourg | 12 " |
| <i>Deniers</i> of Strasbourg | 3 " |
| Blaspars of Basle (old) | 1 <i>Grs.</i> |
| New <i>Blaspars</i> of Basle, Colombier, Tanne, and the like | 14 <i>Deniers.</i> |
| <i>Grand-blancs</i> of Savoy and Bourbon | 9 " |
| All the coin of Old and New Lorraine, at the current prices. | |

All other moneys of gold or silver not mentioned in the present Tariff, shall have no course, and shall not be received by the changers.

The transition from the mediæval style of art to the modern took place in Lorraine in the long reign of Charles III., who began to reign in 1545, and reigned till 1608. The later coins are of finer execution than any English coins of the end of the reign of Elizabeth, or beginning of James I. The portrait is found on the early coins of Charles III., in extreme youth,

and resembles some of those of Edward VI. ; and the larger pieces correspond in size to the crowns and half-crowns of that English reign. They are dated 1557, and have for reverse seven small shields arranged in a circle, with different arms ; and in the centre, with an inner circle of beading, a somewhat larger shield bears the arms of Lorraine. There is no legend on this side of the coin.



Cross of Lorraine.

A magnificent *écu*, or crown, was struck towards the close of this reign (1603), the style of which is similar (but finer) to those of Henry IV. of France.

The marginal cut shows the form of the *cross of Lorraine*, forming the type of some of the coins of this series.

Francis III. the heir of Lorraine becoming Emperor of Germany, the series of Lorraine coins ends with Charles III. In this last reign the coinage of Lorraine was equal to any in Europe.

COINAGES OF HOLLAND, BOHEMIA, &c.

The coinage of the Counts of Holland and Flanders followed much the same course as that of Bar or Lorraine. In the east of Europe the coinage of the Slavonic races was even somewhat more imbued with the style of the Byzantine coinage of the still existing eastern empire of Rome.

Bohemia, the most westerly of the purely Slavonic states, has the earliest coinage ; it commences with that of Duke Boleslaus, in the year 909, the coins bearing both his portrait and name. These are followed by coins of Bocelaus II. and his wife Emence, about 970. Bocelaus III. in 1002; Jaromin, 1020; Udalrich, 1030; Bracislaus I. and Spiti-heneus. Wralislaus, the first king, in 1060 issued coins with the regal title, and then follow those of Wadislaus, &c. &c., which space does not allow me to particularise.

The Bracteate* money, however, of Ottocar, issued about 1197, must not be passed over, as it is the type of a peculiar class issued about that time in several parts of Europe.

* A late kind of Byzantian base money, in cup-like form, with figures only in the concave side, seems to have been the origin of the Bracteate money.

This species of coin is of very thin silver, and only impressed with a type on one side, the back having the hollow indent of the same form. These coins form a modern variety, somewhat analogous to the ancient incused money of Magna Graecia, but they are much thinner, and of course greatly inferior in execution and totally different in the style of types. This kind of money was struck in the greatest quantity about the twelfth century, and bears various types, the cross being the most common ; but the heraldic badges, of different states, such as the lion, &c., &c., are found upon the *bracteates* of different countries.

The coinage of Hungary belongs to a similar class to that of Bohemia.

The coinage of Poland is that of an allied race, and consequently follows a similar course in its development and progress to that of Bohemia.

COINAGE OF RUSSIA.

In Russia, when Vladimir, or Volodemir I., Duke of Russia, in 981, married the daughter of the Byzantine emperor, art first began to dawn on Russia. The Tartar conquest of 1238 interrupted the course of civilisation for a long period, and not till 1462, when the foreign yoke was thrown off, can the modern race of sovereigns be said to commence. The capital was anciently Kiof, but the custom of dividing the territory among all the sons of the duke, caused many independent states to arise, so that there are also coins of the Princes of Twer, Rostovia, Tchernigor, Suenigorod, Mojaiski, Pleskow, Riazin, and Caschin. The most ancient money bears the names of princes, without dates, and as many of the same name were reigning in different districts, renders it exceedingly difficult to classify the Russian money of the early epochs ; but it may be fairly stated that no Russian money exists much earlier than the thirteenth century. The earliest coins of that country have generally a man standing with a bow, or spear, for principal type, somewhat similar to the coins of the Scythian dynasties, who subdued the north of India ;* and on the reverse rude figures of different animals. Some have

* See chapter on Bactrian and Indian coins after the time of Alexander.

St. George and the Dragon. These are nearly all *kopecs*, or silver pennies.

Under Ivan, or John, in 1547, the Russian dollar, or rouble, commences, and also its half. Those of the Pretender Demetrius are very scarce.

The recent coins of Russia are too well known to require notice.

COINAGE OF PRUSSIA.

The first Prussia silver pennies were coined by the Teutonic Order at Culm. In the next century the rulers of Prussia coined *schellings*, *groats*, and *schots*, the latter being the largest and consequently the most scarce. The types were generally an eagle surmounting a cross, with a scalloped border, forming a quatrefoil or cinque foil, with the legend MONETA DOMINORUM. PRVSSIE. The reverse is a cross fleurie with a similar border, with HONOR. MAGISTRI. IVSTITIAM. DILIGIT. In the same century the first gold was struck.

In 1466 Poland acquired the eastern portion of Prussia, and the Teutonic knights became vassals to that crown for the rest.

Albert, Marquis of Brandenburgh, was the last master of the Teutonic Order, and in 1525 was made Duke of Eastern Prussia, to be held as a fief of Poland. At this period the money was so debased that thirteen current marks were only worth one mark of pure silver. In 1657 Eastern Prussia was declared free from vassalage to Poland, and the princes of the House of Brandenburgh assumed the title of Kings of Prussia, since which period the coins of Prussia are well known.

COINAGE OF DENMARK AND THE NORTHERN STATES.

Of the northern states of Europe, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, the progress of the coinages resembles that of the English monarchy. Of the Danes, the earliest coins* known are those which were struck in England and Scotland, spoken of in the English series. After Canute the Great the national Danish series may be said to commence.

Those of Magnus Bonus, 1041, have a half-length figure of the king, with Runic reverses, and are of neat execution.

* Except some rude pieces, with Runic letter, which are not well authenticated.

On those of Sweno II. the portrait has an arched crown; and the reverses have curious ornaments of a tessellated form running across the field, with a series of IIIII's on either side, apparently an imitation of Roman letters, not understood. The coins of Harald II., 1074, have generally two heads, the throne being contested by his brother, and the moneymen being apparently anxious to keep in with both claimants for supreme power.

The coins of Canute or Cnut, the Saint, have CNVT R. for CNVT. REX., and on the reverse SIVORD. I. ROCL. (*Roschild*) then the name of the Danish capital.

The coins of King Nicholas, called in Danish Niel, are very rude, as are those of Waldemar and his successors, including those of the celebrated Margaret, whose coins have no legend. The coins of Olaf (1376) have a full-faced portrait, with a crowned O for the reverse.

Eric (1426), after his return from the Holy Land, issued billon coins, that is, of base silver, which is the "black money" spoken of by the chroniclers of various states about this time.

The later coinage of Denmark is similar to that of the rest of Europe.

The earliest coins of Sweden appear to be those of Biorno, about 818, which resemble those of Charlemagne, having a cross for principal type, though it would appear that Biorno was not a Christian.

The next well authenticated Swedish coins do not occur till those which are probably of Olaf Skolkonung, in 1019, with the legend OLVF. REX. SVEVORVM., and those of Anund, 1026, with ANVND. REX., and on the reverse, THORMOD. ON. SIHTV. Sihtu being Signuta, the ancient capital of Sweden. On the coins of Hacon, 1067, the name reads AACVNE. A similar series brings the Swedish coinage to 1387, when we have those of Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Sweden, but all very rude, Brenner's plates conveying the notion of very much better coins.

From this period to that of Gustavus Vasa, Sweden was subject to Denmark, and the coinage of that country superseded the national one. The Danish types being only distinguished from those struck in Denmark by legends *Moneta Stockol*, or *Arosiensis*, or *Lundensis*, &c. Dano-

Swedish coins of this class continue to the reign of Christian, 1550, during which time coins struck by Danish governors appear, as those of Cnutson, Steno Sture, Swanto Sture, Steno Sture II., &c. &c.

Till 1470 there are only silver pennies in the Swedish series; after that year there are halfpennies also; and Gustavus Vasa, on re-establishing the national independence, greatly improved the coinage, issuing, in addition to the pennies and halfpennies of former periods, a larger class of silver coins, similar to those then beginning to appear in other European states. In 1634 gold ducats were coined, with the head of Gustavus Adolphus, though he was killed in 1632; for his only child, Christina, being an infant at the time of his death, the portrait of the deceased king, the glory of the Swedish annals, was continued upon the coinage.*

In the reign of Charles XII. such was the waste of the national wealth, caused by the insane mania for military glory of this prince, that the Baron Goertz endeavoured to supply the deficiency by issuing copper coins, bearing the heads of Saturn, Jupiter, &c., which were ordered to pass for dollars, a political experiment for which the unfortunate but loyal projector was eventually brought to the block.

The coins of Norway begin with those of Olaf, in 1066, and bear the legend ONLAF REX NOR. Some Norwegian coins have on the reverse the letters NI. for Nidaros, Nidrosen, or Nidsen, now Drontheim, the capital. On the coinage the heirs-apparent to the crown were termed Dukes of Norway, and among the coins bearing the title of Duke are those of the Duke Philip, with PHILIPPVS. DUX. NORWEGIÆ, which have on the reverse MONETA. EASLOENS. Those of King Eric, 1280, and those of Hacon, 1309, which are good of the period, have also this title, and the legend on the last-named reads HAQVINVS. DVX. NORV. Copper coins of Magnus Smek occur as early as 1343. The last Norwegian coins are those of another Hacon, 1379. After which period Norway was united with Denmark. Of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, there are also coins of Bishops, as in France, Germany, and England, those of Sweden and Denmark being more numerous than those of Norway.

* For some interesting particulars of this period see Geijer's "History of Sweden."

As an example, the following may be cited :—Olaws Archbishop Drontheim. On the obverse are the titles of the king, SANCTVS OLAWS · REX. NORVEG, and on the reverse the name and title of the Archbishop, OLAWS · DEI · GRA · ARCEP · NID'SEN, for *Nidrosiensis*, referring to Nidsen or Nidrosen, now Drontheim.

COINS OF THE FRENCH MONARCHY.

I have deferred speaking of the coins of France till the last, as being most interesting in their parallel course with those of England.

The earliest coins of the Frankish monarchy are those coined after permission to strike gold money was conceded by the Eastern Emperors to Clovis, or his immediate successors, about the time that a similar right was granted to Amalric, the Gothic King of Spain. The series of gold *trientes*, coined by these two states for upwards of two centuries, form one of the most remarkable features of the early history of the coinage of modern Europe, especially when it is considered that this issue of modern gold took place at a period when all the other emancipated portions of the Western Empire were in a most barbarous condition as regards the coinage.

This discrepancy is partially explained when we consider the different position of these two great provinces, on the dissolution of the Empire. In Spain, Ataulf, by marrying the sister of Honorius, and acknowledging a nominal dependence on the sinking Empire, secured quiet possession of that fine country, without utterly destroying the Roman civilisation which existed in her rich and numerous cities, the greater number Roman colonies; while in Gaul the Franks obtained at once such a firm footing, in the reign of Clovis, that Roman institutions were far less overturned in that province than in Italy, where the spoil of the great metropolis tempted host after host of savage barbarians to the feast of plunder.

After the remarkable gold coinage of the first race of Frankish kings—the Merovingian dynasty—the gold coinage disappears. The *trientes* were of the value of one-third of the Byzantine solidus; and there were also coined a few

semisses, or halves of the same coin. They have generally a small, and not ill-executed head of the king, with his name, though sometimes the name is that of the moneyer. On the reverse is a cross, with the name of the city where the coin was minted.

With Pepin commence the coins of the Carlovingian race, which are as remarkable for barbarous workmanship as those of the preceding dynasty for good execution. Those of Charlemagne have generally merely the name of CAROLVS, without a portrait, only a few struck in Rome having a rude bust of the emperor. The reverse has generally R. F., for Rex Francorum, or some such brief inscription.

The coins of Louis Le Debonnaire are, however, much better executed, and seem to show, by their Roman style of treatment, that there yet existed Roman mints in Gaul, or rather France, where the ancient skill in coining money was still lingering.

The coins of the third race, commencing with Hugh Capet remain; inferior in the art of coinage, with few exceptions; and in the reign of Philip I., cotemporary with William the Conqueror, a species of money was issued formed of a piece of leather, with a silver nail fixed in the centre. It is not till the reign of St. Louis, 1226, that the French coinage greatly improves, and that the groat appears. This coin, of the value of four pennies, appeared first in Italy, where it was known as the *grosso*, or *large* coin; and in France it became the *gros*; in Germany the *groote*; in England the *groat*; where, however, it did not appear permanently till the reign of Edward III., nearly a century later than its first appearance in France.

Gold did not reappear in France till a considerable period had elapsed after the issue of the Italian florin, as the gold florins, given by Le Blanc to Philip Augustus and Louis VIII. belong evidently to Philip the Bold, or Philip the Fair, and Louis X. Under Philip of Valois—from 1328 to 1350—no less than ten kinds of gold coins are enumerated, by French numismatists, among which are *la chaise*, being such as exhibit the sovereign seated in a chair of state, or throne; *the lion*, having a figure of a lion for principal type; *the lamb*, (*l'agneau*), &c. &c.

The difficulties which ensued about this period, conse-

quent upon the English invasions, caused great deterioration in the French mintage, and base coin of all kinds got into circulation in the epoch of confusion and distress which ensued.

In the time of St. Louis, *black* coin had been issued, that is billon, or bad silver. Of these there was the *liard*, or *hardi*, which was equal to three *deniers*, or silver pennies; and the *maille*, or *obole*, half the *denier*; with the *bourgeoise*, or *pite*, of one-quarter of the *denier*.

The *blancs*, or *billon* groats were also issued about this time, but received the name of *blancs*, from being silvered over to hide the baseness of their metal.

The celebrated French gold of the period of Charles VII., called the *ecus à la couronne*, or *crowns* of gold, were so called from the crown, which formed the type of the reverse, and gave us the term *crown*, which in France was first applied to gold, though it afterwards became the denomination of a silver coin. The *ecus à la coronne* continued to be issued by succeeding French sovereigns; those struck by Anne of Brittany, after the death of her first husband, are remarkable for their elegant workmanship.

In the reign of Louis XII., the new silver, of about the value of a modern franc, issued with the large portrait of the king, were termed *testons*, or *great heads*, a term afterwards applied to the shillings of Henri VIII., in the anglicised form of *testoon*.

In the reign of Henri II., the elegant piece, called the *Henri*, was issued, which has for type a personification of Gaul sitting on a group of arms, with a Victory in her hand, with *optimo principi*, and *Gallia*; evidently suggested by ancient Roman coins, which now began to be studied,—the celebrated Budée having written his treatise on the Roman coinage in the reign of Francis I. There are other coins, of the Cardinal Bourbon, who, at the time of the League, was put forward under the title of Charles X.

The silver crown and its half had now commenced in France, as in other countries; and on subsequent crowns of Louis XIII., the title of *Cataloniæ princeps* is assumed.

The first *louis d'or* appeared about 1640, after which period the coinage of France is almost as familiar to English readers as it is to Frenchmen.

MODERN COINS OF ASIA, AFRICA, AND AMERICA.

It has been seen, in the early chapters of this work, that the art of coining was carried far into the East by the Greeks, under Alexander the Great, and remained established in Bactria and India for many centuries, where money was long coined with Greek inscriptions; the relics of the Arsacidæ of Armenia, and the Sassanidæ of Persia, bringing the ancient style of coins in central Asia down to a comparatively modern period, while the Byzantine series carried the ancient Roman coinage even into the 15th century, in Constantinople.

The subversion of the power of the Sassanidæ in Asia, and that of the Byzantine princes in the north of Africa, by the Arabs, under the successors of Mahomet, in the 7th century, swept away the last vestiges of the ancient style of coinage in those countries, and replaced it with money only marked with Arabic inscriptions covering the whole surface, generally sentences from the Koran; and this kind of coinage extended, Europe being established by the conquering Mahomedans both in Sicily and Arabic Spain.

Some of the coins of the Caliphs of Bagdad are singular, having on one side a copy of the obverse of some coin of a Roman emperor, or king of Syria, taken at random; and the usual Arabic sentences from the Koran on the reverse. The later coins of the series are free from this absurdity, and have the names of the Caliphs on the obverse, instead of the stolen types of Rome or Syria; but the *portrait* of the Caliph never appears.

In the north of Asia coinage appears to be a modern introduction, not earlier than the era of Yengis Khan, and the money of that part of Asia is still very rude, and uninteresting.

The recent coins of India are principally the *pagoda*, a gold coin worth about six shillings; the *rupee*, a silver coin, worth two shillings; and the *cash*, a copper coin from which some derive the well-known English word, which does not, in fact, appear to be older than our connection with India.

The gold *mohur* of Calcutta is worth 16 rupees of two shillings.

These coins have most commonly no other device than short sentences in the Persian character. They are very thick in proportion to their width, like the Roman series struck in Egypt.

Spanish dollars circulated throughout India after the establishment of the Portuguese settlements; and most of the European states, as they acquired a footing in India, issued coins with Latin inscriptions on one side, and Persian on the other. There are English rupees, and cash, of this description, of the reigns of Elizabeth, and Charles II., and other reigns.

On the restoration of Persian independence, in the 10th century, the Arab coinage ceased, and the arms of Persia (the sun and lion) are found on the reverse of the copper coinage, while inscriptions from the Koran occupy the other side; and on the gold and silver coins they still occupy both sides.

The Turkish coins have merely inscriptions on both sides. Those of the emperors of Morocco, of the Beys of Fez, Tripoli, Algiers, &c., are of similar character.

The coinage of China appears to be of modern date, and now consists only of copper—small copper pieces, with a square hole in the middle, for stringing. The inscription, in Chinese characters, does not express the name of the reigning prince, but the year of his reign, distinguished as “the happy year,” “the illustrious year,” &c.

The coins of Japan are also of comparatively modern date, they consist of large thin plates of gold or silver, and are of an oval form, with small ornamental characters stamped upon them.

In the interior of Africa it would seem that the ring-money—passing by weight—of the most ancient times is still in circulation; as it is occasionally brought down to the western coast, and metal made in that form is taken by their trading tribes from English merchants, which is manufactured in Birmingham and other places for this trade.

The money of America does not date further back than the European discovery and occupation, in the 16th century, when the Spanish, Portuguese, English, &c., coined money there for their colonies; in all cases very similar in character to that of the mother country.

The independent money since coined by the newly-formed republics of North and South America is of too recent date to require description here.

CHAPTER XL.

APPROXIMATIVE TABLES OF THE PRESENT PRICES OF ANCIENT AND MODERN COINS.

UNUSUALLY fine preservation, or some other accidental circumstance, will often carry the prices of coins far beyond those of the scale here given, which can necessarily be merely an approximation to their ever-fluctuating value. For instance, a coin may be *unique* at the present time, and worth the highest price at which a coin can possibly be estimated; in a single month, the accidental discovery of a great number of the very same type will reduce its price to nearly the mere intrinsic value of the metal. Fashion, again, has a decided influence on the price of coins; sometimes one class, and sometimes another, being most sought; those of the fashionable series for the moment realising greater proportionate prices than others. Such ancient coins as are termed common are not worth, when of silver or gold, above double their intrinsic value as metal; while copper coins, though common, if of good preservation, and interesting types, are worth from twelve times to twenty-four times their intrinsic value as metal. But in all cases where rarity, beauty, fine preservation, and historic interest combine, the price rises rapidly, and a Greek stater of gold becomes worth 20*l.*, 40*l.*, or 60*l.*, according to circumstances. The same may be said of silver and copper.

The following is a scale of prices at which Greek autonomous and regal coins may generally be purchased; followed by a similar scale of Imperial Greek coins, or such as were struck in Greece and her dependencies after their subjugation to Rome. These scales are followed by three others, relating to different epochs of the Roman coinage. C. expresses common, and the degrees of rarity are expressed by

R¹ to R⁸. Such pieces as tetradrachms and decadadrachms of gold are proportionately above the scale.

Scale of Prices of Greek Coins of Cities and Princes.

| Size of Coins. | C | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | R ⁵ | R ⁶ | R ⁷ | R ⁸ |
|--|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Gold.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Double Stater . . . | 3 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 17 0 | 30 0 | 50 0 | 75 0 | 100 0 |
| Stater . . . | 1 10 | 1 15 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 27 0 | 30 0 |
| Hemistater . . . | 0 10 | 1 0 | 2 2 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 | 12 10 |
| <i>Electrum.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Stater . . . | 1 0 | 1 5 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| Hemistater . . . | 0 10 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 5 0 | 7 10 |
| <i>Silver.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Larger than the } Tetradrachm . . . | 2 10 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 | 3 0 | 12 10 | 20 0 | 30 0 | 40 0 |
| Tetradrachm . . . | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 9 0 | 12 10 | 17 0 |
| Didrachma or Tri- } drachma . . . | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 5 | 3 10 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 20 0 |
| Drachma . . . | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 1 15 | 2 10 | 12 10 | 17 10 |
| <i>Copper (bronze).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| First bronze . . . | 0 5 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 1 15 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 8 0 |
| Second bronze . . . | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Third bronze . . . | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 12 | 0 18 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 2 10 |
| <i>Lead.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Different sizes . . . | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 3 0 |

Scale of Prices of the Imperial Greek Coinage.

| Size of Coins. | C. | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | R ⁵ | R ⁶ | R ⁷ | R ⁸ |
|-------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Gold.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Different sizes . . . | 1 10 | 1 15 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 22 10 | 30 0 |
| <i>Electrum.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Different sizes . . . | 1 5 | 1 10 | 2 0 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| <i>Silver.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetradrachm . . . | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 1 15 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| Smaller sizes . . . | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 5 0 | 7 10 |
| <i>Potin or Billon.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Tetradrachm . . . | 0 5 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 10 0 |
| Smaller sizes . . . | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 15 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| <i>Copper (bronze).</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| First bronze . . . | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 10 0 |
| Second bronze . . . | 0 5 | 0 17 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 15 | 1 15 | 2 10 | 3 10 | 5 0 |
| Third bronze . . . | 0 2 | 0 13 | 0 5 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 18 | 1 5 | 1 5 | 2 10 |

This Table may be applied also to the coins of the eastern empire, to the fall of Constantinople.

*Approximative Table of the Value of the Early Uncial Copper of Rome,
the As and its sub-divisions.*

The large square pieces are excessively rare, and few ever appear in the market; the finest collection being that of the Kircherian Museum, at Rome; but still, if the type is very much worn, and, in fact, the piece is not a very good specimen, the price is not extravagant, and varies also by degrees of rarity. Several of the Italic ases, even of the circular period, are of extreme rarity,—those of Hatria and Iguvium being worth 5*l.* each, and upwards.

Scale of Prices of the Roman As and its Subdivisions.

| Character and size of Coins. | C. | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | R ⁵ | R ⁶ | R ⁷ | R ⁸ |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Copper Bronze, square period, according to size and type and preservation | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| 2 10 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 0 | 20 0 | 50 0 |
| Round period. Denarius | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 11 6 | 15 0 |
| As, of nine or ten ounces | 0 3 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 2 15 | 5 0 | 7 10 |
| Parts of the As, according to size and preservation | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 4 | 0 7 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 0 | 1 8 | 2 0 |

The quadrussis, or pieces of four ases, Mionnet values, if good, at about 10*l.*; the tripondius (three ases) at 2*l.*; and the dupondius, or double, at 1*l.* 10*s.*

Approximative Table of the Value of Series of Roman Republican Coins, commonly called the Family Series, which are principally Silver Denarii.

Scale of Prices of the Roman Consular, or Family Coins.

| Size of the Coins, &c. | C. | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | R ⁵ | R ⁶ | R ⁷ | R ⁸ |
|------------------------|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Gold.</i> | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. | £ s. |
| The usual size . . | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 22 0 | 30 0 |
| <i>Silver.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| The usual size . . | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 7 0 | 10 0 |
| Sesterce . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 3 | 0 12 | 0 15 | 1 5 | 1 15 | 2 10 |
| <i>Copper-bronze.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| First bronze . . | 0 3 | 0 4 | 0 10 | 1 5 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 10 | 6 0 | 7 10 |
| Second bronze . . | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 5 | 3 0 | 4 0 |
| Third bronze . . | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 5 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 1 2 | 1 10 | 2 0 |

Those which form part of the as, with the old types, and only the addition of the family name, may range better with that series on the previous table.

Scale of Prices of the Principal Coins of the Roman Emperors.

| Size of Coins, &c. | C | R ¹ | R ² | R ³ | R ⁴ | R ⁵ | R ⁶ | R ⁷ | R ⁸ |
|---|------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>Gold.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Large (medallion) . | 5 0 | 7 10 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 | 25 0 | 35 0 | 45 0 | 60 0 |
| [For very large ones it is necessary to add their intrinsic value.] | | | | | | | | | |
| The usual size (denarius) . | 1 5 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 7 10 | 13 0 | 17 0 | 22 10 | 30 0 |
| Small (quinarius) . | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 6 10 | 8 15 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| <i>Silver.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Large (medallion) . | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 10 | 3 15 | 5 10 | 3 10 | 11 10 | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| Usual size (denarius) . | 0 2 | 0 5 | 0 15 | 1 10 | 3 0 | 6 0 | 8 15 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| Small (quinarius) . | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 0 15 | 1 10 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 11 | 7 10 |
| <i>Billon.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Usual size . . . | 0 1 | 0 3 | 0 8 | 0 15 | 1 10 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 10 | 7 10 |
| <i>Bronze.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Very large (medallion) . . . | 0 6 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 4 0 | 6 0 | 10 0 | 15 0 | 20 0 |
| First bronze . . . | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 15 | 1 10 | 3 0 | 5 0 | 7 15 | 11 0 | 15 0 |
| Second bronze . . . | 0 2 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 4 0 | 5 0 |
| Third bronze . . . | 0 1 | 0 2 | 0 3 | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 1 0 | 1 10 | 2 0 |

The relative degrees of rarity of almost any coin of this series, as well as the Greek and Imperial Greek, will be found in the Appendices of this work.

REMARKS ON THE PRICES OF ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH COINS.

No strict rule can be laid down for a scale of prices of this series, as the relative scarcity, in consequence of new discoveries, is continually changing; but it may be taken as a rule that most of the silver pennies after the Norman Conquest, if tolerably common, may be at from 1s. to 2s. each; and the groats from 2s. to 3s.; while the larger and more recent pieces, if tolerably common, are seldom pur-

chased worth more than from one-third to double their intrinsic value as silver; and the same may be said of the gold. While, on the other hand, rarity, or unusually fine preservation, rapidly increases their value.

Silver pennies of Baldred, King of Kent, brought recently as much as 5*l.*, and others, of the series of Anglo-Saxon pennies, 10*l.*, and few of the series are to be had under 5*l.* Some of those of Alfred the Great range from 2*l.* to 8*l.* The large recent pieces vary to the same extent,—the famous petition crown of Charles having been recently sold for 155*l.*: Cromwell half-crowns sometimes bring 1*l.* to 2*l.*, and even double those sums, while others are scarcely worth more than their value in silver, though fine pieces, and in good preservation.

Some of the *pattern* copper of Anne and Charles II. have brought as much as 1*l.* and 2*l.* each piece; and many samples of English copper, though all recent, are worth from 5*s.* to 10*s.*

The Anglo-Gallic coins are all scarce, and realise good prices; especially those of the Black Prince, except the *salute*, which is common. The gold coin of that prince, called the *chaise*, from the chair of state on which he is represented, was sold as high as 25*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* at a public sale, in the year 1766, while at the Durrant sale in 1847, a similar *chaise* was sold for 2*l.* 7*s.*

The value of the Scottish coins varies in a similar manner. The silver pennies of Alexander I. have been sold as high as 10*l.*, while those of Alexander II. are only worth 2*s.*

The first gold of Robert II., the *St. Andrew*, is worth 5*l.*; the gold lion, a larger coin, only 2*l.*; the gold bonnet, a still larger, and much finer coin, 2*l.*

The fine shillings of Mary Queen of Scotland, with her portrait, are worth 1*l.* 10*s.*, while the inferior gold rial, with only her cipher, is only worth 1*l.*

The coinage of Ireland is valued at similar rates. The gun-money of James II. is all common, except the white crown, which is sometimes, if well preserved, worth 1*l.*

In conclusion, it may be stated, that no scale of prices, however skilfully framed, can convey an *exact* idea of the existing state of prices in any particular year, except one made for that especial year. The young collector should there-

fore, before expending any considerable sums in coins, make it his business to attend a few good sales, and carefully mark the price of every coin sold, taking care to ascertain, in case of apparently low price for a scarce coin, whether it is considered *genuine* by those thoroughly versed in the matter. A few days thus devoted will give the collector more information upon the present value of coins than all the most elaborate tables upon the subject ever published.

A copious list of prices, of Greek, Roman, and British coins, will be found in the Appendix, founded upon prices recently realised by them at public sales, especially those of the celebrated Pembroke and Thomas collections.

ABBREVIATIONS ON GREEK COINS.

TRANSLATED AND EXPLAINED.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| A. | Athens, Argos, Aul- | ΑΜΦΙ | Amphilochia. |
| | lus, Asylum. (The | ΑΝ | Ancyra. |
| | letter A sometimes | ΑΝΑ | Anactoria. |
| | stands for <i>First</i> , | ΑΝΔΕΓ | Andegaei. |
| | as, Εφεσιων Α. | ΑΝΘ. (Ανθυπατορ) | Proconsul. |
| | Ασιας—“Of the | ΑΝΘΩ | Anthedon. |
| | Ephesians, the first | ΑΝΤ, ΑΝΤΙ | Antium. |
| | people of Asia.”) | ΑΝΤ | Antoninus, or An- |
| | Abbassus, Abdera, | | tiocb. |
| | Abydus on the | ΑΝΤΑΙΟ | Antiopolis. |
| | Hellespont. Am- | ΑΝΤΙΠ | Antipolis. |
| | bracia, Arcadia, or | ΑΝΤΙΣ | Antissa. |
| | Aeginum. Atna. | ΑΝΩ | Anolis. |
| A | Abydus in Egypt. | ΑΞ | Axia and Axus. |
| ΑΒΑΚ. | Abacaenum. | ΑΟΝ | Aonitae. |
| ΑΒΤ | Abydus on the Hel- | ΑΠ | Appius. |
| | lespont. | ΑΠΑ | Apamea. |
| ΑΔ. | Addada. | ΑΠΟ | Apollonia. |
| ΑΘ, ΑΘΕ | Athens. | ΑΠΟΛ | Apollonopolis. |
| ΑΘΡΙΒ | Atribites. | ΑΠΤ., ΑΠΤΑ | Aptara. |
| ΑΙ, ΑΙΓ | Aegina. | ΑΡ | Aradus, Harma. |
| ΑΙΓΟΣΠΟ | Aegospotamus. | ΑΡΓ | Argos. |
| ΑΙΛ | Aelius, Aelia Capito- | ΑΡΓΕ | Argennos. |
| | lina. | ΑΡΙ | Aricanda. |
| ΑΙΝ | Aenos. | ΑΡΙΜ | Ariminum. |
| ΑΙΤΩ | Aetolia. | ΑΡΙΣ | Arisbas, (king of |
| ΑΚ, ΑΚΡΑΤΑΝ | Agrigentum. | | Epirus.) |
| ΑΚΑΝ | Acanthus. | ΑΡΚ | Arconensus. |
| ΑΚΙ | Acilium. | ΑΡΚΑ | Arcadia. |
| ΑΚΤ | Actium. | ΑΡΣΙ | Arsinoë. |
| ΑΛΕ, ΑΛΕΞΑΝ | Alexandria. | ΑΡΤ | Aryea. |
| ΑΛΕΞ· ΤΟΤ· Ν· | Alexander, son of | ΑΡΧ | Arxata. |
| | Neoptolemus. | ΑΡΧ. (Αρχιερευς High priest or ma- | |
| ΑΛΤ. | Alysia, Alvona. | or Αρχον) | istrate. |
| ΑΜ | Amyntas, Amphi- | Α. Σ. (Προτοι Συ- | |
| | lis, Amorgus. | ριας) | First of Syria. |
| ΑΜΒΡ | Ambracia. | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ΑΣ. | Ascalon, Assylum, Axus in Crete. | ΓΑ. | Gallus, Galerius, or Gallienus. |
| ΑΣΙ. | Asinium. | ΓΑΜ | Gambrum. |
| ΑΣΙΑΡΧ | Asiarchae, Presidents of the games of Asia. | ΓΑΡ | Gargara. |
| ΑΣΚ | Ascalon. | ΓΕΛ | Gelas. |
| ΑΤ | Atabyrium. | ΓΕΡ | Germanicus. |
| ΑΤΑΡ | Atarnae. | ΓΝ | Gneius. |
| ΑΤ., ΑΤΤ. (Αυτο- κρατορ) | Emperor. | ΓΟΡΤΥ | Gortyna. |
| ΑΤΓ | Augustus. | ΓΡΑ | Gravisca. |
| ΑΤΔ | Audoleon. | ΓΡΤ | Grumentum. |
| ΑΤΕ | Avenio. | Δ. | Decimus, Dymae. |
| ΑΤΡΗΔ | Aurelius. | ΔΑ | Daorii. |
| ΑΤΤΟΝ. (Αυτονο- Enjoying their own μοι.) | laws. | ΔΑΚ | Dacicus. |
| ΑΥΤΩ | Automale. | ΔΑΜ | Damascus. |
| ΑΦ | Aphrodisias. | ΔΑΡ | Dardanum. |
| ΑΦΙ. | Aphyta. | ΔΕ | Decelia. |
| ΑΦΡ. | Africanus. | ΔΕΚ | Decius. |
| ΑΧ. | Achaia, Acheens, Achaili. | ΔΕΡ | Derbe, in Lycaonia. |
| ΑΧΙ. | Acilium. | ΔΗ. | (Δημος) The People. |
| Β. (Βουλης) | Council, Berytus, Bythinia. | ΔΗ | Delos. |
| ΒΑ. | Battus. | ΔΗΜΑΡΧ ΕΞΟΤΣ | With Tribunician Power. |
| ΒΑΡ. | Barc, Bargoda. | ΔΙ | Diospolis. |
| ΒΑΓΗΔΑΟ | Bagadaonia. | ΔΙΟ | Diotus. |
| ΒΗ | Berytus. | ΔΙΟΚΑΙ | Diocaesarea. |
| ΒΙΑΤ | Biatei, (an unknown king.) | ΔΙΟΣ | Diospolis. |
| ΒΙΖΤ | Bysia. | ΔΡΕ | Drepanum. |
| ΒΙΤΟΝ | Bitontum. | ΔΤΡ | Dyrrachium. |
| ΒΟ, ΒΟΙ | Boeotia. | Ε. | Eryce. |
| ΒΡΤΝ | Brundusium. | Ε., ΕΡΕΣ | Eresus. |
| ΒΤ, ΒΤΣΑΣ | Byzantium. | ΕΙΡ. | Eresus, Erythrae, Eretna. |
| ΒΤΤ. | Buthrotum. | ΕΔ. | Elea, Elatea. |
| Γ. | Gaius, (for Caius). | ΕΔΕΤ | Eleusis. |
| Γ., ΓΡ., ΓΡΑΜ. | Grammaticus, (or Keeper of the Records.) | ΕΛΕΤΘ. (Ελευθε- ροτ.) | Free. |
| Γ (Γνωρμον.) | Illustrious. | ΕΝ | Enna, Entherna, Entella, Encheli. |
| | | ΕΠ., ΕΠΙ. | Epidaurus. |
| | | ΕΡΙ. | Eriza in Caria. |
| | | ΕΡΜΟ | Hermopolis. |
| | | ΕΡΤ | Erythia. |

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| ΕΡΧ | Erchia. | ΙΟΤΛ | Julia. |
| ΕΣ | Eppindus | ΙΠΑ | Hippana. |
| ΕΤ | Etenna in Pamphylia. | ΙΡ. | Irene. |
| ΕΤ., ΕΤΟ. | (<i>Ετονς</i>) A year. | ΙΡΡΗΣΙΑ | Irrhesia. |
| ΕΤ., ΕΤΒΟ | Euboea. | ΙΣ. | Isus, Istiaea. |
| ΕΤΑ | Eva. | ΙΣΙΝ | Isindus. |
| ΕΤΣ. | (<i>Ευσεβης</i>) Pious. | ΙΨΤ | Ipsus. |
| ΕΤΤ. | (<i>Ευτυχης</i>) Happy. | | |
| ΕΦ., ΕΦΕ | Ephesus. | | |
| ΕΧ. | (<i>Εχουσια</i>) Power. | | |
| ΖΑ. | Zacynthus, (then Salamis, now Zan- | K. | Caristus, Cyrene, |
| | thus.) | | Cyzicus, Callatea, |
| ΖΑΝΚΑ. | Zanclæ, (afterwards | | Corcyra, Caius (a |
| | Messana.) | | man's name). |
| Η. | Elium. | K. | (<i>Κοινωνος</i>) Quintus. |
| ΗΑΔΡ | Hadrumentum. | ΚΑΙΣ. | Caesar. |
| ΗΑΤ | Atua. | Κ.Κ. | (<i>Κοινον Κιλιατ</i>) Community of Cilicia. |
| ΗΓ. | (<i>Ηγεμονος</i>) President. | ΚΑ | Carystus, Catana, |
| ΗΛΙΟΠ. | Heliopolis. | ΚΑΙΔ | Chalcis. |
| ΗΡ. | Heracleia. | ΚΑΛ | Caelius. |
| ΗΡΑΚ | Heracleiopolis. | ΚΑΛΛΠΙ | Chaledon. |
| ΗΦΑΙ | Ephæstia. | ΚΑΜΑ | Calliopolis. |
| ΘΑ. | Thasus. | ΚΑΝ | Camara. |
| ΘΕ | Thespiae. | ΚΑΠΙ | Canata. |
| ΘΕ., ΘΗΒ | Thebae. | ΚΑΠΙ | Capua. |
| ΘΕΣ | Thessalonica. | ΚΑΠΠ | Cappadocia. |
| ΘΡ. | Thera. | ΚΑΡ, ΚΑΡΡ | Carrhae. |
| ΘΤ. | Thurium. | ΚΑΡΤ | Carthage. |
| Ι. | Iasus. | ΚΑΝΩ | Canopus. |
| Ι., ΙΕΡ. | (<i>Iερας</i>) Saered. | ΚΑΣΤ | Castulo. |
| ΙΕΡΑΠΤ. | Hierapythia. | ΚΑΤ., ΚΑΤΛ | Caulonia. |
| ΙΘΑ | Ithaca. | ΚΕ. | Ceos. |
| ΙΚΑΡ | Iccara, Icarius. | ΚΕ | Cenchrae, Cephallenia, Cephalonia. |
| ΙΛ | Ilisium. | ΚΕΛ | Celenderis. |
| ΙΛΙ | Illium. | ΚΕΡ | Chersonesus. |
| ΙΟΤ | Julius, (meaning a | ΚΕΦ, ΚΕΦΑΛ | Cephalaedis. |
| | city,) or Julius, (a | ΚΙ. | Ciamus, Cibaeum. |
| | man's name.) | ΚΙΘ. | Cithaeron. |
| | | ΚΙΔ. | Cilbrani. |
| | | ΚΙΣ | Cistena. |
| | | ΚΛ. | Cleonae, Claudius. |
| | | ΚΛΑ. | Clazomene. |
| | | ΚΛΑΤΔΙΟ | Claudiopolis. |

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|--|
| ΚΝΩ | Cnopus. | M. | Marcus (a man's name), Melos, Ma- |
| ΚΝΙ. | Cnidus. | | ronea, Malea, Megalopolis, Mazaka. |
| ΚΟ | Colophon, Coreyra. | M., ΜΗΤΡΟ . . . | Metropolis. |
| ΚΟ, ΚΟΡ | Corinth. | ΜΑ | Magnesia, Massyri- |
| ΚΟΙΝ. (Κοινον.) | A community. | | tus, Maronea, Masi- |
| ΚΟΛ. (Κολονιας) | Colony, Colophon. | | lia, Macedonia. |
| ΚΟΜ. | Commodus. | ΜΑΓ | Magnesia. |
| ΚΟΡ. | Coreyra. | ΜΑΘΥ | Mathyma. |
| ΚΡ. | Cragus in Lycia. | ΜΑΚΡΟ | Macrocephali. |
| ΚΡΑ. | Cranos. | ΜΑΛ | Mallus. |
| ΚΡΗ | Crete. | ΜΑΜ | Mamertini. |
| ΚΡΟ | Crotona. | ΜΑΝ | Mantinea. |
| ΚΤΗ | Ctemenae. | ΜΑΣ. | Mazara. |
| ΚΤ | Cydna, Cuma, Cyme, Cyrene, Cyzicus, Cytholus, Cydonium, Cyon. | ΜΑΣΣΙ | Massilia. |
| ΚΤΔΩ | Cydon. | ΜΕ. | Menelais, on Syrian-regal coins. |
| ΚΤΘ | Cythnus. | ΜΕ. | Messina, Metapontum, Melite. |
| ΚΤΠ. | Cyprus. | ΜΕ., ΜΕΓ. | Megara, Megalopolis, Megarsus. |
| ΚΤΡ | Cyrene. | ΜΕΓ. (Μεγαλος) | Great. |
| Λ. | A year, Lucius, Locris, Leucas. | ΜΕΝΔΑ | Mendes. |
| ΛΑ | Lacedaemon, Lampsacus, Larymna, Larissa. | ΜΕΝΕ | Menelaus. |
| ΛΑΛΑ | Lalassa. | ΜΕΝΕΚ | Menecrates. |
| ΛΑΜ | Lamea, Lampsacus. | ΜΕΣ | Messana, Messenia. |
| ΛΑΜΠ | Lampsacus. | ΜΕΤΑ | Metapontum. |
| ΛΑΡ | Larissa. | ΜΙ. | Miletus. |
| ΛΑΡΙ | Larinum. | ΜΙΝ. | Minde. |
| ΛΕ., ΛΕΥ. | Leucas. | ΜΚ., ΜΑΣΑΚ. | Mazaka, of Cappadocia, on coins of Mithridates VI. |
| ΛΕΒ. | Lebinus. | ΜΟΡ | Morgantia. |
| ΛΕΩΝ | Leontium. | ΜΤ | Mycenae. |
| ΛΗΜ. | Lemnos. | ΜΥΚΟ | Mycone. |
| ΛΙΠ. | Lipara. | ΜΤΔ | Mylasa. |
| ΛΙΤΙ. | Liviopolis. | ΜΤΝΤ | Minya. |
| ΛΟ., ΛΩΚ. | Locri. | ΜΥΡ. | Myrlea. |
| ΛΟΓ | Longone. | ΜΤΤΛ. | Mytilene. |
| ΛΥ. | Lystus. | Ν., ΝΑΤ | Naupactos. |
| ΛΥΓ., ΛΥΚ | Lyctus. | Ν. ΝΕΩΚ. | Neocori. |
| ΛΥΣΙ | Lysmachia. | ΝΑ | Naxos, Nape. |
| | | ΝΑΓΙΔΑ | Nagidus. |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| ΝΑΞ | · · · · · | Naxos. | ΠΑΡΙ | · · · · · | Paros. |
| ΝΑΤΑΡΧ. | (Ναυ- | | ΠΕ | · · · · · | Pelinna. |
| αρχιδοι.) | | Enjoying a seaport. | ΠΕ | · · · · · | Perinthus. |
| ΝΕ. | · · · · · | Nemea. | ΠΕΛ | · · · · · | Pella. |
| ΝΕΑΝ | · · · · · | Neandria. | ΠΕΡ | · · · · · | Pergus. |
| ΝΕΟΠ | · · · · · | Neopolis. | ΠΕΡΓ | · · · · · | Pergamus. |
| ΝΕΡ. | · · · · · | Nerva. | ΠΕΡΤ | · · · · · | Pertinax. |
| ΝΙΚ. | · · · · · | Nicaeum, Nicome- | ΠΕΣΚ | · · · · · | Pescennius. |
| | | dia. | ΠΙ. | · · · · · | Piasdarus. |
| ΝΤ. | · · · · · | Nisyrus. | ΠΙΝ. | · · · · · | Pinamytæ. |
| ΝΥΣ. | · · · · · | Nysaei, on coins of | ΠΙΝΑ | · · · · · | Pinamus. |
| | | Scythopolis. | ΠΙΑ. | · · · · · | Plateæ. |
| Ξ. | · · · · · | Xanthus, Xatynthus. | ΠΟ. | · · · · · | Pontus. |
| Ο. | · · · · · | Opuntium. | ΠΟΛΥ | · · · · · | Polyrrhenum. |
| ΟΙ. | · · · · · | Óethaei. | ΠΟΣ. ΠΟΣΕΙ | · · | Posidonia. |
| ΟΛΒΙΟ | · · · · · | Olbiopolis. | ΠΡ., ΠΡΕΣ. (Πρεσ- | | |
| ΟΛΥ | · · · · · | Olympus. | βεος) | · · · · · | Legate. |
| ΟΝ. (Οντος) | · · · · · | being. | ΠΡ, ΠΡΟ | · · · · · | Pronos. |
| ΟΠΕΛ | · · · · · | Opelius. | ΠΡΑΙ. | · · · · · | Praesus. |
| ΟΠ | · · · · · | Opus. | ΠΡΑΣ | · · · · · | Prassus. |
| ΟΡΤ | · · · · · | Orycus. | ΠΡΟ | · · · · · | Proconnesus. |
| ΟΡΧ | · · · · · | Orchomenus. | ΠΡΟΣΩ | · · · · · | Prosopis. |
| ΟΤΠ or ΤΠ. (Ου- | | | ΠΡΟΔΙ. (Προδίκος) | Curator. | |
| πατος or Τπατος) | | Consul. | ΠΤ. | · · · · · | Ptolemais. |
| ΟΦΡΤ | · · · · · | Ophrynum. | ΠΥ. | · · · · · | Fylos. |
| Π. | · · · · · | Pitane, Panteca- | ΠΥ. | · · · · · | Pythopolis. |
| | | paeum, Panormus. | ΠΥΛ | · · · · · | Pylos. |
| Π. (Παρα, Προς) ιπρον. | | | ΠΥΘΟ | · · · · · | Pithopolis. |
| Π., ΠΑ. | · · · · · | Paphos, or Paros. | ΠΥΡ | · · · · · | Pyrnus. |
| Π., ΠΑΝ | · · · · · | Pantecapaeum. | | | |
| Π., ΠΗ | · · · · · | Pelusium. | P. | · · · · · | Rythymna. |
| Π., ΠΟΠΛ. | · · · · · | Publius. | ΡΑΥ | · · · · · | Raucus. |
| Π., ΠΡΥ. (Πρυτα- | | | ΡΗ | · · · · · | Rhegium. |
| νος) | · · · · · | Praefect. | ΡΟ | · · · · · | Rhodes. |
| Π., ΠΡΩΤ. (Πρωτος) | | First. | ΡΤ | · · · · · | Rypae. |
| ΠΑ | · · · · · | Pales, Patrae. | | | |
| ΠΑΙΣ | · · · · · | Paestum. | Σ. | ΣΑ | Salamis, Samos, |
| ΠΑΙΩ | · · · · · | Paeonia. | | | Syria, Sacile, Sala, |
| ΠΑΝ | · · · · · | Panormus. | | | Segesta, Syracuse, |
| ΠΑΡ | · · · · · | Paropinum, Paros. | | | Sycion. |
| ΠΑΡΦ | · · · · · | Parthicus. | ΣΑ | · · · · · | Salamis, Salgania, |
| | | | | | Samosate, Sacili |
| | | | | | Same. |

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|
| ΣΑΓ | Saguntum. | TPA. | Trallis. |
| ΣΑΛΑΙΤ | Salapia. | TPI. | Tripolis. |
| ΣΑΡ | Sardis. | TPIA | Triadissa. |
| ΣΕ. | Seriphus, Segeste, Selgi, Seleucia. | TPO. | Triozene. |
| ΣΕΒ. (Σεβαστος) | Augustus. | TT. | Tyndaris. |
| ΣΕΛ | Selinus, Seleucia. | TTAN | Tyana. |
| ΣΕΠΤ | Septimus. | TTP. | Tyre (monogram). |
| ΣΕΡ, ΣΕΡΙ | Seriphus. | | |
| ΣΕΦΙ | Sephyrium. | T, ΤΕ., ΤΕΛ . . . | Velia. |
| ΣΙ. | Siphnos. | ΤΠ., ΤΠΑΤ (Τπα- τος) | Consul. |
| ΣΙΔ | Side. | ΤΡ | Uria. |
| ΣΙΚΙ | Sicinus, Sycion. | | |
| ΣΙΝ., ΣΙΝΩ | Sinope. | Φ. | Philip, Phoestus, Philuntium, Pho- cis, Phocaea, Pho- cians. |
| ΣΚ | Seepsis. | ΦΑ. | Phaselis, Phaestus, Pharos, Phanago- ria, Pharae. |
| ΣΜΥ. | Smyrna. | ΦΑΙ | Phaestus. |
| ΣΟ | Soli. | ΦΑΛ | Phalanna. |
| ΣΤΡ., ΣΤΡΑ. (Στρα- τηγος) | Praetor. | ΦΑΡ | Pharsalus. |
| ΣΤΥ | Styria. | ΦΑΡΒΑΙ | Pharbaeshites. |
| ΣΤ | Sicily. | ΦΙ. | Vibius, Philippo- polis, Philadelphia. |
| ΣΤ., ΣΤΡΑ | Syracuse. | ΦΙΝΕ. | Phineium. |
| ΣΤΒ. | Sybaris. | ΦΛ | Flavius. |
| ΣΤΡ | Syria. | ΦΟ | Phocis. |
| ΣΩ. | Solae. | ΦΟΚ | Phocaenum. |
| T. | Tarentun, Tarsus, Teos, Titus. | ΦΟΥΛ. | Fulvia. |
| ΤΑ | Terantum, Tabae. | ΦΤ | Phycus in Cyrene. |
| ΤΑ., ΤΑΝΑ | Tanagra. | ΦΩ | Phocis. |
| ΤΑΒΑΛ | Tabala. | | |
| ΤΑΡ. | Tarentum, Tarsus. | X. | Chios. |
| ΤΑΤΡ | Tauromenum. | ΧΑΛ | Chalcis. |
| ΤΕ | Tementis, Tegea, Tenedos, Terina. | ΧΕΡ | Chersonesus. |
| ΤΕΡ | Terina. | ΧΙ | Chytri in Crete. |
| ΤΗ | Teos, Terillus, Tenus. | | |
| ΤΙ., ΤΙΒ | Tiberius. | | |
| ΤΟ | Tolistobegi. | | |

ÆRAS OF CHIEF GREEK CITIES OCCURRING ON COINS.

(See Chapter on *Greek Inscriptions and Dates found on Coins.*)

| | |
|--|---|
| Abila in Cœlosyria, 63 BEFORE CHRIST. | Flaviopolis in Cilicia, 74 A.C. |
| Abonitechitæ in Paphlagonia, 50 AFTER CHRIST. | Gabala in Syria, 47 B.C. |
| Achæi, 280 B.C. | Gadara in Syria, 63 B.C. |
| Adrianopolis in Thrace, 132 A.C. | Gaza in Palestine, 63 B.C. |
| Aegea in Cilicia, also called Macrinopolis and Alexandropolis, 47 B.C. | Hierocæsarea in Lydia, 26 A.C. |
| Alexandria on the Issus, 68 B.C. | Irenopolis in Phœnicia, 52 A.C. |
| Amasia in Cappadocia, 9 B.C. | Ilium in Troas, 81 B.C. <i>doubtful.</i> |
| Amisus in Pontus of Galatia, 33 B.C. | Laodicea in Cœlosyria, 313 B.C. |
| Anazarbis in Cilicia, 19 B.C. | Laodicea in Caria, 189 B.C. |
| Anthedon in Syria, apparently 31 B.C. | Leucadia in Cœlosyria, till Gordian, 48 A.C. After, 31 B.C. |
| Antioch in Cœlosyria, 63 B.C. | Lydia, 521 B.C. |
| Antioch in Cilicia, 19 B.C. | Macedon, 48 B.C. |
| Antioch in Syria uses four epochs :— | Mopsus in Cilicia, 58 B.C. |
| 1. That of the Seleucidae, 312 B.C. | Neapolis of Samaria, 70 A.C. |
| 2. The Pompeian, 63 B.C. | Neocæsarea, 64 A.C. |
| 3. Under Augustus and beginning of Tiberius, 31 B.C. | Nicæa in Bithynia, 288 B.C. |
| 4. Under later emperors, 49 B.C. | Nicomedia in Bithynia, 288 B.C. |
| Apamea in Cœlosyria, 312 B.C., and the Augustan, 31 B.C. | Orthosus in Phœnicia, 312 B.C. |
| Aradus of Phœnicia, 260 B.C. | Pella in Syria, 63 B.C. |
| Ascalon in Palestine, 104 B.C. | Philadelphia in Cœlosyria, 63 B.C. |
| Augusta in Cilicia, 20 A.C. | Pompeiopolis in Cilicia, 68 B.C. |
| Baiana in Syria, 124 B.C. | Ptolemais in Phœnicia, 48 B.C. |
| Beræa of Macedon, 63, B.C. | Rhabbathamum in Phœnicia, 93 A.C. |
| Berytus in Palestine, 66 B.C. | Raphanus in Syria, 49 B.C. |
| Bostra, a colony in Arabia Petræa, 106 A.C. | Raphia in Palestine, 61 or 57 B.C. |
| Botrye in Phœnicia, 49 B.C. | Rhesena in Mesopotamia, 133 A.C. |
| Byblis in Phœnicia, 20 B.C. | Samosata in Commagene, 71 A.C. |
| Cæsarea Germanica in Palestine, 39 A.C. | Sebaste in Cilicia, 20 B.C. |
| Cæsarea on Libanus, 313 B.C. | Sebaste of Syria, or Samaria, 26 B.C. |
| Cæsarea under Panium, 3 B.C. | Seleucia in Syria, three epochs :— |
| Canothæ in Syria, 63 B.C. | 1. Under Augustus, 31 B.C. |
| Capitolia in Cœlesyria, 93 A.C. | 2. Under Tiberius, 63 B.C. |
| Cerasus in Pontus, 146 B.C. | 3. 109 B.C. |
| Chalcis in Syria, 92 A.C. | Sidon in Phœnicia, 312 B.C. |
| Cyrrhestus in Syria, 312 B.C. | Sinope, two æras :— |
| Dacia, 247 A.C. | 1. Till Alexander Severus, 45 B.C. |
| Damascus, 312 B.C. | 2. After, 70 B.C. |
| Dia in Syria, 63 B.C. | Tiberias in Galilee, 17 A.C. |
| Diospolis in Palestine, 93 A.C. (<i>doubtful.</i>) | Trallis in Caria, 145 A.C. |
| Dora in Cilicia, 131 B.C. | Trapezus in Pontus, 62 A.C. |
| Dora in Phœnicia, the Pompeian æra, 63 B.C. | Tripolis in Phœnicia, two epochs :— |
| Emisus in Cilicia, 312 B.C. | 1. The Pompeian, 63 B.C. |
| Epiphanum in Cilicia, 38 A.C. | 2. The Seleucian, 312 B.C. |
| | Tyre in Phœnicia, two æras :— |
| | 1. The Seleucian, 312 B.C. |
| | 2. 126 B.C. |
| | Viminacium in Moesia, 240 A.C. |

NAMES OF GREEK MAGISTRATES, &c., ON COINS.

| | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|---|
| ΑΓΟΝΟΘΕΤΟΤ* | President of the Games. | ΘΕΟΛΟΓΟΤ . . . Interpreter of Sacred Rites. |
| ΑΝΩΤΠΑΤΟΤ | Proconsul. | ΙΕΡΕΩΣ . . . Priest. |
| ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΤ | Proprætor. | ΠΑΝΗΓΥΡΙΣΤΟΤ . . . Sacred Orator. |
| ΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΩΣ | High Priest. | ΠΑΡΟΧΟΤ . . . Intendant of the Inns. |
| ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ | Prefect of the City.† | ΠΟΛΙΑΡΧΟΤ . . . Prefect of the City. |
| ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΤ | President of the Games of Asia. | ΠΡΕΣΒΕΩΣ or ΠΡΕΣΒΕΤΤΟΤ . . . Legate. |
| ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΩΣ | Scribe, Keeper of the Records.‡ | ΠΡΥΤΑΝΕΩΣ . . . Primate of the City. |
| ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΟΤ | Procurator of the Games, &c. | ΣΟΦΙΣΤΟΤ . . . Counsellor. |
| ΕΠΙΣΤΑΤΟΤ | Inspector. | ΣΤΕΦΑΝΟΦΟΡΟΤ A crowned, or superior Priest. |
| ΕΦΟΡΟΤ | Tribune of the People. | ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΤ . . . Praetor. |
| ΗΓΕΜΟΝΟΣ | President of a Province. | ΤΑΜΙΟΤ . . . Questor. |
| | | ΤΠΑΤΟΤ or ΟΤΠΑ- ΤΟΤ . . . Consul. |

GAMES MENTIONED ON GREEK AND ROMAN COINS.

(GREEK COINS.)

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| Adrianei, in Ephesus and Smyrna in honour of Hadrian. | Dioscorii, to Castor and Pollux. |
| Agonotesii, given apparently at the private expense of the Agonotheti. | Dusari, to Bacchus by his Arabic name Dusares. |
| Alexandrini, at Philippopolis in Thrace. | Elii, to the sun. |
| Aristi, in honour of the emperors. | Epinicii, for some victory. |
| Asclepii, in honour of Æsculapius. | Epicorii, in which only people of a province contended; whereas, the <i>Oecumenici</i> permitted all. |
| Attali Gordiani, in honour of Attalus, king of Pergamus, and Gordian III. | Erei, to Juno. |
| Augustei, in honour of Augustus. | Eugamii, to Pluto. |
| Actiae, on the victory at Actium. | Iselastici, so called from the applause given to the victor. |
| Cabirii, in honour of the gods Cabires, who presided over metals. | Isthmii, to Neptune. |
| Capitolini, in honour of Jupiter Capitoline. | Letoi, to Latona. |
| Oesarei, in honour of the emperor. | Mystici, for the sacred mysteries. |
| Chendrisii, in honour of Io. | Naumachii, naval. |
| Commodiani, in honour of Commodus. | Nemei, to Hercules. |
| Corei, in honour of Proserpine. | Olympii, to Jupiter. |
| Chrysantini of Sardis, from a crown of gold given to the victor. | Panionii, of all the Ionic cities. |
| Demetrii, in honour of Ceres. | Primi Severiani, to Severus. |
| Didimei, to Apollo. | Sebasmii, to Augustus. |
| Dionysii, to Bacchus. | Semelii, to appease offended Jove. |
| | Soterii, for health. |

* The use of the genitive case is explained in the chapter on the inscriptions of Greek coins.

† The emperor Gallienus was archon of Athens, Hist. Aug. Script. p. 720.

‡ On a coin, the people of Nisæa called the emperor Tiberius their Scribe.

(ROMAN COINS.)

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| <i>Aeliana Pincensia</i> , in honour of Hadrian, at Pinca in Mœsia. | <i>Oertamen Periodicum.</i> |
| <i>Capitolinum Certamen.</i> | <i>Iselistica.</i> |
| <i>Cerealia.</i> | <i>Ludi Sæculares.</i> |
| <i>Certamen Quinquennale.</i> | <i>Sacra Periodica Oecumenica.</i> |

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF ALL

THE MOST IMPORTANT GREEK AUTONOMOUS COINS.
WITH THEIR COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF RARITY.

Eight degrees of rarity are distinguished by R.¹, R.⁸, &c.; Bronze coins are marked Br.: Gold, G.; Silver, S.; Electrum, El.; Lead, L.

The Name of each *Province*, or *Region*, is printed in capitals, and accompanied by the Names of all its Cities or Dependencies known to have coined money. The capitals in brackets after the name of each *Province*, denote the situation of the province: as in Asia, Africa, Greece, or Italy,—A. signifying *Asia*, AF. *Africa*, G. *Greece Proper*, and I. *Italy*. IS. signifies island.

The Modern Names, when known, are placed in brackets after the ancient ones.

A.

Aba. Br.—R.⁴ These were formerly attributed to Albaeti Mysi, in Mysi.
Abacaenum (Tripim). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Aballa. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Abdera (Ghiumergin, Asperosa, Platystomon). S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Aboni Sichos Ionopolis (Aneh Boli Ynebolu). With the name of *Aboni Tichos*. Br.—R.⁷

Abydus (Aidos. Nagar). G.—R.⁸ El.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁸

Acanthus (Erisso). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

ACARNANIA (G):—*Alyzia, Anactorium, Amphilochium, Heraclea, Lucas, Metropolis, Oenidae, Stratos, Taphias, Thryulium.*

Acarnani (in general). G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Ace, afterwards *Ptolemais* (Ake, Aka, Acri, Ilpovanni d'Acri). With the

name of *Ace*: Br.—R.⁸ With Phoenician legends: G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ With the name of *Ptolemais*: Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Those with Phoenician legends are of Alexander I.

Acerrae (Acerra). The coins formerly attributed to this town are now classed among those of Atella.

ACHAIA :—*Aegialus, Aegira, Aegium, Bura, Carinæa, Corinthus, Patrae, Pellene, Phlius, Rhypæ, Sicyon.*

Achaia (in general). S.—C. Br.—R.² R.⁸ With the *Achaian League*: S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Acherontia (Acerenza). The money attributed to this town has been restored to Aquilonia, in Samnium.

Achillea (Island near Sarmatia). S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ These pieces are attributed to Olbia by M. Blarenberg.

Acia? Br.—R.²

Acomonia. Br.—R.⁴

Acrae (Palazzolo). Br.—R.⁴

Acrasus. Br.—R.⁵

Adramyttium (Edremit, Adramitti). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Adranus (Aderno). Br.—R.⁶

Aea. Br.—R.⁸

Aegae (Asias Kale), in Cilicia. Br.—R.⁴
The coins of this town are numerous.

Aegae (in Macedonia). The coins which were attributed are now classed among doubtful coins of the kings of Macedonia.

Aegae (Ghinsel Hyssar, in Aeolis), in Aetolia. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

AEGIA (G.) (THE ISLANDS NEAR TO):—
Amorgus, Aegiale, Anaphe, Andrus, Cessa Ceae, Carthaea, Coresia, Julis Ceae, Poesa Ceae, Cemolis, Cytnus, Delus, Gyaros, Yura, Ios, Melos, Myconus, Naxus, Paros, Pholegandrus, Seriphos, Sicius, Siphnus, Syrus, Tenus, Thera.

Aegiale Amorgi (Hyali). Br.—R.⁷

Aegialus. The pieces attributed to this town are of Aegialus, in Paphlagonia.

Aegina (Eghina, Eugea). Achaian league. S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶ The oldest pieces of this island were evidently coined during the earliest coinages.

Aegira. Br.—R.⁸

Aegium (Vostitza). Achaian league. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ This is the chief place of the Achaian League.

Aegospotamos. Br.—R.⁶

AEOLIS (A):—*Aegae, Cyme, Elaea, Sarissa, Myrina, Neontichos, Temnus, Antissa, Eresus, Methymna, Mytelene.*

Aeolis (in general). The pieces attributed to this country have been restored by M. Sestini to Aeolium, in the Thracian Chersonesus.

Aeolium. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ These pieces were attributed to Aeolus in general.

Aenia vel Aenea. S.—R.⁷

Aenianes. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁵

Aenus (Enes, Eno). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Aesernia (Isernia). Br.—R.² R.⁶ Latin legends.

Aetnaei (Sta. Maria di Sicodia). S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁵

AETOLIA (G.):—*Apollonia, Athamanes, Calydon, Lysimachia?, Naupactus.*

Aetoli (in general). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶) Br.—R.² R.⁴

Aeyanis. Br.—R.³ R.⁵

AFRICA (Of the uncertain money of). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴ These pieces have African inscriptions.

Agathyrnus (Agati). Br.—R.⁸ With the name of Tyndaris, in Sicily, a sign of alliance.

Agrigentum (Girgenti). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of Agrigentum are very numerous.

Agrippias, Anthedon. With the name of Agrippias: Br.—R.⁷ With the name of Anthedon: Br.—R.⁸ Those with the name of Anthedon are of the Jewish kings, Agrippa I. and II.

Agyrium (San Filippi d'Argite). Br.—R.² R.⁶

Alaesa (Sta. Maria delle Palate). Br.—R.² R.⁵ The silver pieces formerly attributed to this town belong to Allipha, in Samnium.

Allaria. S.—R.⁶

Alba (Albano). S.—R.⁶ L.—R.⁴ Latin legends.

Albacti Mysi. The pieces attributed to this town have been restored to Aba, in Caria.

Albanda. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Alleta. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Alexander Troas (Eski-Stambul). El.—R.⁸ G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁸

Alexandria to Issum (Iskanderona, Alessandretta). Br.—R.⁷ R.⁸ Some of these coins bear the head of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene.

Alia. Br.—R.⁷

Alinda (Muglia). Br.—R.⁴

Allipha. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ M. Sestini designates this town to Campania.

Alopeconnesus. Br.—R.⁷

Aluntium (Alontio). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Alvona. The pieces attributed to this town have been restored to Thisbia. There are no pieces belonging to Alvona, and no coins of Liburia.

Alyatta. Br.—R.⁶

Alyza (Aelias). S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Amamenses. Br.—R.⁸

Amantia. Br.—R.⁴

Amasia (Amassia). Br.—R.⁴ Some of these pieces also bear the name of

Nicomedia, in Bithynia, a sign of alliance between these two towns.

Amastris (Amassreh, Amastra, Amarsa, Amassera, Samatro). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Some of these pieces bear the name of Sebasti, in Paphlagonia.

Ambracia (Ambrakia). S.—R.¹ R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.²

Ameria. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Amestratus (Mistretta). Br.—R.⁸

Amisus (Himiso, Samsun). S.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Amnesum. Br.—R.⁷

Amorgus (Amorgo). Br.—R.⁸

Amorium (Hergian Amoria). Br.—R.⁵

Amphaxus. Br.—R.⁵.

Amphaea. The pieces attributed to this town do not belong to it.

Amphicaea. Br.—R.⁸

Amphilochium and *Argos Amphilochium* (Filokia). With the name of Argos. S.—R.² R.⁴ With the name of Amphilochium. S.—R.² R.⁴

Amphipolis (Jeni Kioj). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Amphissa (Salona, or Sampeni). Br.—R.⁶

Anactorium (Bonitza). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Anaphe (Naufio). Br.—R.⁸

Anaphlystus. Br.—R.⁸

Anazarbus Caesarea to *Anazarbum* (Aynzarba). Br.—R.⁷ The coins of this town are numerous.

Ancona (Ancona). Br.—R.⁶

Anchorius (Akkiali, Ichingunene, Iskellis). Br.—R.⁸

Ancyra (Angur). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ The coins of this town are numerous.

Andrus (Andro). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.²

Anolus. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Antandrus (Antandro). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

Antiocheni ad Callirhoen. Br.—R.¹ These pieces bear the head of Antiochus IV., king of Syria.

Antiocheni ad Daphnen. Br.—R.¹ R.² These pieces bear the head of Antiochus VI., king of Syria.

Antiocheni Ptolemais. Br.—R.² R.⁶ Some of these pieces bear the names of Antiochus IV. and VIII., kings of Syria, and of Cleopatra, mother of the latter.

Antiochia (Ak Chiehere). Br.—R.⁶ Latin legend.

Antiochia. Br.—R.⁸

Antiochia ad Orontem. (With date of the Seleucidæ.) Br.—C.—R.⁴ (With an uncertain date.) Br.—C.—R.² (With an Achaian date.) Br.—C.—R.² (With a Caesarean date.) Br.—C.—R.⁴

Antiochia ad Sarum Adana (Edene, Adana). With the name of *Antiochia*: Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ With the name of *Adana*: S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸

Antiochia ad Maeandrum (Yeni Chiehere). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁵

Anthedon (Lukisi or Talandi). S.—R.⁸

Antissa (Petra). Br.—R.⁴

Apamea, Myrtea (Medana, Mudagna). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Latin legend.

Apamea (Afuin, Kara Hysar). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this town are very numerous. The silver pieces are of Cistophores.

Apamea (Samiah). Br.—R.¹ R.² Some of these bear the name of Antiochus III. and Alexander I., kings of Syria.

Aphrodisias. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁴ Several pieces bear the name of Plarasa, in Caria, a sign of alliance between these towns.

Apollonia (Sizepoli, in Thrace). Br.—R.⁸

Apollonia in Ionia. Br.—R.³

Apollonia in Crete. S.—R.⁴

Apollonia in Aetolia. Br.—R.⁸

Apollonia ad Rhydacum (Abullona). Br.—R.⁸

Apollonia in Caria. Br.—R.² R.⁸

Apollonia in Ionia. Br.—R.³ Of doubtful attribution.

Apollonia in Lysia. Br.—R.⁶ The autonomous are doubtful.

Apollonia (Polina, in Illyricum). S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁵ The number of towns which bore the name of Apollonia renders some pieces of doubtful attribution.

Apollonis or *Apollonidea*. Br.—R.⁴

Apollonoshieron. Br.—R.⁶

Aptera (Paleo Castro). S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.²

APULIA (I.) :—*Acherontia, Arpi, Asculum, Barium, Canusium, Grumium, Luceria, Merinum, Neapolis, Rybastini, Salapci, Sipontum, Teates, Venusia, Ureium.*

Aphytis (Afifi). Br.—R.⁵

Aquileia (Aquileia). Br.—R.⁸ Latin legend.

Aquilonia (Lacedogna). Br.—R.⁷ Oscan legends. These coins were formerly attributed to Acherontia, in Apulia.

Aquinum (Aquin). Br.—R.² R.⁴ Latin legends.

ARCADIA (C.):—*Alea, Basilis, Caphyra, Charisia, Eva, Mantinea, Megalopolis, Pallanteum, Pheneus, Phigalea, Stymphalis, Tegea, Thelpusa, Thisoa.*

Aradus (Rovad, Arret, Adassi). S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.³ Some of these pieces bear the head of Cleopatra, without that of Marcus Antonius. The indication of this isle is found on the coin of Alexander I. Some have Phoenician legends.

Arax. Br.—R.⁸

Arcadi (in general). S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Arcadi (Capo Arcadi). S.—R.⁶

Argesa. S.—R.³

ARGOLIS (G.):—*Argos, Asine, Cleone, Epidauros, Hermione, Methano, Thyrea, Troezen.*

Arethusa (Al Rustan). Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Argos (in Cilicia). S.—R.⁶

Argos (Planitza). Achaian league. S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Ariartus or *Haliartus*. S.

The produced medal is false.

Aricia (Aricia). L.—R.⁸ Latin legends. It is probable that these pieces were not circulated as money.

Ariminum (Rimini). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Latin legends.

Arisba (Mussa-Kioy). Br.—R.⁶

Arpi (Arpe). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Arunci. Br.—R.⁵

Arsinoë (in Crete). Br.—R.⁶

Arsinoe (in Cyrenaica). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Artemium. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

Ascalon (Askalon, Ascalona). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Some bear the heads of several Syrian kings.

Asculum (Ascoli, in Apulea). Br.—R.⁵ The money attributed to this town bears also the name of the town *Hadria*, denoting an alliance between these two towns.

Asculum (Ascolidi Puglia, in Picenum). Br.—R.⁴ Some of the coins of this town have been falsely attributed to Dysceladus, an island belonging to Illyria, and to Aruncia, in Campania.

Asia. Br.—R.⁸ On some coins of Alexander the Great the abridged name of this town may be seen.

Asine (Furnos). Achaian league. Br.—R.⁸

Aspendus (Menugat Aspindus). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

Aspledon. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Assorus (Asero). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ The coins of this town have Latin legends, very rare among Sicilian coins.

Assus (Asso). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Astypalea (Stimfalia). Br.—R.⁴ Of doubtful attribution.

Astyra. S.—R.⁵

Astyra Rhodi. Br.—R.⁸

Atarnea. El.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Atella (Sant'Arpino). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Oscan legends.

Athaea. Br.—R.⁵

Athamanes. Br.—R.⁸

Athenae (Satines Atini). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁸ The silver and brass coins of Athenae are numerous. The type of the owl is the symbol of this town.

Atinum (Atena). Br.—R.⁸

Atrax (Boidanar). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸

Attada. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Attalia (Palea Attalea). Br.—R.⁴

Attalia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

ATTICA (G.):—*Anaphlystus, Athenae, Clytene, Decelia, Eleusis, Megara, Nisaea, Oropus.*

Attusia or *Atusia*. Br.—R.⁸

Augusta. Br.—R.⁸

Aureliopolis. Br.—R.⁸

Automala. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Axus, Oaxus vel *Saxus*. Br.—R.² According to M. Sestini, this town bore the name of Oaxus or Saxus.

Azetini (in Attica). The pieces belonging to this town are attributed by M. Sestini to Azetini, in Calabria.

Azetini (in Judaea). The pieces formerly attributed to this town have been restored by M. Sestini to a town of the same name in Calabria.

Azetini (in Calabria). Br.—R.⁴ These

pieces, which were before attributed to a town of the same name of Attica, have been restored by M. Sestini to Calabria.

B.

Baga. Br.—R. R.⁵
Balanea. Br. R.⁸
Barce (Berke). S.—R.³ R.⁷ One of these pieces bear the name of Ophelon.
Bargusa (Arab Hyssar). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶
Baryglia. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁷
Barium (Bari). Br.—R.⁴
Basilis. S.—R.⁸
Beneventum (Benevento). Br.—R.⁸ Latin legends.
Berga. Br.—R.⁸
Berhaea (Veria, Beria, or Kera. Beria). Br.—R.⁶
Berytus (Beyrat, Baruti). S.—R.⁸ Br. R.² R.⁵ The silver piece is false. Some of these pieces bear the heads of Antiochus IV., Alexander I., Bala, and of Demetrius II., kings of Syria.
Bihidrum. Br.—R.⁸
Bisaltae. S.—R.⁷

BITHYNIA (A.) :—*Alyatta, Apamea, Bythnium, Cesarea, Chalcedon, Cuis-Prusias, Cratia Dia, Hadriani, Hadrianopolis, Hadrianothrae, Hera-clea, Juliopolis, Metroum, Micaea, Nicomedia, Pruso Prusias, Pythopolis, Tium.*

Bizanthe (Tekir, Dagh, Rodostò). Br. R.⁴

Bizyia. Br.—R.⁶

Blaundos. Br.—R.³ R.⁶

BOEOTIA (G.) :—*Anthedon, Ariartus, Aspledon, Oheronea, Copae, Coronaea, Delium, Erythrae, Hyla, Ismene, Larymna, Mycalessus, Orchomenus, Pelecania, Pharae, Plataea, Potniae, Tanagra, Thebae Thespiae, Thisbe.*

Boeotia (in general). S.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁵

BOSPHORUS CIMMERIUS (G.) :—*Gor-gippia, Phanagorea.*

Bottiae (Slannizza). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Briana. Br.—R.⁸

Bruila. Br.—R.⁷

Brundusium (Brindisi). Br.—C.—R.³ Latin legends.

BRUTTII (I.) :—*Caulonia, Oton, Hyp-ponium, Locri Epizephiri.*

Bruttii (in general). G.—R.⁴ S.—R.¹ R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Buthrotum (Butronto. Butrinto.) Br.—R.⁸ Colonial autonomous. Br.—R.⁸ Latin legend.

Butuntum (Bitonto). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Byllis. Br.—R.⁸

Bythnium Claudiopolis (Bastan). Br.—R.⁶

Byzacene. [See HADRUMETUM.]

Byzantini, afterwards *Constantinopolis* (Istambul, Islambul, Konstantini, Stipoli, Bizzanzio, Constantinopoli). S.—R.⁶ Br. C.—R.⁴ On the autonomous coins there is also the name of Chaledon, in Bithynia, a sign of alliance between these towns.

C.

Cadi (Kedus). Br.—R.³ R.⁸ One of these coins bears the head of Midas.

Cadme, (afterwards *Prene*). With the name of *Cadme*: Br.—R.⁸ With the name of *Prene*: S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Caelium (Ceglie). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Caene (in Sicily). Br.—C.—R.⁴

Caene (Cani). The coins which were attributed to this island have been restored to Caene, in Sicily.

Caesaria Panias (Panias, Panaas). Br. R.⁸ Some coins bear the name of Agrippa I., king of Judaea.

CALABRIA (I.) :—*Azetine, Brundu-sium, Batuntum Caelium, Graia Galliopolis, Hydruntum, Leuca, Arra, Salenti Sturnium, Tarentum Uzen-tum.*

Calacte (Caronia). Br.—R.⁴

Calatia trans Vulturum or *Caitia* (Le Galazza). Br.—R.⁸ Latin and Greek legends. This town is the Calatia, or Caiatia, which M. Millingen calls Latin, to distinguish it from the following. It was situated on the left bank of the Vulturus.

Calatia cis Vulturum (Caiazzo). Br.—R.⁸ Osean legends. This town is the Calatia that M. Sestini calls *Capuania*, to distinguish it from the preceding. It is situated on the right bank of the Vulturus.

Cales (Calvi). S.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.³
Latin legends.

Callatia (Mankalia, Kallati). S.—R.⁴
Br.—R.² R.⁵

Callenses Cephalleniae (Palliki, Liscuri).
S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Callipolis (Gallipoli). A piece formerly
attributed to this town has been
restored to Apollonia, in Caria.

Calydon (Galata). Br.—R.⁸

Calymnium (Calynae). S.—R.⁶

Calynda. Br.—R.⁸

Camarina (Torre di Camarina). S.—R.²
R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Camars (Chiusi). Br.—R.⁸

Camirus Rhodi. Br.—R.⁸

CAMPANIA (I.):—*Acerrae, Atella,*
Arunci, Calatia, Cales, Capua Com-
pulteria, Cossa, Cumae, Ilyrina, Par-
thenope, Nola, Miceria, Phistelia,
Picentia, Stabiae, Seressa, Jeanum,
Venafrum.

Campania (in general). S.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Campania (uncertain money of).
Br.—R.² Oscan legends.

Canusium (Canoso). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Capae (in Boeotia). S.—R.⁸

Caphya. Achaian league. Br.—R.²

CAPPADOCIA (A.):—*Castabala Cylestra,*
Eusebia, Saricha, Tyana.

Capua (Santa Maria di Capua). Br.—
C.—R.⁴ Oscan legends.

Cardia (Karidia). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.² R.⁶

CARIA (A.):—*Albanda, Aba, Alindon,*
Antiochia ad Moeandrum, Aphrodi-
sias, Apollonia Bargusa, Baryglia, Oa-
lynda, Ceramus, Cnidus, Cyon, Eriza,
Euromus, Halicarnassus, Harpasa,
Heraclea, Hydrela, Iasus, Imbrus,
Medmasa, Mylasa, Myndus, Neapolis,
Nysa Orthosia, Phrassa, Prenassus,
Pyrnus, Stratonicia, Taba, Telemis-
sus, Trapezopolis, Tripolis.

CARIA (ISLANDS NEAR TO):—*Astypalea,*
Calymna, Calymnium, Cos, Nisyros,
Rhodus, Astyra Rhodi, Camirus
Rhodi, Telos.

Cariva (Turkai). Br. R.⁶

Carinaea. Achaian league. Br. R.⁸

Carthae. Br.—R.⁸ A colonial autono-
mous piece was wrongly attributed
by Pellerin to this town, being a
piece of Eliogababus badly preserved.

Carthaea Ceae. Br.—R.³

Carthage. G.—R.¹ R.³ El.—R.² S.—
R.¹ R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁵

Carystus (Karisto, Castel Rosso). G.—
R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁴

Cassandrea (Kassandra, Capusi). Br.—
R.³ R.⁵ Latin legends. A piece
with a Greek legend, given to this
town, is of doubtful attribution.

Cassera. Br.—R.⁸

Cassope. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸

Cassope Corcyrae (Cassopo). Br.—R.⁴

Castabala (Kalat Masman). Br.—R.⁷

Castreani. Br.—R.⁶

Catana (Catania). S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—
C.—R.⁴ The coins of this town are
numerous.

Ceulonia (Castel Vetere). S.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Claenderis (Kelnar). S.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Br.
R.⁴ R.⁸ Some of these pieces bear
the head of Antiochus, 6th king of
Commagene.

Cemolis (Kimoli l'Argentiera). Br.—
R.⁷

Cennati. This name appears to be that
of a people governed by the priests
and princes of Olba, in Cilicia, as
their coins bear this name, as do those
of Diocaesarea, in Cilicia.

Centuripae (Centorbi). Br.—C.—R.⁴

CEPHALLENIA (G.) (CEHALONIA):—
Oranium, Callenses, Proni, Samer,
Ithaca, Zacynthus.

Cephallenia (in general). S.—R.⁶ Br.
R.⁴

Cephaloedium (Cefalu). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷—
Br.—R.³ R.⁷ Some silver pieces of
this town are known, which bear the
name of Heraclea, in Sicily, a sign of
alliance.

Ceraite. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Ceramus (Keramo). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Ceretaphe. Br.—R.⁶

Cerinthus. Br.—R.⁸

Cesarea. The coins attributed to this
town have been restored to Tralles,
in Lydia.

Cessor Oea (Murtad Adazzi Zea). S.—
R.⁸ Br.—R.³

Chalbacta. Br.—R.⁴

Chalcedon (Kadi, Kiyo). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷
Br.—R.⁴ Some of these bear also
the name of Byzantium, in Thrace.

HALCIDENE (A.):—*Chalcis.*
Chalcis (Egripo, Negroponte, in Euboea).

S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴ Some of the pieces attributed to this town belong to Chalcis, in Macedonia. Those which ought to be classed to this town have the head of Apollo and his lyre.

Chalcis (in Chalcidene). Br.—R.⁴

Chalcis (in Macedonia). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.⁴ Br.—R.² These coins were formerly attributed to Chalcis, in Euboea.

Charisia. Br.—R.²

Cheronea (Capurna). S.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Cherronesus. S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ These pieces were formerly attributed to Leontini, and to Chersonesus Taurica.

Chersonesus (Spina Longa). S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁷

CHERSONESUS THRACIA (G.) :—*Aegospotamus, Aeolium, Alopeconesus, Callipolis, Cardia, Cherronesus, Crithesium, Eleus, Lysimachia, Sestus.*

CHERSONESUS TAURICA (A.) :—*Heraclaeum, Panticapeum, Theodosia.*

Chersonesus (in general). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷

Chios (Sakis, Adassi, Ekiö, Skio). G.—R.⁸—El.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁶—Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this island are numerous. Some bear the figure of Homer, and the name of Erythrae, in Ionia.

Cibyra (Buruz, Buras). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Cidramus. Br.—R.⁸

Cierium. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ M. Sestini classes this town in Macedonia. It was situated in Thessaly.

Cilbiani (in general). Br.—R.⁸

Cilbiani (superior). Br.—R.⁸

Cilbiani Nicaenses. Br.—R.⁸

Olibiani Ceae. Br.—R.⁸

Cilicia (in general). The pieces attributed to this city have been restored to the island of Crete.

CILICIA (A.) :—*Aegae, Alexandra, Amamenses, Anazarbus-Caesarea, Antiochia ad Sarum, Adana, Antiochia, Augusta, Celenderis, Cennati, Corigae, Corycus, Germanicopolis, Hamazio, Hieropolis, Irenopolis, Laerte, Mal-*

lus, Megarsus, Mopsuo, Nagidus, Nephelis, Seleuca, Solis, Tarsus, Zephyreum.

Cilicia (uncertain money of). G.—R.⁵ S.—R.³ R.⁸ Phoenician legend. This legend is in unknown characters.

Cisthene. Br.—R.⁷

Claudiopolis. Colonial. Br.—R.⁸ Latin legend. Of doubtful attribution.

Clazomene (Klishma). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Cleone (Clegna). Achaian league. Br.—R.⁷

Clides (Islands near to Cyprus), Br.—R.⁸ The piece attributed to this island has no legend. It only bears a symbol speaking of this island.

Cnidus (Porto Crio). S.—R.¹ R.⁵ Br.—R.¹ R.⁵

Cnossus. S.—R.¹ R.⁷ Br.—R.²

Codrigae. This town is mentioned on the coins of Tarsus in Cilicia.

COELOSYRIA (A.) :—*Damascus, Seucas.*

COLCHI (G.) :—*Dioscurias.*

Colone. Br.—R.⁶

Colossae (Kolos). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶

Colophon. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.³ R.⁴ Some of these pieces bear the name of Teos, in Ionia, a sign of alliance.

COMMAGENE (A.) :—*Samosata, Zeugma.*

Commagene (in general). Br.—R.² Some of these pieces bear the name of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene.

Comana (Mermer, Klisser, Gomanak). Br.—R.⁴

Comulteria, or *Cupelterini*. Br.—R.⁶ Oscan legends. These pieces were formerly attributed to Cumae and Liternum, in Campania.

Conane. Br.—R.⁸

Constantinopolis [See **BYZANTIUM**].

Cora (Cora). S.—R.⁸ Latin legends.

Corecyra (in general. Corfu). S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Coresia, or *Cousia Ceae*. Br.—R.⁴ These coins also bear the name of Rome.

Corfinicum. S.—R.² R.⁶ Oscan legends. These pieces are classed among the doubtful coins of Samnium.

Corinthus (Korito, Corinto). Achaian league. S.—C.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸ By many authors, particularly Eckhel,

this town is said to have coined no proper money.

Corone (Korone, Corone). Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶

Coronea (Camari). S.—R.⁶ It is probable that these pieces belong to Copae.

Corsica (Corse). There are no certain coins of this island.

Corycus (Korgum, Korgu, Korigos). Br.—R.⁴

Corydallan. Br.—R.⁶

Cos (Istanko, Lango). S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Upon several of these coins there are the heads of many eminent doctors.

Cosea (Orbetello). The most ancient gold coins attributed to Cosea, have been restored to Cosae, in Thrace.

Coslynas. Br.—R.⁶

Cossa. Br.—R.²

Cossea (in Thrace). G.—R.⁴ It is believed that these pieces were fabricated by order of M. J. Brutus. They were formerly attributed to Cosae, in Etruria.

Cossia. [See SYBARIS].

Cossuta (Pantellaria). Br.—R.¹ R.² Phoenician and Latin legends.

Cothaeum (Kutaye, Cutaya). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ The coins of this town are numerous.

Cragus. S.—R.⁴

Cranum Cephalleniae (Crana). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Crannon (Crana, or Xeres). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁷

Crannonii Ephyrii. Br.—R.⁸

Cratia Flavionopolis (Bayndir). With the name of *Cratia*: Br.—R.⁶ With the name of *Flaviopolis*: Br.—R.⁸

CRETE ISLAND (KRITI, GHIRIT, ADASSI, CANDIA):—*Allaria, Apollonia, Aptera, Arcadia, Argos, Arsinoae, Axus, Ceraite, Chersonesus, Cnossus, Cydonea, Eleuthernae, Elyrus, Gortyna, Herapytina, Hyrtacus, Itanus, Lampa, Lasos, Lessus, Lyttus, Olus, Petra, Phaeustus, Phalanna, Phalasarna, Polyrhenium, Praesus, Priansus, Rhaucus, Rhithymna, Sybripa, Tannos, Thalasia, Tytissus.*

Crithosum vel Crithote. Br.—R.⁸

Cromma (Cromena Calle de Caragat). S.—R.⁴

Croton (Crotone). S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Ctemene. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Cuis Prusias ad mare (Kio, Kiemlik). With the name of *Cuis*: S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁵ With the name of *Prusias*: Br.—R.⁶ With the name of *Cuis* recalled: Br.—R.⁵

Cumae (Cuma). G.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Cyanea. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Cybistra (Busterch). Br.—R.⁶

Cydna. S.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Cydonea (La Canea). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.³

Cyme (Sanderli Nemurt). S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Cyon. Br.—R.⁵

Cyparissus. The pieces attributed to this town are of Cyparissus in Crete.

Cyprus (in general). Br.—R.³ Of doubtful attribution.

CYPRUS, ISLE OF, (KIPRU, ADAASI, KIPRI, CIPRI, CIPRO) (A.):—*Idatium, Marium, Paphus, Salames.*

Cypsela (Ispala, Kipsela). Br.—R.⁸

CYRENAICA (A.):—*Arsinoe, Automala, Barce, Cyrene, Enessphira, Libra, Phycus, Ptolemais.*

Cyrenaica (in general). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.¹

Cyrene (Curin). G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this town are numerous.

CYRRHESTICA (A.):—*Cyrrhus, Thropolis.*

Cyrrhus (Korus). Br.—R.³ These coins bear portraits of some of the Syrian kings.

Cytnus (Thermia). Br.—R.⁶

Cyzicus (the Isle Artaki, the town Artakioy). G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ El.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴

D.

Daldis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Damascus (Chiam Damieh, Damasco). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Some of these coins bear the heads of Cleopatra, Arctas, and M. Antoninus.

Damastium. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Daorsi. Br.—R.⁸

Dardanus (Burnu Punta du Barbieri). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁴

DECAPOLIS (A.) :—*Philadelphia*.

Decelia. Br.—R.⁸

Delium (Delis). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Delphi (Castri, or Castro). S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Delus (Istille, Stile). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Demetriās (Yene Sciehere. Volo). S.—R.⁸ Some pieces, which are of Cius, in Bithynia, were attributed to this town.

Demetriās (in Phoenice). Br.—R.⁴ These were attributed to Demetrias Sacia, in Thessaly.

Demetriās Sacia. The pieces which were attributed to this town are now classed with those of Demetrias, in Phoenicia.

Dia. Br.—R.⁶

Dicaea or *Dicaeopolis* (Yakbeh). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ The known silver piece was wrongly attributed by Vellerin to the island of Icaria.

Dionysiopolis (in Moesia). Br.—R.⁶

Dionysopolis (in Phrygia). Br.—R.⁷

Dioshieron. Br.—R.⁶

Dioscurias (Iscuriah). Br.—R.⁴

Docimeum (Kara Chiehere). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Dora (Tartura). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Some bear the name of Tryphon, king of Syria.

Dyrrhachium (Durazzo). S.—C.—R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁵

Dysceladus (Islands near to Illyricum). The piece attributed to this town has been restored to Asculum, in Apulia.

E.

Elaea (Ialea). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁷

Elatea (Eleuta). Br.—R.⁶

Elatia. Br.—R.⁸

Eleausa, afterwards *Sebaste* (La Picola, Isola de Curco). With the name of *Eleusa*: Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ With the name of *Sebaste*: Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Some of these bear the head of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene and of Iotape.

Eleus (Eles Burun). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Eleuthernae. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Elenestae. The piece attributed to this people do not belong to them.

Elis (in general). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—

R.⁴ The pieces of Elis were formerly attributed to Faleria in Etruria.

ELIS (G.) :—*Eurydicium, Shea, Pylus*.

Elyrus. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Enchelies or *Enchelii*. S.—R.⁸

Enessphira. S.—R.⁸

Enna (Castro Giovani). Municipium.

S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ There are some coins of this town with Latin legends.

Entella (Antella, or Rocca di Antella).

S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Ephesus (Ayasuluk Efese). G.—R.⁸ S.

—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ The coins of this town are numerous. Upon some are seen the heads of several distinguished Greeks. Alliances are

found with many towns of Asia, with Perinthus in Thrace, and with Alexandria, in Egypt.

Epictetus. Br.—R.² R.⁴

Epidauros (Pedauro Napoli di Malvasia).

Achaian league. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁴

Epiphanea (Hamah). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Epirotae (in general). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br. R.¹ R.⁴

EPIRUS (G.) :—*Ambracia, Buthrotum, Cassope, Damastium, Horreum, Molossi, Molossi Callopaei, Nicopolis, Cricus, Pandorie, Phoenice*.

Erbessus. Br.—R.⁶

Eresus (Eresso). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Eretria. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Eriza. Br.—R.⁸

Erythrae (Eritra, in Ionia). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Erythrae (in Boeotia). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Eryx (Monte di San Giuliano, or di Trapani). S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Elenna. Br.—R.⁴

ETRURIA (I.) :—*Camars, Cossae, Fae-sulae, Faleria, Felsuna, Graviscae, Luna, Peithesa, Populonia, Talamon, Veientum, Viterna, Vetulonia, Volaterrae*.

THE ISLAND OF EUBOEA (EIRIBOSSA-DASSI, NEGROPONTE) (G.) :—*Artemium, Carystus, Cerinthus, Chalcis, Eretria, Histiaeia*.

Euboea (in general). S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Euboea (Terra Nova). S.—R.⁸ The piece known to be of this town also

bears the name of Gelas, a sign of alliance.

Eumenia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Euromus. Br.—R.⁶

Eurydicea. Br.—R.⁵ These pieces were classed to Eurydicium, in Elidia, but they have been lately restored to Macedon.

Eurydicium. The coins attributed to this town have been restored to Eurydicea in Macedon.

Eusetia, (afterwards *Caesarea*). With the name of *Eusetia*. Br.—R.⁴ With the name of *Caesarea*. Br.—R.⁸ With the name of *Eusetia* and *Caesarea*. Br.—R.⁴

Eca. Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶

F.

Faesulae. The piece attributed to this town is of *Télamon*, in Etruria.

Faleria. The coins attributed to this town are now known to be of Elida.

Fanum (Fano). The coins attributed to this town belong very probably to Elida.

Felsuna. A gold coin of this town has been restored by M. Sestini to *Velia*, in Lucania.

FRENTANI (I.):—*Larinum*.

Frentani (in general). Br.—R.⁸ Oscan legends. They have been falsely attributed to Pentri, in Samnium.

G.

GALILEA (A.):—*Ace*, *Carthaea*, *Ceae*, *Coreisia Ceae*, *Oephoris*, *Tiberias*.

Galaria (Gagliano). S.—R.⁸

GALLATIA (A.):—*Pessinus*, *Sebasté*, *Troomi*.

Gambrium. Br.—R.⁴

Gargara (Ine Kioy). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Gaulos (Gozzo). Br.—C.—R.² Greek and Phoenician legends.

Gaza (Gazza, Gaza). Br.—R.⁴

Gaziura (Azurnis). Br.—R.⁶

Gelas (near Terra Nova). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this town are numerous; some have just been discovered which bear the name of Euboea. A sign of alliance between these two towns.

Gergithus (Gergiti). Br.—R.⁶

Germanicopolis. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution. The piece produced may perhaps belong to Germanicopolis, in Paphlagonia.

Germe Hiera Germe. Br.—R.² R.⁶

Gordus Julia (Gordu). Br.—R.⁸

Gorgippia. S.—R.⁶ [Br.—R.⁶]

Gomphi (Stagi Kalem Pascia). Br.—R.⁷

Gortyna (Kortina). G.—R.³ S.—R.² R.⁸ C.—R.²

Graia Gallipolis (Gallipoli). Br.—R.⁴

Graviseae. The coins attributed to this town are now regarded as doubtful.

Grumentum (Armento). Br.—R.⁸ The piece known is said by M. Sestini to belong to Grumum, in Apulia.

Grumum (Gruma). M. Sestini attributes to this town the piece classed to Grumentum, in Lucania.

Gyaros Yura. Br.—R.⁸

Gyron (Tacibolicati). Br.—R.⁴

H.

Hadria (Atri). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ Latin legends. One of the pieces that is known to be of this town bears also the name of Asculum, in Picenum.

Hadriani (Edrenes). Br.—R.⁶ One coin also bears the name of Nicaea, in Bithynia.

Hadrianopolis (Boli). Br.—R.⁶

Hadrianopolis (Edrene). Br.—R.⁶ Some of these coins also bear the name of Nicopolis, in Moesia Inferior, a sign of alliance between these two towns.

Hadrianotherae. Br.—R.⁶

Hadrumentum (Herkla). Br.—R.⁸ Latin legend.

Halicarnassus (Bodrun, Bodroni, San Pedro). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

Halonesus (Pelagnisi, island near Thessaly). Br.—R.⁸

Hamazia. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Harpasa (Arpache Kalesse). Br.—R.⁶

Helena or *Cranae* (Macronisi, islands near Attica). Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Hengitana (Af.): *Carthage*, *Hippo Sibea*.

Hephaestia Urbs Lemnia (Paleopoli). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Heraclea in Lucania (Policoro). G.—

R.⁵ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶
The coins of this town are numerous.

Some bear the name of Metapontum, which proves an alliance between these two towns.

Heraclea in Bithynia (Rachia, Elegrī, Ereyli, Penderaski). S.—R.⁴ R.⁸—Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Heraclea in Thessaly (Trachin). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Heraclea in Ionia. S.—R.⁴—Br.—R.³ R.⁵ The silver coins are doubtful.

Heraclea in Sicily (Capo Bianca). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ These pieces also bear the name of Cephlaeodium and the cities of that town.

Heraclea in Acarnania. S.—R.³ R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Heraclea in Caria. Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Heraclea Sintica in Macedonia. S.—R.² R.³ These pieces were formerly attributed to Camarina, in Sicily. Some other pieces attributed to this town have been restored to Heraclea in Bithynia, and to Heraclea in Ionia.

Heracleum. Br.—R.⁸ R.⁶ These pieces were struck in Pontus.

Herapytna (Ierapicta Girapetra). S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Hermione (Kastii). Achaian league. Br. R.⁶

Hermocapelia. Br.—R.⁴

Hermopolis. Br.—R.⁶

Hierapolis (Pambuk, Kalessi). Br.—R.² R.⁴ The coins of this town are very numerous. Some bear the name of Ephesus in Ionia, and of Sardes in Lydia.

Hierapolis in Cilicia. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Some of these coins bear the head of Antiochus VI. The pieces bearing the name of Castabala, attributed to this town, have been restored to the town of that name in Cappadocia.

Hierapolis in Cyrrhestica (Membrük Bambuk). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Some of these pieces bear the heads and names of Antiochus IV., and Alexander I., kings of Syria.

Himera, afterwards *Thermae* (Termini). With the name of *Himera* :—S. R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ With the name

of *Thermae* :—S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Hippo Siberia (Bizerta). Br.—R.⁷ Latin legend.

Hipponium, afterwards *Valentia* (Monteleone). With the name of *Hipponium* :—Br.—R.² R.⁴ With the name of *Valencia* :—Br.—C.—R.² Latin legends.

Histiaea (Orio). S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³

Homolium. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Horreum. Br.—R.⁴

Hybla Magna (Paterno). Br.—R.⁴

Hyccara (Maccari). Br.—R.⁴ Of doubtful attribution.

Hydrela (Denisli). Br.—R.⁸

Hydruntum (Otranto). Br.—R.⁸

Hyla. Br.—R.⁸

Hypaepa (Pyrgi, Birge). Br.—R.⁴

Hyrcanid. Br.—R.⁴

Hyrgalea. Br.—R.⁷

Hyrina. S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁸ This town was formerly classed in Apulia.

Hyrtacus or *Hyrtacinius*. S.—R.⁶

I.

Iaeta (Jato, or S. Cosmano). Br.—R.⁶

Iasus (Askein Kalessi). Br.—R.⁴

Icaria (Naharia). Br.—R.⁶ Doubtful.

Ioonium (Kunyah, Konzet, Cogni). Br. R.⁵

Idalium (Dalin). Neither the metal nor the rarity of these pieces, which are doubtful, are known.

Iguvium (Gubbio). Br.—R.⁸ Etruscan legends.

Ilium (Bunar Bachi). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br. R.³ R.⁶

Ilua (an island on the Elbe). The piece attributed to this island by Lanzi is of *Tuder*, in Umbria.

Imbrus. Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Imbrus (Lambro, island near to Thrace). Br.—R.⁶ One piece attributed to this island is of *Imbrus*, in Caria.

ILLYRICUM (G.):—*Alleta*, *Amantia*, *Apollonia*, *Bihidrum*, *Byllis*, *Daorsi*, *Dyrrachium*, *Enchelies*, *Olympe*, *Scodra*.

Iomi (Pangala). Br.—R.³ R.⁴

IONIA (A.):—*Apollonia*, *Cadme*, *Clas-*

zomene, Colophon, Ephesus, Erythrae, Cambrium, Heraclea, Lebedus, Magnesia, Metropolis, Miletus, Neapolis, Phocea, Phygela, Smyrna, Teos.

IONIA (ISLANDS NEAR TO) (A.) :—*Chios, Icaria, Patmos, Samos.*

Ios (Nio). Br.—R.⁴

Ipsus. Br.—R.⁸

Ioppe (Jaffa, Giaffa). Br.—R.⁸

Irene. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Irenopolis. Br.—R.⁶ From Domitian to Gallienus. On some of these pieces is the name of Zephyrium, in Cilicia, a sign of alliance.

Irresia (Islands near Thessaly). Br.—R.⁸

ISAURIA (A.) :—*Claudiopolis, Lalassis.*

Issa (Lyssa). Island near to Illyricum). Br.—R.⁷

Ismene. Br.—R.⁶

Isindus. Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Istrus (Kargolik, Siliistra). S.—R.¹ R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶ The gold pieces of this town that have been published are false.

ITALY (UPPER) :—*Aquileia, Ravenna, and Ticinum.*

Itanus. S.—R.⁴

Ithaca (Tiaki). Br.—R.⁸

J.

JUDAEA (A.) :—*Agrippias, Ascalon, Gaza.*

Juliopolis (Bey—Bazar). Br.—R.⁸

Julis Ceae. Br.—R.²

L.

Lalassis. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Lamia (Demochi?). S.—R.³ Br.—R.⁴

Lampa vel Lappa. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Lampsacus (Lapseki, Lamsaki). G.—R.⁶ S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Laodice (Eski Hyssar), in Phrygia. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ The coins of this island are numerous.

Laodicea (Ladik), in Pontus. Br.—R.⁷

Laodicea (Latakie, Latakia), in Seleucis. S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Lapithae. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁵

Larinum (Larino). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Oscan legends.

Larissa Cremaste. Br.—R.⁸

Larissa (Chizar), in Seleucis. Br.—R.⁶

Larissa (Larisa), in Thessaly. S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁷

Larymna. The piece attributed to this town belongs to Salamis, an island near to Attica.

Lasos. Br.—R.⁸

LATIUM (I.) :—*Alba, Aquinum, Aricia, Cora, Marubium, Minturnae, Palatium, Signia, Tusculum, Veliternum, Verulæ, Vescia.*

Laea (Islands near to Cyrenaica). Br.—R.⁶

Lebedus. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

LEMNUS (LEMNO), (A.) :—*Hephaestia, Myrhina, Samothrace, Thasus.*

Leontini (Lentini). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶

Lete. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ These pieces were formerly attributed to the Isle of Lesbos. Most of them have rather coarse types.

Leuca. The piece attributed to this town belongs to Velia, in Lucania.

Leucas vel Leucadia (Leucadia, or Santa-Maura), in Acarnania. S.—R.² R.⁵ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Leucas (in Cœlosyria). Br.—R.⁶

LIBURNIA (G.) :—*Alvona.*

Lilybaeum (Marsalla). Br.—C.—R.⁵

Limyra. S.—R.⁶

Lipara (Lipari). Br.—C.—R.⁶ There are believed to be some gold pieces.

Lissus. Br.—R.⁷

Locri. S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.³ The piece with the letter A, and the type of Pegasus, may be of Lucas, in Acarnania.

Locri Epizephyrii (Motta di Burzani).

S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ A gold piece published by Magnan is probably false.

Locri incerti. S.—R.³ Br.—R.² R.⁴ It is probable that these pieces belong to Locri, in Bruttium.

LOCRIS (I.) :—*Amphissa, Asia ?, Locri, Locri Epicnemidii, Locri Opuntii, Locri Epicnemidii Opuntii, Thronium.*

Locri Opuntii Epicnemidii. Br.—R.⁶

Locri Epicnemidii. S.—R.² R.⁸

Locri Opuntii. S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Longone. The pieces published are falsely attributed to this town.

Lopadusa (Lampadusa). Br.—R.⁸

LUCANIA (I.) :—*Atinum, Buxentum, Cosilinas, Grumentum, Heractia,*

Laus, Metapontum, Palinurus, Possidonia, Siris, Sybaris, Velia, Ursernum.

Lucani (in general). Br.—R.⁴

Luceria (Lucera). Br.—R.² R.⁴ Latin legends.

Luna. A piece attributed to this town is now ascertained to be of *Populonia*, in Etruria.

Lybia (in general). S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Sestini states that these pieces do not belong to the whole of Lybia, but to a certain tribe bearing the name.

LYCIA :—*Apollonia, Araxa, Corydallus, Oragus, Oyanaea, Cydna, Limyra, Massicytes, Myra, Olympus, Patara, Phaselis, Podalia, Rhodia, Tlos, Trabala, Xantus.*

LYCAONIA (A.) :—*Iconium.*

Lycaonia (in general). Br.—R.⁶ With the head of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene.

LYDIA (A.) :—*Acrasus, Aninesum, Anolus, Apollonis, Apollonoshiereron, Asia, Attalia, Aureliopolis, Bagae, Blaundos, Briula, Oaystriani, Cilbiani, Daldis, Dioshiereron, Gordus Julia, Hermocapelia, Hermupolis, Hierocaesarea, Hypaepa, Hyrcanea, Maeonia, Magnesia, Mastaura, Mossina, Mostene, Nacrasa, Pactolei, Philadelphia, Saetteni, Sardes, Silandus, Tabala, Temero, Shryae, Thyatira, Thesus, Tmolus, Tomarena, Tralles, Seleucia.*

Lydia (in general). One piece of the town of Blaundos bears this inscription, *KOINON ΠΡΩΑΤΔΙΑΟ.*

Lysias. Br.—R.⁷ Some bear the name of Apollonia, in Pisidia.

Lysimachia? (in Aetolia). S.—R.⁴

Lysimachia (Hexamili). S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Lyttus. S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.²

M.

MACEDONIA (G.) :—*Acanthus, Aegae, Aenia, Amphaxus, Amphilipolis, Aphytis, Apollonia, Berga, Berhaea, Bisaltae, Bottiaera, Cassandrea, Cassera, Chalcis, Eurydicea, Heraclea, Lete, Mende, Neapolis, Oreskia, Olynthus, Orestae, Orthagoria, Ossa, Pella, Phila, Philippi, Pydna, Pythium, Scione, Scotussa, Stobi, Terone, Thessalonica, Tractium, Tyrissa, Uranopolis.*

Macedonia (in general). S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.² Roman autonomous : S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.². Of the four Provinces, 1st Province, S.—R.¹, 2nd Province, S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.², 3rd Province, unknown. 4th Province, Br.—R.⁷. This money was coined after it had become a Roman province. Some of these pieces have bilingual legends, Greek and Latin. Those of all the four provinces of Macedonia are of the same period.

Macella (Monte Busamara). Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Maeonia. Br.—R.³ R.⁴

Magnesia, in *Thessaly* (San Giorgio). The pieces attributed to this town probably belong to Magnesia, in Ionia.

Magnesia (Aidin Ghiusel Hyssar), in Ionia. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Magnesia ad Sipylum (Manassie), in Lydia. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ On some of these, bearing the name of M. T. Cicero, is the figure of a head, which some say, is that of the orator.

Magydas. Br.—R.⁸

Malienses Populus. S.—R.³ Br.—R.⁵

Mallus (Mallo). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁷

MAMERTIUM (I.) :—*Medama, Nuceria, Pandosia, Peripolium, Pitanata, Petelia, Rhegium, Temesa, Terina.*

Mantinea Antigonia. Achaian league. Br.—R.⁷

Marathus. Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Phoenician legend.

Marcianopolis. Br.—R.⁶

Marium. S.—R.⁶

MARMARICA (A.) [See *PETRA*].

Maronea (Marulia, Maronia, Marogna). S.—C.—R.⁷ Br.—

Marubium. Br.—R.⁶ Latin legends.

MARRUCCINI (I.) :—*Teate.*

Massicytes. S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Mastaura (Tiria). Br.—R.⁷

Mastia. Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution. They bear the name of Rome.

Mazara. S.—R.⁴ Punic legends.

Medama vel Mesma (Mesima). Br.—R.⁸

Medeon vel Modeon. S.—R.⁷

Medmasa. S.—R.⁷

Megalopolis (Sinano). Achaian league.

Megara (Megra, Megara). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Megara (Monte Ibla). Br.—R.⁸ Some pieces of this town bear the name of Leontini, and some that of Hybla Megara.

Megarsus. Br.—R.⁸

Meles (Melisario). S.—R.⁸

Melita (Malta). Br.—C.—R.⁴

Melos (Deyrmen—Adassi, Milo). S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Menaenum (Mines). Br.—R.² R.⁴

Mende (Calandra). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Mengairate. Br.—R.⁸ Oscan legends.

Merinum (S. Maria di Merino). The pieces classed to Merusium, in Sicily, should be attributed to this town, according to M. Sestini.

Merusium. S.—R.⁸

Mesembria (Misevria, Misimbria). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³

MESSENIA (C.) :—*Amphea*, *Colone*, *Corone*, *Pylus*, *Thuria*.

Messeni (in general). Achaian league. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Metapontum (Torre di Mare). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶ The pieces of this town are numerous. Some have been recently discovered which bear the name of Heraclea, in Lukania, a sign of alliance.

Methana (Metana). Br.—R.⁶

Methymna. S.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Metropolis? in *Aetolia*. Br.—R.⁸

Metropolis (Mascoluri), in *Thessaly*. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Metropolis (Tireh), in *Phrygia*. Br.—R.⁴

Metropolis (Turbali), in *Ionia*. Br.—R.⁵

Doubtful.

Metroum. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Miletopolis (Melte). Br.—R.⁶

Miletus (Balat. Palaisca. Milet). S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁴ These coins are numerous.

Milyas. S.—R.⁶

Miniae Populus. Br.—R.⁸

Minturnae. S.—R.⁸ Oscan legends.

The money attributed to this town bears also the name of Vescia, in Latium.

Mitelene (Midilli Castro). S.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some of these pieces bear the heads of celebrated Greeks.

On some are seen the names of Ephesus, in Ionia, of Pergamus, in Mysia, and of Smyrna, in Ionia; a sign of alliance with those towns.

MOESIA INFERIOR (A). *Callatia*, *Dionysopolis*, *Istrus*, *Marcianopolis*, *Nicopolis ad Istrum*, *Ioni*.

Molossi. Br.—R.⁸

Molossi Cassopaei. Br.—R.⁶

Mopsium. Br.—R.⁸ A silver piece, attributed to this town, is allotted by M. Pellerin to Mende, in Macedonia.

Mopsus, *Mopsuestia* (Mepis). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Some of these bear the head of Antiochus IV., king of Commagene.

Mordiaeum Appollonia. Br.—R.⁶, in Pisidia. Some of these pieces also bear the name of Lysias, in Phrygia, and of Perga, in Pamphylia, a sign of alliance.

Morgantia (Murgo). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁶ Greek and Punic legends.

Mostene. Br.—R.⁷

Mossina vel *Mossinus*. Br.—R.⁴

Motya. S.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Mycalessus. S.—R.⁸

Myconus (Miconi). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Mylasa (Meless, Mylasi, Marmoro). Br.—R.⁴

Myndus (Menteche, Mimdes). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁴

Myra (Mira). Br.—R.⁷

MYSIA (A.) :—*Abbaeti*—*Mysi*, *Adramytium*, *Antandrus*, *Apollonia*, *Assus*, *Astyra*, *Atarnea*, *Oisthene*, *Oyzicus*, *Gargara*, *Gergithus*, *Germe*, *Hiera*—*Germe*, *Lampsacus*, *Miletopolis*, *Parium*, *Pergamus*, *Perperene*, *Pionia*, *Pitane*, *Poemaneni*, *Poroselene*, *Priapus*.

Myrhina, in *Lemnus* (Palia Castro). Br.—R.⁸

Myrhina, in *Aeolia*. S.—R.² R.⁴

N.

Nacolea. Br.—R.⁸

Nacona. Br.—R.⁶

Nacrasa. Br.—R.⁴

Nagidus. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br. R.⁸ The piece in bronze is doubtful.

Naupactus (Lepanto). S.—R.² Br.—R.⁴

Naxus (Schiso). S.—R.² R.⁶

Naxus (Naxia). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.³

Nea. The coins attributed to this island have been restored to Neontichos, in Aeolia.

Neandria. Br.—R.⁷

Neapolis (La Cavalla), in Macedonia.

S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.³ The bronze pieces are by some considered to belong to Neapolis, in Ionia.

Neapolis (Polignano). Br.—R.²

Neapolis (Caria). The pieces attributed to this town belong to Neapolis, in Ionia.

Neapolis (Kuche Adassi Neapoli Scalananova), in Ionia. Br.—R.¹ The brass coins attributed to Neapolis, in Macedonia, belong to this town.

Neapolis (Naples). [See PARTHENOPE.]

Neetum (Noto). Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution. There are some of these coins bearing also the name Hadrianopolis, in Thrace, a sign of alliance.

Neocaesarea (Niksar, Nixaria). Br.—R.⁸

Nephelis (Nephelidda). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸

Neontichos. Br.—R.⁶

Nicaea (Isnik). Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Nicomedia (Isnid, Isnimid, Nicomedia). Br.—R.²

Nicopolis (Prevesa Vecchia). Br.—R.⁶

Nicopolis ad Istrum (Niebul, Nigheboli). Br.—R.⁶

Nisaea. The piece attributed to this town ought to be restored to Nysia, in Caria.

Nisyros (Nisaro, Nicero). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Nola (Nola). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Nuceria (Nocera). Br.—R.⁶

Nuceria Altaferna (Nocera dei Pagani). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Greek and Oscan legends.

Nysa (Nazely, Nozly). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Nysa. Br.—R.⁸

O.

Odessus (Varna). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Odrysii (Hedrine) S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ The Odrysians were a considerable people among the Thracians. The silver coinage is of doubtful attribution.

Oeniandos Epiphanea. Br.—R.⁸

Oeniadae. Br.—C.—R.⁴

Oetaei. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵

Olbia, *Olbiopolis* (Stromohil). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸. The autonomous money of this town, though considered rare, is of great variety.

Olus. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸

Olympe, *Br.*—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Olympus (Porto Venetico). S.—R.⁶

Olynthus. (Ayo Mama). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Ophrynum. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵

Orra (Uria). Br.—R.² R.⁴ Latin and Greek legends. The situation of this town is considered uncertain. M. Sestini has classed it among those of Calabria.

Orchomenus (Skripu). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸

Orestae. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ These pieces are of the same nature as those of Olymthus.

Oricus. Br.—R.⁸

Oroanda. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Orthagoria (Stavro). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Orthosia. Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Orreskia. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ These pieces are probably of Orestae.

Ossa Bisaltarum. S.—R.⁵

Othrytae. Br.—R.⁸

Otrus. Br.—R.⁷

P.

Pactolei. Br.—R.

Paeonia (in general). Br.—R.⁸

PAEONIA :—*Nysa*, *Palacium*. Br.—R.⁸ Latin legends.

Pallanteum (Tripolizza). Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶

Palinurus Molpis. S.—R.⁶

PALMYRENE (A.) :—*Palmyra*.

Palmyra (Tadmur). Br.—R.⁸

PAMPHYLIA (A.) :—*Aspendus*, *Attalia*, *Etenna*, *Isindus*, *Magydus*, *Perga*, *Side*, *Sillyum*.

Pandosia (Anglona). S.—R.⁶

Pandosia. S.—R.² R.³

Panormus. (Palermo). Punic pieces with Phoenician characters: G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.³ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.¹ R.¹ Punic pieces, without Phoenician characters: G.—R.¹ R.³ El.—

R.² S.—R.¹ R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.²
Pieces with Greek and Phoenician characters: S.—R.⁸ Greek pieces: S.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴
Panticapaeum (Kertch). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Paphus (Baffo). S.—R.⁸ These pieces bear the name of the king Nicocles.

PAPHLAGONIA (A.):—*Aboni, Amastris, Cromna, Mastia, Sebaste, Sesamus, Sinope.*

Parium (Kiemer, Kamares, Porto—Camera). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Paros (Paros Naucsa). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Parthenope Neapolis (Napoli). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶

PARTHIA (A). [See TAMBRAX.]

Passa vel Passia. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Patara (Patera). S.—R.⁷ Br. R.⁸

Patmos (Patmos, Palmosa). Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Patrae (Patra, Patras). Achaian league. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.³

Peithesa. The pieces formerly attributed to this town have been restored to *Veientum*, in Etruria.

Pelecania. Br.—R.⁴ Of doubtful attribution.

Pelinna. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁷

Pella (Ala Clissa Pella, or Palatisa). Br.—C.—R.² The autonomous silver piece attributed to this town appears more probably to be of Pelinna, in Thessaly.

Pellene. Achaian league. Br.—R.⁴

PELOPONNESUS :—*Achaia, Aegialus, Aegira, Aegium, Carinaea, Corinthus, Patraea, Pellene, Phlius, Rhypae, Sicyon.*

Peltae. Br. R.⁶

Pentri. The money attributed to this town belongs to *Frentani*.

Peparethus (Piperi, island near Thessaly). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Perga (Kara Hyssar Tekie Si). S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.² R.⁴ Some bear the name of Apollonia, in Pisidia, a sign of alliance.

Pergamus (Bergam, Pergamo). G.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴ The coins of this town are numerous. Some bear the name

of Mytelene, in Lesbos, a sign of alliance between these towns.

Perinthus (Eraclia, Erekli). Br.—R.⁸ R.⁴

Perperene. Br.—R.⁸

Peripolium Pitanata (Simmana). S.—R.⁸

Perrhaebia. S.—R.⁸

Pessinus (Uchiache Kioy). Br.—R.⁷

Petelia (Strongoli). Br.—R.² R.⁴

Petra. Br.—R.

Petra. Br.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Petuni (Petralia). Br.—R.⁶

Phacium. Br.—R.⁸

Phaestus. S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.¹ R.³

Phalanna. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Phalasarna. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁸

Phanagorea (Taman). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Pharae vel Pherae. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁵

Pharcadon. S.—R.⁷

Pharus (Liesina, island near to Illyricum). Br.—R.

Pharnacia. Br.—R.⁵

Pharsalus (Tzatalze Fersala). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Phaselis (Fionda). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.³ R.⁵

Pheneus (Phonia). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Pherae. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Phigalea vel Phiatea. Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶

Philadelphia (Ala Chiehere). S.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ These pieces are doubtful. Some of them bear the name of Smyrna, in Ionia—a sign of alliance.

Philadelphia (Amman). Br.—R.⁸

Philippi (Filippi). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Phila. Br.—R.⁸

Philippopolis (Filibi). Br.—R.⁸

Philius (Santa Fllica). Achaian league. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Philomelium (Ilgun). Br.—R.³ R.⁴

Phistelia or *Bistelia* (Puteoli?, Pozzuolo). S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Oscan legends. These pieces are also attributed to the town of Posidonia.

Phoece (Foya, Foggia, Fokia—Vecchia, Le Foglieri). G.—R.⁷—El.—R.² Br. R.³ R.⁴

PHOCIS (G.):—*Amphicaea, Cyparissus, Delphi, Elatea, Medeon, Tithorea.*

Phoci (in general). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁴

PHOENICE (A.) :—*Berytus, Demetrias, Dora, Marathus, Orthosa, Sidon, Tripolis, Tyrus.*

Phoenice (in general). Struck at Tyrus.
Br.—R.⁶

Of the uncertain money of Phoenicia. S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Phoenice vel Phoenicape (Sopoto). Br.—R.⁶

Pholegandrus (Policandro). Br.—R.⁸
Phycus. Some pieces were formerly
wrongly attributed to this town.

PHRYGIA (A.) :—*Acmonia, Aezanis, Alia, Amorium, Ancyra, Apamea, Attaea, Attuda, Attusia, Briana, Cadi, Ceretape, Obyra, Cidramus, Colossae, Cotiaeum, Dionysopolis, Docimeum, Epictetus, Eucarpia, Eumenia, Hierapolis, Hyrgalea, Ipsus, Laodicea, Lysias, Metropolis, Nacolea, Otrus, Peltae, Philomelium, Prymnessus, Sala, Sebaste, Siblia, Sectarium, Synaos, Synnada, Themisonium, Tiberiopolis, Trajanopolis, Trimenothryae.*

PICENUM :—*Ancona, Asculum, Hadria, Picentia* (Bicenza). S.—R.⁸

Pihys (Yavarino, Navarino). S.—R.⁸
Br.—R.⁸

Pimolisi (Osmangik). Br.—R.⁶

Pionia. Br.—R.

Pisaurum (Pesaro). Br.—R.⁸ Of this town there are coins with Latin legends, and others with Greek.

PISIDIA (A.) :—*Antiochia, Moediaum, Apollonia, Conane, Milyas, Oroanda, Prostanna, Sagalassus, Sandalium, Selge, Termessus.*

Pitane. Br.—R.⁴

Pitnum. Br.—R.⁴ Etruscan legends.

Plarassa. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Upon several pieces the name of Amphridosias, in Caria, occurs a sign of alliance between these towns.

Plataea (Cocla). S.—R.⁸

Plotinopolis (Demotica). Br.—R.⁸

Podalia. Br.—R.⁸

Poeesa Caea. Br.—R.⁶

Poemaneni. Br.—R.⁶

Polyrhenum. S.—R.³ R.⁸. Br.—R.²

PONTUS (A.) :—*Amasia, Ameria, Amisus, Cabira, Chalbacta, Comana, Gaziura, Laodicea, Neocaesarea, Phar-*

nacia, Pimolisa, Sarbanissa, Sebastopolis.

Populonia (Populonia). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Some pieces have Etruscan and Oscan legends; some none at all. This total absence of inscriptions is a peculiarity which is very rare upon ancient coins.

Poroselene (Musco Nisi). Br.—R.⁴

Posidonia, afterwards *Paestum* (Piesti, or Pesto). With the name of *Posidonia*: S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—R.³ Some pieces bear also the name of Sybaris, a sign of alliance. There are some doubtful gold pieces, and others with the legend *Phistlus*, or *Phistulis*: S.—R.¹ R.⁶, which may belong to Posidonia, or to a town called Phistelia or Bistelia, in Campania.

Priansus. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁵

Potniae. Br.—R.⁸

Praesus. S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁴

Prinassus, or Prenassus. Br.—R.⁴

Priapus (Karaboa). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Proana vel Proerna. S.—R.⁸

Proconnesus (Mermer-Adassi. Marmara, Islands near to Mysia). S.—R.⁸
Br.—R.⁶

Proni Cephalleniae. Br.—R.⁴

Prostanna. Br.—R.⁸

Prusias ad Olympus (Brusa). Br.—R.⁶

Prusias ad Hypium (Uskubi). Br.—R.⁸

Prymnessus. Br.—R.⁶ The pieces of king Midas bear the name of this town.

Ptolemais. Br.—R.⁶

Pydna (Kitro). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶

Pylus. The coins formerly attributed to this town belong to Pythopolis, in Bithynia.

Pyrnus. Br.—R.

Pythium. Br.—R.⁸

Pythopolis. The pieces attributed to this town are false.

R.

Ravenna (Ravenna). Br.—R.¹ R.² Latin legend.

Rhaucus. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.

Rhegium (Reggio di Calabria). S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Rhithymna (Retimo). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³

Rhodia (Rhodiopolis). Br.—R.⁸

Rhodus (Rhodus, Rodi). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.³ The coins of this island are numerous.

Rhosus (Rhosos). Br.—R.⁵

Rhypae. Br.—R.⁴ M. Sestini considers that these coins are falsely attributed.

Rybastini (Ruva). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

S.

Saerete. Br.—R.⁸ This piece bears the name of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene.

Saetteni. Br.—R.² B.⁴

Sagalassus (Radyaklu). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Sala. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Salamis (Koluri. An island near to Attica). Br.—R.² R.⁸ A piece attributed to Boeotia has been restored to this town.

Salamis (Costanza). S.—R.⁸

Salapia (Salpi). Br.—R.² R.⁶

Salenti. A piece attributed to this people belongs to Calacte, in Sicily.

SAMARITIS :—*Ioppe, Sebaste.*

Same Cephalleniae. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

SAMNIUM (I.) :—*Aesernia, Allipha, Aquilonia, Beneventum, Corfinium, Meles, Murgantiae, Pentri.*

Of the uncertain money of Samnium. S.—R.² R.⁶ Oscan and Latin legends. Some bear the inscription of Italia, and are in diameter and form like the Roman consular denarii.

Samos (Susam, Adassi, Samo). G.—R.⁶ El.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Br.—R.² R.⁶ The coins of this island are numerous.

Samosata (Chiamssatt, Sama, Samosata). Br.—R.² R.⁶ Some of these pieces bear the head of Antiochus VI., king of Commagene.

Samothrace (Samotreki). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷

Sandalium. Br.—R.⁸

Sarbanissa. Br.—R.⁸ These pieces were coined in the reign of Polemo II.

Sardes (Start, Sard, Sarde). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this town are numerous. The silver coins are Cistophori.

Sardinia (Sardegna). S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Greek, Latin, and Punic legends. The silver pieces of this state, with Greek legends, are of doubtful attribution. The bronze piece, with a Latin legend, is a coin of the Roman family Atia, which has on the reverse, Sard. Pater.; for which reason it has been attributed to this island.

Sarissa (?) Br.—R.⁷

Scepsis. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷

Scione (Jeni, Kassandra). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Selge. S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.³

Selinus (Terra delli Pulci). S.—R.² R.⁶ There are some pieces which bear the name of Syracusae, a sign of alliance.

Sepphoris, afterwards *Diocaesarea* (Safurie, Sefuri).. With the name of *Diocaesarea*. Br.—R.⁶ Some bear the name of Seleucus I., king of Syria.

Serpihus (Serfanto). Br.—R.⁸ The silver pieces formerly attributed to this town have been restored to Sicyone, in Achaia.

Sestus (Zemenick). Br.—R.² R.⁶

Sesamus. Br.—R.²

Siblia. Br.—R.⁸

SICILIENSES :—Coins of Sicily in general. S.—R.⁸

SICILIAE. Islands near Sicily :—*Caene, Corsica, Cossuta, Gaulos, Lipara, Lopadusa, Melita, Sardinia.*

SICILIA. *Abacaenum, Abolla, Acrae, Adranus, Aetnaei, Agathyrnus, Agrigentum, Agyrium, Alaesa, Aluntium, Amestratus, Assorus, Caena, Calacte, Camarina, Catana, Centuripae, Cephaloedium, Enna, Entella, Erebessus, Eryx, Euboea, Galaria, Gelas, Heralcea, Himera, Hybla Magna, Hiccaria, Iaeta, Leontini, Lilybaeum, Longone, Macella, Mazara, Megara, Menaenum, Merusium, Morgantia, Motya, Nacona, Naxus, Neetum, Panormus, Petrini, Segesta, Selinus, Solus, Syracusae, Tauromenium, Triaecala, Tyndaris, Tyracina.*

Sicinus (Sikino). Br.—R.⁶

Sicyon (Basilica). Achaian league. S.—R.¹ R.³ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Side (Candeloro). S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Sidon (Seida). S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹

R.⁴ Some bear the heads of different Syrian kings. Several of these pieces have Phoenician legends.

Sigeum (Yeni—Cheher). Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Signia (Segni). S.—R.⁷ Latin legends.

Silandus. Br.—R.⁶

Sillyum. Br.—R.⁶

Sinope (Sinub, Sinab, Sinope). S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Siphnus (Sifanto). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The silver pieces attributed to this island have been restored to Sycion, in Achaia.

Sipontum. Pellerin has attributed to this town a coin which has since been restored to *Hipponium*, of the Brutii.—M. Sestini has also given to Sipontum a gold coin of doubtful attribution.

Siris S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ A silver piece of this town bears the name of Buxentum, or Pyxus, in Lucania, and another that of Lagaria (?)

Smyrna (Ismi, Smirne, Smyrna). G.—R.⁷—El.—R.⁷ S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this town are numerous.

Soli Solopolis, Pompeiopolis (Lamuzo). With the name of *Soli*. S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁴ With the name of *Pompeiopolis*: Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Solus (Monte Catalfano). Br.—R.⁴

Spectorium. Br.—R.⁶

Stabiae (Stabbia). Eckhel attributed to this town a silver coin which really belongs to Gelas, in Sicily.

Stobi (Stip). Municipium. Br.—R.³ Latin legends.

Stratonicea (Eski Chiehere). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Stratos (Conopina). S.—R.⁸

Sturnium (Sternaccio). Br.—R.⁴

Stymphalus (Vassi). Achaian league. S.—R.⁷ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Syessa (Sessa). S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Greek and Latin legends.

Sybaris, afterwards *Thurium*, then *Cossia* (Sibari Rovinata). With the name of *Sybaris*: S.—R.² R.⁷ With the name of *Thurium*: G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁶ With the name *Cossia*: Br.—R.⁴ The coins of this celebrated town are numerous.

Synnada (Sandakli). Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Synaos. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶

Syripa. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴

Syracuse (Siracusa). G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶

Syrus (Sira). Br.—R.⁶ M. Sestini attributed to this town several coins formerly classed with those of Tripoli in Phoenicia.

T.

Tabala. Br.—R.⁶

Tambrax. S.—R.⁸ This piece is of Arsaces XI., king of Parthia.

Tanagra (Gremata). S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵

Tanos. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Taphias. The piece attributed to this town has been restored to Tarentum in Calabria.

Tarentum (Taranto). G.—R.⁴ R.⁷ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵ The gold coins of Tarentum are numerous, and those in silver still more so. The chief type represents Taras, the founder of this town, seated upon a dolphin.

Tarsus (Tersus, Tarsus, Tersine, Tarso). S.—R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this town are numerous.

Tauromenium (Taormina). G.—R.¹ R.⁷ S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Teanum (Tiano). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Greek, Latin, and Oscan legends.

Teate (Chieti). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Latin legends. Some authors attribute these coins to *Teate*, in Apulia.

Teates (Pezza della Chiesa). S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Tegea (Moklia). Achaian league. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Tegea. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Telamon (Telamone). Br.—R.⁶ Etruscan legends.

Telemisus. Br.—R.⁸

Telos (Elleci, Tillos, Episcopi). Br.—R.⁸

Temesa (Sanlucito). S.—R.⁸

Temenothyrae. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Temnus (Melemen). Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Tempyra. S.—R.⁶

Tenedus (Bozgia, vulgo Boghce Adassi, Tenedos, Tenedo). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶

Tenus (Tine, Tino, Istindil). S.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.³

Teos (Sigagik). G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Some of these

coins have the head of Anacreon; and some bear also the name of Colophon in Ionia, as a sign of alliance between those towns.

Terina (Nocera). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Termissus (Estenay). Br.—R.² R.⁵

Terone vel *Torone* (Teroni). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁷

Thalassa (Kalo Simno). Br.—R.⁴

Thasus (Tasso). G.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.² R.⁵ R.⁶ Some of these pieces in silver, with free types, form a part of the coins which are attributed, without foundation, to the Isle of Lesbos.

Thea. M. Sestini says that the coin attributed to this town is false.

Thebae (Stives, Thiva, Thiba). Gr.—R.⁸

S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Several copper pieces with the names of magistrates, without the names of towns, are attributed to Thebae.

Thebe *Adramytenorum*. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸

One of the pieces of this town bears also the name of Adramyttium in Mysia.

Thelpusa. Br.—R.⁴

Themisonium (Teseni). Br.—R.⁸

Thera (Santorini). Br.—R.³ R.⁸

Thespiae. S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

THESSALIA (G.):—*Aenianes*, *Argesa*, *Atrax*, *Cierium*, *Crannon*, *Orannion*, *Ephyrii*, *Otemene*, *Demetrias*, *Demetrias Sacra*, *Elatea*, *Ethnestae*, *Gomphi*, *Gyrton*, *Heraclea*, *Homolium*, *Lamia*, *Lapithae*, *Larissa*, *Larissa Cremaste*, *Magnesia*, *Malienses Populus*, *Metropolis*, *Minya Populus*, *Mopsium*, *Oetaei*, *Othrytae*, *Pelinna*, *Perrhaebia*, *Phacium*, *Phalanna*, *Pharcadon*, *Pharsalus*, *Pherae*, *Proana*, *Scotussa*, *Thibros*, *Tricca*.

Thessali (in general). S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Some of these pieces also bear the name of Rome, a sign of alliance between Thessalia and Rome.

Thessalonica (Saloniki, Salonicco). Br.—C.—R.⁴ Some of these bear the name of Rome, a sign of alliance.

Theudosia (Caffa). Br.—R.⁸

Thibros. Br.—R.⁸

Thisbe (Halike, Gianikki, Langia). Br.—R.⁸ These pieces were attributed to Altona, in Liburnia.

Thisoa. Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶

THRACIA (G.):—*Abdera*, *Aenus*, *Anthalius*, *Apollonia*, *Byzanthe*, *Coscea*, *Cypsela*, *Dicacea*, *Hadrinopolis*, *Marenea*, *Mesembria*, *Nysa Odessus*, *Odrysii*, *Passa*, *Perinthus*, *Philippopolis*, *Plotinopolis*, *Tempyra*, *Tirida*.

Thronium (Paleocastro). Br.—R.⁸

Thura. Br.—R.⁶

Thurium. [See SYBARIS.]

Thyatira (Ak Hyssar). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ The coins of this town are numerous. Some bear the name of Smyrna, in Ionia, a sign of alliance.

Thessus. Br.—R.⁸

Thygela. Br.—R.⁴

Thiulum. S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Tiberais (Tabariah). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Some bear the name of Herod Antipas.

Tiberiopolis. Br.—R.⁴

Ticinum (Pavia). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁷ Latin legend.

Tirida. The piece attributed to this town has been restored to Tricca in Thessaly.

Tithorea. The piece attributed to this town belongs to the Phoeceans.

Tium (Thios, Tillios, Filios, Falios). Br.—R.⁶

Tlos. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁷

Tomarena. Br.—R.⁷

Trabala. Br.—R.⁸

TRACHONITIS ITUREA (A.):—*Caesarea*, *Panias*.

Traelium. Br.—R.² Some of these pieces are attributed to the town of Triadizza, in Moesia.

Traianapolis. Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Tralles-Selucia (Sultan Hyssar). S.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Br.—R.² R.⁷ The coins of this town are numerous. The pieces which were attributed to Caesarea, in Bithynia, have been restored to this town. The silver pieces are Cistophori.

Trapeziopolis (Haragiasa). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Tricca (Tricala, Trikki). S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁸

Tremenothryae. Br.—R.⁷

Triocola. Br.—R.⁸

Tripolis (Tribul). Br.—R.³ R.⁵ The coins of this town are numerous.

Tripolis (Chiam—Tarabulus, Tripoli di

Soria). S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶
Some bear the name of Antiochus VI., king of Syria, and others that of Dionysius, king of Tripolis. The coins of this town are numerous.

TROAS (A.): — *Abydus, Alexandria — Troas, Arisba, Dardanus, Ilium, Neandria, Ophrynum, Scepsis, Si-gium, Thebe Adramytenorum.*

Trocmi. Br.—R.⁸

Troëzen (Damala). S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁵

Tuder (Todi). S.—R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁶
Etruscan legends.

Tusculum (Frascati). L.—R.⁸ Latin legends.

Tana (Teana). Br.—R.⁶

Tylissus. S.—R.⁴

Tyndaris (Il Tindaro). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶
Some pieces bear also the name of Agythurnus, in Sicily — a sign of alliance.

Tyracina. Br.—R.⁶

U.

UMBRIA (I.): — *Ariminum Fanum, Iguium, Pisaurum, Pitnum, Tuder, Vettuna.*

UPPER ITALY (I.): — *Aquileia, Ravenna, Ticinum.*

Uranopolis (Castro). S.—R.² R.⁴

Ureium (Rodi). Br.—R.²

Ursentum. Br.—R.⁸

Uxentum (Ogento). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶

V.

Velentum. Br.—R.⁶ Etruscan legends.
These coins were formerly attributed to *Peithesa*, in Etruria.

Velia (near Castel a Mare della Bruca). S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ One piece is known, which also bears the name of Croton in Bruttium, a sign of alliance. Some pieces with Latin

legends were formerly attributed to this town.

Veliternum (Velletri. Municipium.) L.—R.⁸ Latin legends. It is doubtful whether they were ever circulated as money.

Venafrum (Venafro). Br.—R.⁷ M. Sestini does not attribute these pieces to this town.

Venusia (Venosa). Br.—R.² R.⁵ Latin legends. These coins were formerly attributed to *Velia* in Lucania.

Verulae (Veruli). L.—R.⁸ Latin legends. These pieces were probably never circulated as money.

Vescia. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Latin legends. One piece is known which bears also the name of Minturnae, in Latium.

Vestini. The pieces attributed to this people have been ascertained to belong to the town of *Vescia* in Latium.

Vetera (Massa di Maremma). Br.—R.⁴
Etruscan legends.

Vetulonia (Vetulonia). Br.—R.² The coins attributed to this town are classed by some among those of *Vettuna* in Umbria.

Vettuna (Bettonia). Br.—R.⁴ Etruscan legends. These coins are also attributed to *Vetulonia* in Etruria.

Volaterrae (Volterra). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸
Etruscan legends.

Z.

Zacynthus (Zakintos, Zante). S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁴

Zancles, afterwards *Messana*, then *Mamertini* (Messina). With the name of *Zancles*: S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ With the name of *Messana*: S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ With the name of *Mamertini*: Br.—C.—R.⁶

Zephyrium. Br.—R.⁶

LIST OF PRICES OF GREEK AUTONOMOUS COINS,

AS REALISED AT RECENT SALES, SUCH AS THAT OF THE PEMBROKE AND THOMAS COLLECTION, ETC. ETC.

To r. signifies turned to the Right, to l. turned to the Left; S. Silver; G. Gold; Br. Bronze; rev. Reverse; Obv. Obverse; T. s. signifies Thomas's Sale, p. s. Pembroke Sale.

Abdera in Thrace — (Obv.) head of Apollo; to right, ABΔHPITEΩN, in two lines: (rev.) ΙΙΙΙ . . . ΚΕΣΙΟΣ; griffin to the left; very fine condition; weight 176 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.—S. 7l. 2s. 6d. (T. s.)

Abydus — (Rev.) ABΥΔΗΝΩΝ; eagle with wings extended; the whole within a wreath, as it came from the die.—S. 6l. 6s. (P. s.)

Acanthus—With ΑΛΞΙΣ in exergue; fine old work, in beautiful condition; weight 219 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.—S. 11l. 15s. (T. s.)

Aenus in Thrace—Profile of Mercury, to right, Petasus ornamented with a row of pearls: (rev.) AΙΝ; goat to r., in an indented square; branch of laurel; very rare; weight 242 $\frac{3}{10}$ grs.—S. 1l. 8s. (P. s.)

Agrigentum in Sicily—A false gold coin; weight 38 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.—G. 19s. (T. s.)

Agrigentum — (Obv.) [AKPA]ΓΑΝΤΙΝΩ[N] retrograde; two eagles to the r., devouring a hare: (rev.) a quadriga at full speed to the r., driven by a female; above is floating a winged Victory, about to crown the charioteer with a wreath; in the exergue, a crab. This is extremely rare, probably unique, and published for the first time in 1849 in "Hum-

phrey's Ancient Coins."—S. 27l. 10s. (T. s.)

Amphipolis—(Rev.) torch; of extreme rarity; weight 25 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—S. 11s. (T. s.)

Antandrus in Mysia—(Rev.) ANTAN; goat standing to r., left fore-foot raised against a palm-tree. A coin of highest rarity.—C. 3l. 11s. (P. s.)

Athens—11 tetradrachmas, 10 of Athens, usual types of the owl, and one of *Ægina*: (rev.) AΙΤΙ, and dolphin, cast, all tolerably perfect. 3l. 3s. (P. s.)

Athens—Spread tetradrachm; AMMONIOS, ΒΥΤΤΑΚΟΣ, ΚΑΛΛΙΑΣ; two burning torches; with three other coins, all silver. 3l. 4s. (P. s.)

Atrax in Thessaly—(Obv.) female head to l.; (rev.) ΑΤΡΑΓΙΟΝ; horse walking to r.; fine work; fair condition, and of extreme rarity; weight 40 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.—S. 9l. (P. s.)

Barce—(Obv.) ΑΚΕΣΙΟΣ; full face of Jupiter Ammon: (rev.) BAPKAIO Silphium; extremely rare, and in most perfect condition; weight 199 $\frac{4}{10}$ grs.—S. 8l. (T. s.)

Boeotia—(Obv.) Boeotia; buckler: (rev.) APKA.; vase; weight 188 grs.; with another.—S. 1l. 17s. (P. s.)

Bœotia—Same type as preceding. ΔAMO; club to *l.*, above the vase; and on the handle, sprig of ivy leaves and berries; weight 183 grs.—S. 2*l.* 2*s.* (P. S.)

Brutii—Mionnet, No. 757: very rare, and in perfect preservation.—G. 12*l.* 15*s.*

Brutii—(Obv.) head of Juno, behind which is a cup:—(rev.) an eagle, with wings extended, standing on a thunderbolt, in front of Neptune; as fine as if fresh from the die; weight 70 grs.—S. 1*l.* 14*s.* (T. S.)

Byzantium—(Rev.) Neptune seated; Mionnet, No. 202; extremely rare.—S. 12*l.* (T. S.)

Cales in Campania—CALENO; branch, instead of tripod; well preserved. 1*l.* (P. S.)

Camarina—(Obv.) ΙΠΠΑΡΙΣ retrograde: (rev.) KAMAPINAION. This coin is excellently preserved, and of extreme rarity; weight 133 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.—S. 11*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Catana—KATANAIOΣ; no device behind the head; fine, but in middling condition.—S. 2*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Caulonia in Bruttium—Mionnet, pl. 59, No. 2. A very excellent specimen of this rare incused coinage; weight 123 $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.—S. 2*l.* 3*s.* (T. S.)

Chalcis in Macedonia—(Obv.) head of Apollo laureate: (rev.) ΧΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ; lyre; fine, and rare; weight 221 grs.—S. 5*l.* 12*s.* (P. S.)

Clazomene—(Obv.) laureate head of Apollo seen nearly full face, but inclines to *r.*: (rev.) swan, wings raised, with ΚΛΑΖΟΜΕΝΙΟΝ; weight 250 grs.—S. 10*l.* 10*s.* (P. S.)

Cnossus in Crete—Diademed head of Jupiter to *r.*: (rev.) ΚΝΩ[Σ]Ι[ΩΝ]; square labyrinth; well preserved, and rare; weight 252 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.—S. 12*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Cossea in Thrace—Mionnet, No. 445. A fine specimen; weight 128 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—G. 1*l.* 4*s.* (T. S.)

Crotona—(Obv.) KPOTΩΝΙΑΤΑΣ; head of Apollo to *r.* laureate, and with long hair: (rev.) the Infant Hercules, seen in front, seated on a rock, strangling the two serpents; fine work and condition.—S. 3*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Cumae.—(Obv.) Archaic female head to *r.* bound with a fillet: (rev.) KTME, boustrophidon; oyster, on which is placed a palm-tree; Mionnet, No. 138, cites this identical coin; extremely rare type, if not unique.—S. 1*l.* 8*s.* (P. S.)

Oyrene—(Obv.) ΚΤΡΑΝΑΙΩΝ; quadriga to *r.*: (Rev.) Jupiter seated; of high rarity and in perfect condition: weight 132 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—G. 15*l.* (P. S.)

Elis—(Obv.) Head of Jupiter bearded, and laureate to *l.*: (Rev.) ΦΑΛΕΙΩΝ around an eagle to *r.*, standing on the capital of an Ionic column.—S. 1*l.* 15*s.* (P. S.)

Ephesus (two silver coins of)—The type of the bee with ΕΦ, and ΕΦΕ, rev., stag standing to *r.* 2*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Eretrea in Eubœa.—Head of Artemis to *r.*, bow and quiver behind: (rev.) EPETPI, bull to *r.* lying down, in exergue ΔΑΜΑΣΙ. Of fine workmanship.—S. 5*s.* (P. S.)

Gelas—The bull with the human face, to *r.*; weight 269 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—S. 18*s.* (T. S.)

Similar to last, with ΓΕΛΑΣ.—S. 1*l.* 12*s.*

Heraclea—Head of Apollo to *l.*, EA a dolphin; rev. Hercules standing, club in right hand, with left strangling lion.—G. 3*l.* 15*s.*

Himera—(Obv.) Cock turned to *r.*; two pellets in the field.—S. 1*l.* 12*s.* (T. S.)

Hyria in Campania—ΤΡΙΑΝΟΣ. Mionnet, No. 319; very rare inscription. 19*s.* (T. S.)

Ilios—ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΜΕΝΕΦΡΟΝΟΣ; to *r.*, underneath, Pegasus drinking; extremely rare, and nearly as it came from the die; weight 255 $\frac{9}{10}$ grs.—S. 10*l.* 15*s.*

Lamia (a coin of)—Described by Mionnet. with three others, all silver. 2*l.* 17*s.* (P. S.)

Lampsacus—(Rev.) The forepart of a horse to *r.*, with curled wings in Archaic style, in an indented square; of extreme rarity.—S. 40*l.* 10*s.*

Earissa—(Obv.) Full face of the fountain Hyperia personified: (rev.) ΛΑΡΙ; horse to *r.* drinking; the obverse very good; with three others, all silver.—2*l.* 17*s.* (P. S.)

Leontini—(Obv.) Head of Apollo laureate, ΛΕΟΝΤΙΝΤΜ; lion's head in profile, three grains of barley, and fish.—S. 1l. 1s. (P. S.)

Lete—Of peculiarly rude workmanship, with three pellets on each side of the figures; weight $152\frac{8}{10}$ grs., with another of same town.—2l. 12s. (P. S.)

Locri—Head of Jupiter bearded, and laureated, to the right, under the neck, ΖΕΤΣ; (Rev.) ΕΙΦΗΝΗ ΛΟΚΡΩΝ; female figure holding a caduceus in extended right hand, seated on a square altar, on which is sculptured a bucanium; good condition and of extreme rarity.—S. 12l. 15s. (T. S.)

Lydia—Early gold; lion and bull facing: (rev.) two irregular, unequal, indented squares.—30l. 10s. (P. S.)

Macedonia, in general—(Rev.) AESIL-LAS; Mionnet, p. 455, No. 33; as it came from the die; weight $264\frac{1}{10}$ grs.—S. 2l. 7s. (T. S.)

Maronea—A tetradrachma of usual size; and reads ΔΙΟΝΤΣΟΤ. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ; retrograde, but not of archaic work; as it came from the die, and uncommon.—S. 15s. (P. S.)

Messana—Under a hare, the head of Pan, turned to the r.; fine and rare. 2l. 2s. (T. S.)

Morgantia—(Obv.) ΜΟΡΓΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ; Minerva with crested helmet, full-face; same inscription on rev.—S. 2l. 12s. (T. S.)

Metapontum in Lucania—(Obv.) head of Ceres to the left, with ear-rings and necklace, hair flowing, behind is ΛΤ: (rev.) META; ear of bearded wheat, and an uncertain symbol in the field; most beautiful work; excellent preservation; weight 121 grs.—S. 6l. 8s. (T. S.)

Miletus—Apollo to l. MI; perfect condition; weight $102\frac{1}{10}$ grs., with another of Miletus; both silver.—3l. 1s. (P. S.)

Myrina in Aeolis (a false gold coin of)—Cast and tooled; weight 444 grs.—S. 3l. 18s.

Naxus—Old fawn sitting near a plant of ivy and holding a thyrsus.—S. 16l. 15s. (T. S.)

Neapolis—Mionnet pt. 1, pl. 7, No. 6;

good condition, and three others, all silver: weight 151 grs.—1l. 5s. (T. S.)

Neapolis—(Obv.) female head to the left; a vase with one handle behind: (rev.) bull with a human face, walking to r.; underneath BI; above, a winged Victory, with a wreath; weight $114\frac{2}{10}$ grs.—S. 2l. 5s. (T. S.)

Nola in Campania, but with the legend ΝΩΛΑΙΩΝ; rare, and in perfect preservation.—S. 1l. 17s. (T. S.)

Orestae—ΩΡΗΣΚΙ[ΩΝ] retrograde, with a pellet under the centaur; rubbed, but in fair condition.—S. 2l. 8s. (T. S.)

Panormus—Head of Hercules with lion skin to r.: (rev.) well defined Phoenician letters under horse's head; palm-tree behind, club in front; weight 265 grs.—S. 1l. 6s. (P. S.)

Panormus—Large head, surrounded by a circle of dots.—G. 1l. 9s. 10d. (P. S.)

Panticapeum in Chersonesus Taurica—(Obv.) head of Pan to l, bearded, and with wreath of ivy: (rev.) ΠΑΝ griffin to l, standing on an ear o' wheat, and in perfect condition f weight $140\frac{2}{10}$ grs.—G. 3l. 6s. (P. S.)

Pergamus—Cistophorus; usual types; but on rev. (Lat. ins.) C. PULCHER. PRO. COS. above the serpents; of the highest rarity, if not unique. 1l. 6s. (P. S.)

Populonia in Etruria.—Mionnet, p. 101, No. 46; fine condition, and very rare. 1l. 10s. (P. S.)

Posidonia. Two coins; 1st. ΜΟΠ, usual incused type, in fair condition; 2nd, another, same type, with ΠΟΜ.—S. 1l. 9s. (P. S.)

Posidonia—(Rev.) the equestrian Neptune, to the left, with a star under the horse; weight $260\frac{2}{10}$ grs.—S. 2l. 4s. (T. S.)

Rhegium—(Obv.) [ΡΗ]ΓΙΝΟΣ—head of Apollo to left, with broad wreath of laurel formed of three rows of leaves; long hair; the legend runs in front of the head: (rev.) full-faced head of a lion; extremely rare. 1l. 15s. (T. S.)

Smyrna—With turreted head and

ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ in wreath of oak.

—S. 5*l.* (r. s.)

Suessano—Campania but with an ear of wheat behind the head; rare, and in fine condition; weight $113\frac{4}{10}$ grs.—S. 1*l.* 10*s.* (r. s.)

Syracuse—ΣΤΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ; with K on the diadem, and KIMΩΝ, the name of the engraver, on the dolphin under the neck; excellent preservation; weight $668\frac{5}{10}$ grs.—S. 33*l.* (r. s.)

Syracuse—Behind the head a grain of barley, likewise under Hercules, on rev. weight $899\frac{3}{10}$ grs.—G. 15*l.* 15*s.*, very high relief. (r. s.)

Syracuse—Under the head ΕΤΑΙΝΕ, name of engraver, fine expression of face, a full spread coin, showing the whole type on both sides.—S. 15*l.* (r. s.)

Syracuse—(Obv.) Showing two dolphins, clear and well preserved; rev. head of the fourth horse not visible.—S. 9*l.* (r. s.)

Tarentum in Campania—(Obv.) ΤΑΡΑΣ, retrograde, Taras on a dolphin to the right, with his arms extended, in archaic style: (rev.) ΤΑΡΑΣ, retrograde; winged horse to the left, and a scallop shell underneath; rare, and in very good condition; weight $120\frac{5}{10}$ grs.—S. 14*s.* (r. s.)

Tarentum—(Obv.) horseman to the right, with buckler; two spears in his left hand and a third in his right, in the field, under the horse, ΚΑΛ; (rev.) ΤΑΡΑΣ, Taras on a dolphin to the right, holding a helmet with both hands; on each side a star, underneath A. P. I; most beautiful work, and in surprising condition.—S. 12*l.* (r. s.)

Tarentum—(Obv.) helmeted head of

Minerva to r, with flowing hair; (rev.) Taras on a biga, to the right; above a star, and under the horses a dolphin.—G. 9*l.* 15*s.* (r. s.)

Teanum in Campania—ΤΙΑΝΩΡ in Oscan letters, retrograde; Mionnet, No. 262; but diota behind the head of Hercules.—S. 3*l.* 1*s.* (r. s.)

Terina—(Obv.) female head to the left, hair like that of Diana; (rev.) ΤΕΠΙΝΑΙΩΝ; winged female seated to the left on a vase and holding a wreath in her extended right hand; in perfect condition and rare; weight $117\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—S. 7*l.* (r. s.)

Thasus, island near Thrace—(Obv.) Satyr carrying off female; (rev.) indented square as usual; well preserved.—S. 10*s.* (r. s.)

Thebes—Buckler and vase, with ΘΕ and bunch of grapes pendent from r handle of vase; with two others, one of Orchomenus, and another of Thebes, all silver. 1*l.* 11*s.* (r. s.)

Thurium in Lucania—(Obv.) head of Minerva to r; Φ in the field in front of the helmet, and a griffin on the neck of it; (rev.) ΘΟΥΤΡΙΩΝ; a bull tossing, to the right, and a fish in the exergue; of very fine workmanship, and in fine condition.—S. 21*l.* (r. s.)

Velia in Lucania—(Obv.) head of Minerva to the right, the hair turned up behind, and tied; (rev.) ΤΕΛΗΤΩΝ in the exergue; a lion walking to the r; above is a trident, between the letters Φ I; rare type, perfect preservation, and fine work; weight $117\frac{9}{10}$ grs.—S. 3*l.* 1*s.* (r. s.)

Zancles—Mionnet, pl. 47, fig. 5; fine condition, and very rare.—S. 4*l.* 10*s.* (r. s.)

A FULL LIST OF THE ANCIENT COINS OF PRINCES
(OR REGAL COINS)
OF
EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA,
IN
Gold, Silver, and Copper,

STATING THEIR COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF RARITY.

The Gold are marked G.; the Silver, S.; the Copper, Br. (for Bronze); the Electrum, El.; the Lead, Pl. or L.; and Base Silver, Po. or Pot., for Potin. Those marked C. are Common; those of the highest degrees of rarity, R.⁷ or R.⁸ &c.; and of the lower degrees of rarity, R.¹ or R.² &c.

AGRIGENTUM, TYRANTS OF.

Thero, from 476 to 472 B.C. The only piece attributed to this prince is false.
Phintias, about the year 280 B.C.
Br.—R.¹ R.²

ARMENIA, KINGS OF.

Arsames, about the year 245 B.C.
Br.—R.⁸
Sames, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁷
Pythodoris (queen), uncertain date, Br.—R.⁷ The head of this queen is found on the reverse of the coins of Sames.

Xerxes, about the year 148 B.C. Br.—R.⁸ This silver piece is false.

Abdissarus, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁸
Mithridates, about the year 148 B.C.
Br.—R.⁸

Tigranes I. The pieces of this king are classed among those of Syria.

Artavasdes, from 61 to 34 B.C. Br.—R.⁸

Tigranes IV. and *Erato*, his sister and wife, uncertain date; but about the commencement of the Christian era. Br.—R.⁷

Aristobulus and *Erato*, his wife, uncertain date; Br.—R.⁸

BABYLON, KINGS OF.

Timarchus, Contemporary of Antiochus

IV., king of Syria, about the year 160 B.C. Br.—R.⁸

BACTRIA, KINGS OF.

Theodotus I., about the year 257 B.C. There are no coins known of this prince.

Theodotus II., from 240 to 220 B.C. There are no coins known of this prince.

Euthydemus, about the year 220 B.C. G.—R.⁸

Heliocles, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

Eucratides I., from 165 to 150 B.C. S.—R.⁸

BOSPHORUS ONLY, KINGS OF.

Ti. Jul. Sauromates I., contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Imperial Br.—R.⁶ Of Augustus and Tiberius.

Pepaepiris or *Gepaepiris*, wife of Sauromates. Br.—R.⁶ The last of these two names was most probably the real one of this princess.

Rhescuporis I., contemporary of Augustus Tiberius and Caligula. B.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.² R.⁴ R.⁶ R.⁸ Of Augustus Tiberius and Caligula.

Mithridates, contemporary of Claudius. Br.—R.⁶

Cotys I., contemporary of Claudius and Nero. Imperial G.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ Of Claudius, of Agrippina the young, and of Nero.

Rhescuporis II., contemporary of Domitian. Imperial G.—R.⁸ Of Domitian.

Sauromates II., contemporary of Adrian and Trajan. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁴ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Cotys II., contemporary of Hadrian. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.

Rhoemetalces, contemporary of Hadrian and Antoninus. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁴ Of Antoninus and M. Aurelius.

Eupator, contemporary of Antoninus and M. Aurelius. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁴ Of Antoninus, of M. Aurelius, and of L. Verus.

Sauromates III., contemporary of M. Aurelius, of Commodus, and of Septimus Severus. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ El.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁶ Of M. Aurelius, of Commodus, of Septimus Severus, and of Caracalla.

Rhescuporis III., contemporary of Caracalla, of Eliogabalus, and of Alexander Severus. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial G.—R.⁶ El.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Of Caracalla, of Eliogabalus, and of Alexander Severus.

Cotys III., contemporary of Alexander Severus. G.—R.⁶ El.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Of Alexander Severus.

Sauromates IV., contemporary of Alexander Severus. Imperial S.—R.⁸ Of Alexander Severus.

Cotys IV., contemporary of Alexander Severus. Imperial S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶ Of Alexander Severus.

Inintheimetus, contemporary of Alexander Severus. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶ Of Alexander Severus.

Rhescuporis IV., contemporary with the Emperors from Maximin to Gallienus. Imperial S.—R.⁴ Po.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Maximin to Gallienus.

Sauromates V., contemporary of Probus. Imperial Br.—R.⁸ Of Probus.

Teiranes, contemporary of Probus. Imperial Br.—R.⁶ Of Probus.

Thothorses, contemporary of Diocletian. Imperial Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Diocletian.

Sauromates VI., contemporary of Constantine the Great. Imperial Br.—R.⁸ Of Constantine the Great.

Rhescuporis V., contemporary of Constantine the Great. Imperial Br.—R.³ Of Constantine the Great.

Sauromates VII. No coins of this king are known.

BYTHINIA, KINGS OF.

Nicomedes I., from 276 to 250 B.C. S. R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴

Zelas, son of Nicomedes. There are no coins of this prince.

Prusias I., from about 230 to 187 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁴ Some gold pieces are false. The bronze pieces are uncertain whenever they are of Prusias I. or II.

Prusias II., reigned from 187 to 149 B.C. S.—R.⁵ Br.—C. R.⁴

Nicomedes II. (Epiphanes), from 149 to 93 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶

Nicomedes III. (Epiphanes), from 93 to 73 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Oradaltis, queen of Bythinia, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸

Musa Orsobaris, queen of Bythinia, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶

CAPPADOCIA, KINGS OF.

Ariarathes IV. reigned to the year 220 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Ariarathes V. (Eusebes), from 220 to 166 B.C. Br.—R.² R.³

Ariarathes VI. (Philopator), from 166 to 132 B.C. S.—R.³ R.⁷

Ariarathes VII. (Epiphanes), from 132 to 117 B.C. S.—R.²

Ariarathes VIII. (Philometor), from 117 to 105 B.C. S.—R.³

Ariobarzanes I. (Philoromaeus), from 91 to 58 B.C. S.—R.²

Ariobarzanes II. (Philopator), from 66 to 52 B.C. The first eight years he lived in union with his father. S.—R.⁶

Ariobarzanes III. (Philoromaeus Eusebes), from 52 to 42 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶

Ariarthes X. (Eusebes Philadelphus), from 42 to 36 B.C. S.—R.⁶

Archelaus, from 36 B.C. to 17 A.D.
S.—R.⁷

CARIA, KINGS OF.

Hecatomnus, died about 381 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Mausolus, died about 353 B.C. S.—R.⁵ R.⁶

Artemisia, sister and wife of Mausolus. There are no authentic pieces of this queen.

Hidrieus, died in 344 B.C. S.—R.⁶
R.⁷

Ada, sister and wife of Hidrieus. There are no pieces of this queen.

Pixodarus, died in 336 B.C. G.—R.⁸
S.—R.⁶

Othontopates, reigned about 334 B.C.
S.—R.⁸

CASSANDREA, KINGS OF.

Apollodorus, uncertain date. . . . R.⁸

Pinkerton, who mentions this coin, neither designates the metal or the model.

CHALCIDIS, TETRARCHS AND KINGS OF.

Ptolemaeus (son of Mannaeus, tetrarch), reigned in the time of Pompey, and died in 60 B.C. Br.—R.⁶

Lysanias (son of Ptolemy, tetrarch), reigned in the year 60 B.C. Br.—R.⁶

Herodes III. (king). The pieces of this prince are classed to the kings of Judaea, because he was king over that country also, which was the principal seat of his authority, as are those of *Agrippa II.*

CHARACENE, KINGS OF.

Tiraeus, contemporary of Seleucus II., King of Syria. S.—R.²

Artabazes, contemporary of Arsaces XII., King of Parthia. S.—R.⁵

Attambilus, contemporary of Augustus and of Arbaces XV., King of Syria, Po.—R.⁷

Adinnigans, contemporary of the Emperor Tiberius and of Arbaces XIX., King of Parthia. Po.—R.⁸

Monnnes, contemporary of the Emperor Trajan and of Arbaces XXVI., King of Parthia. Br.—R.⁸

Artapanus, or *Ertapanas*, reigned during the beginning of the third century. Po.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

CIBYRA, KINGS OF.

Mogetes, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁴
R.⁶

Amintas, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸
Chotis, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

CILICIA, KINGS OF.

Tarecondimotus I., contemporary of J. Cæsar and Augustus. Br.—R.⁸

Philopator I. or *II.*, contemporary of Augustus. Br.—R.⁸

COMMAGENE, KINGS OF.

Antiochus IV. (Epiphanes, Magnus, Deus), from 40 to 70 A.D. Br.—R.²
R.⁶ Some of the coins of this prince bear the name of Iotape. Some of the pieces of this prince bear also the names of the towns where they were struck.

Iotape, the wife of Antiochus IV. Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Epiphanes and *Callinicus*, about the year 70 B.C. Some pieces bear the name of Antiochus IV., the father of these princes. Some bear the name of Lacanata in Cilicia and Lycaonia.

CYPRUS, KINGS OF.

Evagoras, reigned about 350 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ L.—R.⁸ (See article in body of work.)

Nicocles, king of Paphus, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸ The known piece does not bear the prince's head.

CYRENAICA, KINGS OF (AFRICA).

Ophilon, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

Magas, contemporary of Ptolemy I. and II., died in 256 B.C. Br.—R.⁵

Ptolemaeus (commonly called Apron), died in 96 B.C. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

DAMASCUS, KINGS OF.

Aretas, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶

EDESSA, KINGS OF.

Mannus, contemporary of Hadrian. The coin published of this king is false.

Abgarus, contemporary of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. The published piece of this king is doubtful.

Mannus, contemporary of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus. Imperial Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Marcus Aurelius, of Faustinus the young, of L. Verus, and Lucilius.

Abgarus, contemporary of Commodus. Imperial Br.—R.³ Of Commodus.

Abgarus, contemporary of Septimus Severus. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial Br.—C.—R.⁴ Of Septimus Severus. The autonomous coins of this prince have on the reverse his son *Mannus*.

Mannus (son of *Abgarus*), contemporary of Caracalla. Br.—R.⁶ Imperial Br.—R.⁸ Of Caracalla.

Abgarus, contemporary of Gordian the Pious. Imperial Br.—C.—R.³ Of Gordian the Pious.

EGYPT, KINGS OF.

Ptolemaeus I. (Soter), from 385 to 285 B.C. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.² R.⁵ Br.—C. R.⁴ Some of the bronze pieces of this prince have on the reverse the head of Berenice. Others were struck in Cyrenaica, with the monogram of Mages, king of that country. Some pieces have also the monogram of Tyre, in Phenicia.

Berenice. Br.—C. R.⁸ Those pieces with the head of Berenice alone are very rare, and were struck in Cyrenaica with the monogram of Magas.

Ptolemaeus II. (Philadelphus), from 285 to 246 B.C. S.—R.¹ R.³ Br.—R.² R.⁵ Some copper pieces of this prince have also the heads of Soter and Berenice, and others with those of Soter and Arsinoe.

Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus. G.—R.³ R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Ptolemaeus III. (Evergetes), from 246 to 221 B.C. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Restored by this prince with the words ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ. G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Some copper coins of this prince have on the reverse the head of Berenice, his wife. The pieces restored by this prince in honour of his father and grandfather, have

on one side the heads of Soter and Berenice, and on the other those of Philadelphus and Arsinoe, with the legend ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ. This legend is nearly always divided into two; the one word on one side, and the other on the other.

Berenice, wife of Ptolemaeus III. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶

Ptolemaeus IV. (Philopator), from 221 to 204 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸

Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemaeus IV. G.—R.⁸

Ptolemaeus (Epiphanes), from 204 to 181 B.C. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁷ One silver bears the name of Berytus, in Phenicia.

Ptolemaeus VI. (Philometor), from 181 to 146 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Po.—R.¹ Br.—R.⁴ Some pieces, although they do not bear the name Philometor, are attributed to this prince.

Ptolemaeus VII. (Evergetes II., commonly Physcon), from 146 to 116 B.C. S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.¹ R.³

Cleopatra (wife of Ptolemaeus VII.), reigned first with her eldest son, Ptolemy VII., and afterwards with her second son Ptolemy IX., from 116 to 89 B.C. Br.—C. R.⁴ Some pieces have on the obverse the head of Jupiter Ammon with the name of Cleopatra, and on the reverse two eagles on a thunderbolt, instead of one only, which is the ordinary type of the coins of the Egyptian kings. It is thought that these two eagles signify two reigning powers united, viz., that of her and her two sons.

Ptolemaeus VIII. (Deus Soter II., commonly called Lathurus), reigned first with his mother Cleopatra from 116 to 106, and then alone from 88 to 81 B.C. G.—R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.² Some of these pieces in bronze have the head of Jupiter Ammon, and on the reverse the legend ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ.

Cleopatra (Selene), wife of Ptolemy VIII. Br.—R.⁶

Ptolemaeus IX. (Alexander I.), reigned first with his mother Cleopatra from 106 to 89 B.C., and then alone from 89 to 88 B.C. Br.—C. R.²

Ptolemaeus X. (Alexander II.), from

81 to 65 B.C. There are no certain coins of this prince.

Ptolemaeus XI. (Neos Dionysos, commonly called Auletes), from 59 to 56 B.C. Br.—R.³

Ptolemaeus XII. (Dionysos), from 56 to 41 B.C. S.—R.⁴

Ptolemaeus XIII. (from 47 to 42 B.C.) There are no certain coins of this prince.

Cleopatra, reigned first with Ptolemy XII., her eldest brother and husband, from 50 to 47 B.C., afterwards with Ptolemy XIII., her younger brother and second husband, from 47 to 42 B.C., and then alone to 30 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Imperial S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴

EPIRUS, KINGS OF.

Arisbas, from 351 to 342 B.C. This prince usurped part of Epirus in the reign of Neoptolemus, his brother. The pieces attributed to him belong to Thebae, in Boeotia.

Neoptolemus, about 350 B.C. Br.—R.⁶ *Alexander I.*, from 342 to 326 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵

Phthia (mother of Pyrrhus). Br.—R.² These pieces also bear the name of Pyrrhus.

Pyrrhus, from 294 to 271 B.C. G.—R.³ R.⁶ S.—R.³ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Some of the coins of Pyrrhus were struck in Italy and Sicily.

Alexander II., about 272 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.³

Ptolemaeus, uncertain date. Br.—R.³ *Mostis*. The pieces attributed to this prince have been restored to a Thracian king of the same name.

GALATIA, KINGS OF.

Bitovius, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁴

Bitoviogogus, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁷

Bitucus, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁶

Caeantolus, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁶

Psamytos, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁶

Aetolobus, uncertain date, Br.—R.⁶

Brogitarus, from the year 56 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Deiotarus, contemporary of Pompey and J. Cæsar. Br.—R.⁸

Amyntas, contemporary of Marc Anthony and Augustus. Br.—R.³

HERACLEA, KINGS AND TYRANTS OF.

Timotheus and *Dionysius*, contemporary of Philip II., king of Macedon. S.—R.⁶

Dionysius (alone), contemporary of Alexander the Great. S.—R.⁶ *Amastris*, wife of Dionysius. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸

Adaeus, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁵

ILLYRICUM, KINGS OF.

Demetrius, about the year 220 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Gentius, about the year 165 B.C. Br.—R.⁸

Ballaeus, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸

Zarias, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸

JUDÆA, KINGS AND PRINCES OF.

These pieces were struck in the name or by the order of these princes.

Simeon (prince), from 144 to 135 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.³ Struck in the reign of Trajan and Hadrian. S.—R.⁸ Samaritan legend. The pieces of Simeon which were struck in the reign of Trajan are very singular.

Alexander Jannaeus and *Jonatan*, (kings). Alexander Jannaeus reigned from 105 to 79 B.C. The date of Jonatan is unknown. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ Bilingual legends, Greek and Samaritan.

Antigonus (king), from 40 to 38 B.C. Br.—R.⁵ Bilingual legends, Greek and Samaritan.

Herodes Magnus (tetrarch), afterwards king, from 40 to 4 B.C. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Archelaus (ethnarch of Judæa), from 4 B.C. to A.D. Br.—R.⁸

Herodes Antipas (tetrarch of Galilee), from 4 B.C. to 39 A.D. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Imperial Br.—R.⁷ Of Caligula.

Philippos (tetrarch of Trachonitis), from 4 B.C. to 34 A.D. Imperial Br.—R.⁵ Of Augustus.

Agrippa I. Magnus (king), from 36 to 44 A.D. Br.—R.⁸ Imperial Br.—R.⁵ Of Caligula and Claudius.

Herodes III. (king of Chalcidis), contemporary of Claudius. Imperial Br.—R.⁷ Of Claudius.

Agrippa II. (king of Chalcidis), from

48 to 99 A.D. Br.—R.¹ R.³ Imperial Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Of Nero, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian.

Zenodorus, contemporary of Augustus. Imperial Br.—R.⁵ Of Augustus.

LACEDEMONIA, KINGS OF.

Agisilaus, uncertain date. S.—R.⁶

Polydorus.—The coins of this prince being only published by Golzius, are doubtful. . .

Areus. S.—R.⁸

Cleomenes III. S.—R.³

MACEDONIA, KINGS OF.

The ancient uncertain kings. S.—R.⁹

R.⁶ These are the coins belonging to the predecessors of Alexander I., of whom the names are unknown.

Alexander I., from 497 to 454 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Perdiccas II., from 454 to 413 B.C. S.—R.⁸

Archelaus I., from 413 to 399 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Aeropus III., about the year 399 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ L.—R.⁸

Pausanias, reigned during the year 398 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Amyntas II., from 397 to 371 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁵

Alexander II., reigned during the year 371 B.C. Br.—R.³ R.⁶

Perdiccas III., from 366 to 359 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³

Philippus II., from 359 to 336 B.C. G.—C. R.² S.—C. R.⁵

Alexander III. (the Great), from 336 to 324 B.C. With the name alone, G.—C. R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁶ Struck in several countries, G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—R.³ With dates, S.—R.² R.⁴ With doubtful types, S.—C. R.⁶ With the title of king, G.—C. R.⁴ S.—C. R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁴

Struck after his death, G.—R.⁸ S.—C. R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁶

Philippus Aridaeus II., from 324 to 317 B.C. G.—R.² R.⁷ S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.³

Cassander, from 316 to 298 B.C. Br.—C. R.³

Philippus IV., from 298 to 297 B.C. Br.—R.³

Antipater. The pieces attributed to this

prince have been restored to Antigonus Gonatas.

Alexander IV., from 297 to 294 B.C. Br.—C. R.⁴

Antigonus (King of Asia), reigned during the year 292 B.C. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Demetrius I. (Poliocetes), from 294 to 287 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.³ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Antigonus I. (Gonatas), from 276 to 243 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—C. R.²

Demetrius II., from 243 to 232 B.C. Br.—R.¹ R.⁶

Antigonus II. (Doson), reigned Br.—C. R.² The coins which may be attributed to this prince are mixed up with those of Antigonus Gonatas.

Philippus V., from 220 to 178 B.C. S.—R.² R.⁷ Br.—C. R.⁴

Perseus, from 178 to 168 B.C. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—C. R.³

Philippus VI. (Andriscus), reigned in 149 B.C. The pieces attributed to this prince are of Philip V.

NUMIDIA and MAURETANIA, KINGS OF (AFRICA).

Bocchus, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

Juba I., contemporary of Julius Caesar. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.⁴ Po. R.⁴ Br.—R.² Most of these pieces have the name Juba in Latin, and a Numidian legend on the reverse.

Juba II., from 30 to 19 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁶ Several pieces have on the reverse the head of his wife Cleopatra. Those bearing his name alone, have Latin legends only, but those bearing that of his wife also, are Latin on the side of the king, and Greek on that of the queen.

Cleopatra. S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸

Ptolemaeus, the son of Juba II. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Imperial Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Of Augustus and Tiberius. These pieces have Latin legends, and African characters.

ODRYSSES, KINGS OF THE.

Amadocus, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁵

Teres II., uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸

Seuthes IV., uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶ These pieces were attributed by Cary

to Seuthes III., king of Thrace. E. Q. Visconti has restored them to Seuthes IV.

OLBA, PRIESTS AND PRINCES OF.

Polemon, contemporary of Marc Anthony. Imperial Br.—R.⁷; of Marc Anthony. These pieces bear the names of some of the Cennati.

Ajax, contemporary of Augustus. Br.—R.⁷ Imperial Br.—R.⁸; of Augustus. Some of these pieces bear the names of some of the Cennati.

PAEONIA, KINGS OF.

Audoleon, from about the year 340 to 330 B.C. S.—R.³ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

Eupolemus, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶

Lycceius, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

Patraus, uncertain date. S.—R.⁵

PAPHLAGONIA, KINGS OF.

Pylaemenses, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶

PARTHIA, KINGS OF.

Arsaces I., uncertain date. Br.—R.⁶

Arsaces II. (Tirادات), uncertain date. S.—R.⁵

Arsaces III. (Artabanus I.), uncertain date. There are no pieces of this king.

Arsaces IV. (Priapatius), uncertain date. S.—R.⁶

Arsaces V. (Phraates I.), from about 190 to 165 B.C. S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁸

Arsaces VI. (Mithridates I.), from 155 to 140 B.C. S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁶

Arsaces VII. (Phraates II.), from 140 to about 126 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Arsaces VIII. (Artabanus II.), about the year 100 B.C. S.—R.⁴

Arsaces IX. (Mithridates II.), from 95 to 90 B.C. S.—R.⁴

Arsaces X. (Mnaskyres), uncertain date. There are no coins of this prince.

Arsaces XI. (Sanatroeces), from 77 to 70 B.C. S.—R.⁵ Some of the pieces of this king bear the name of Tambax, in Parthia.

Arsaces XII. (Phraates III.), from 70 to 60 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Arsaces XIII. (Mithridates III.), uncertain date. There are no certain coins of this king.

Arsaces XIV. (Orodes I.), from to 37 B.C. S.—R.¹ R.⁸

Arsaces XV. (Phraates IV.), uncertain date. S.—R.² R.⁷

Thermusa (queen), wife of Phraates IV. S.—R.⁷

Mnaskyres (king of Apolloniadis), uncertain date. S.—R.⁸ With Phraates IV.

Arsaces XVI. (Phraataces), uncertain date. There is no certain money of this king.

Arsaces XVII. (Orodes II.), uncertain date. There is no certain money of this king.

Arsaces XVIII. (Vonones or Onones), contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XIX. (Artabanus III.), from to 41 A.D. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XX. (Bardanes), from to 47 A.D. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XXI. (Gotares), from to 50 A.D. S.—R.¹ R.⁸

Meherdates (son of Vonones I.), reigned during the year 49 A.D. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XXII. (Vonones or Onones II.) uncertain date. There are no certain coins of this king.

Arsaces XXIII. (Vologeses I.), uncertain date. S.—R.⁷

Arsaces XXIV. uncertain date. There are no certain coins of this prince.

Arsaces XXV. (Pacorus), from 84 to A.D. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XXVI. (Chosroes), from to 122 A.D. Br.—R.⁸

Arsaces XXVII. (Volageses II.), from 122 to 146 A.D. S.—R.⁸

Arsaces XXVIII. (Volageses III.), from 146 to 190 A.D. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Po.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

Arsaces XXIX. (Volageses IV.), from 190 to 196 A.D. Po.—R.⁶

Arsaces XXX. (Volageses V.), from to 219 A.D. Po.—R.⁶

THE UNCERTAIN PARTHIAN KINGS OF THE NAME OF ARSACES.

Po.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ There are some pieces bearing the name of Arsaces which cannot with certainty be attributed to any one of the foregoing princes.

PERGAMUS, KINGS OF.

Philetairus, third and second century B.C. S.—R.⁴—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴
The kingdom of Pergamus was founded by Philetairus, a Paphlagonian of humble birth, in 281 B.C. His successors bore the same name. These coins are very beautifully executed.

OF THOSE KINGS OF PERSIA ENTITLED THE SASSANIDAE.

Some pieces of the Persian dynasty bear unknown legends.

The Persian Artaxerxes having conquered the last of the Parthian Arsacidae in the year 226 A.D., re-established the Persian empire, which had been destroyed under Darius Codomannus. The new dynasty took the name of Sassanean, from Sassan, the grandfather of Artaxerxes. The Sassanid dynasty reigned four centuries in Persia; until the Saracens subdued it in the seventh century.

Artaxerxes, or *Ardisher*, from 226 to 240 A.D. S.—R.⁸ Po.—R.⁷ Legend in Sassanidan characters.

Sapor I. from 240 to 271 A.D. S.—R.⁴

Hormus, or *Hormisdas I.*, from 271 to 273 A.D. S.—R.⁸ Legend in Sassanidan characters.

Vararenes, or *Bahram I.*, from 272 to 276 A.D. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Legend in Sassanidan characters. This prince reigned jointly with Vararanes II.

Vararanes III., from 293 to 297 A.D. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Legend in Sassanidan characters. This prince reigned with Vararanes II. and Narses.

Narses, from 297 to 302 A.D. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Legend in Sassanidan characters. This prince reigned with Vararanes II. and Vararanes III.

Sapor, from 309 to 379 A.D. S.—R.² R.⁵ Legend in Sassanidan characters.

Sapor III., from 383 to 388 A.D. S.—R.⁴ Legend in Sassanidan characters.

PHERAE, TYRANTS OF.

Alexander, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸

PONTUS AND BOSPHORUS CIMMERIUS, KINGS OF.

Leuco II. and *III.* (kings of Bosporus), died in the year 353 B.C. Br.—R.⁷

Paerisades II. (king of Bosporus), from 289 to B.C. G.—R.⁸

Mithridates III. (king of Pontus), from 297 to 266 B.C. S.—R.⁷

Pharnaces I. (king of Pontus), reigned from 184 to 157 B.C. S.—R.⁸ The gold pieces are false.

Mithridates V. (Evergetus), king of Pontus. S.—R.⁸

Mithridates VI. (Eupator Dionysius), king of Pontus and afterwards of Bosphorus, from 123 to 62 B.C. G.—R.¹ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ This was the Mithridates who made his name so celebrated by his obstinate resistance to the power of Rome.

Pharnaces II. (king of Bosphorus and afterwards of Pontus), from 62 to 47 B.C. G.—R.⁷ S.—R.⁷

Asander, archon and afterwards king of Bosphorus, from 46 to 13 B.C. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸ L.—R.⁸

Mithridates (Pergamenus), king of Bosphorus, contemporary of Julius Caesar. There are no coins of this prince.

Polemo I. (king of Pontus, afterwards of Bosphorus), from 13 B.C. to the beginning of the Christian era. Imperial S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸ Of Marc Antony and Augustus.

Pythodoris (wife of Polemo I.) Imperial S.—R.⁸ Of Augustus and Tiberius.

Polemo II. (king of Pontus and Bosphorus), reigned from 38 to 63 B.C. Imperial S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ Of Claudius, Agrippina the younger, and Nero.

Tryphaene (wife of Polemo II.) S.—R.⁸ Without his head.

SICILY, KINGS AND TYRANTS OF.

The coins which have been attributed to Hiero I. and to Gelo, are now fully admitted to have been struck by the family of Hiero II. Those in

the memory of Gelo being struck during the period that Gelo the son of Hiero, was associated with his father in the government.

Thero, Dionysius, and Dionysius II.

No coin can with certainty be attributed to any of these personages, so that the coinage of Sicilian princes and tyrants begins with Agathocles and Hicetas, and terminates with the family of Hiero II.

Agathocles, from 317 to 389 B.C. G.—

R.¹ R.⁸ S.—R.³ Br.—C. R.²

Hicetas II., reigned about the year 280 B.C. G.—R.²

Pyrrhus. The pieces of Pyrrhus struck in Sicily have been attributed to Epirus.

Hiero II., from 269 to 215 B.C. G.—

C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—C. R.²

Hieronymus, from 215 to 214 B.C. R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁸

Philistis, uncertain date. S.—R.² R.⁶

These pieces, bearing the head of a female with a diadem, and the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ.ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ, are of very elegant workmanship. All that is certain respecting these coins is, that they belong to Sicily, and are of the finest period. A coin published by Swinton suggests the idea that this queen reigned not only in Sicily, but also in Malta. This hypothesis was founded upon a piece certainly false. It is now generally thought by numismatists that Philistis was a princess of the family of Hiero II., and probably the wife of his son Gelo.

SYRIA, KINGS OF.

Seleucus I. (Nicator), from 312 to 282 B.C. G.—R.⁷ S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—

C. R.² Several copper pieces bearing the name of Seleucus cannot with certainty be attributed to one monarch more than another of this name. Several copper pieces bear the name of Diocesarea, where they were struck.

Antiochus I. (Soter), from 282 to 262 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.³ R.⁴ Br.—

C. R.² Several pieces bearing the name of Antiochus cannot be attributed with certainty.

Antiochus II. (Deus), from 262 to 247 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸

Seleucus II. (Callinicus Pogon), from 247 to 226 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁴

Antiochus (Hierax), about the year 226 B.C. S.—R.⁵ R.⁷

Seleucus III. (Ceraunus), from about 227 to 224 B.C. S.—R.⁴

Antiochus III. (Magnus), from 223 to 187 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.³

Achaeus, about the year 227 B.C. G.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶

Seleucus IV. (Philopator), from 187 to 176 B.C. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.³

Antiochus IV. (Deus Epiphanes Nicephorus), from 176 to 164 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁵ Several of the pieces of this king bear the names of the Asiatic towns where they were struck.

Antiochus V. (Eupator), from 164 to 163 B.C. S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁶

Demetrius I. (Soter), from 163 to 161 B.C., G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—C. R.³ It is not known as regards several copper pieces bearing the name of Demetrius to which Syrian king of that name they belong. Some copper pieces of this prince bear the names of Tyre and of Sidon, where they were struck.

Loadice, the wife of Demetrius I.; she reigned with Demetrius I. S.—R.⁷

Alexander I. (Theopator Evergetes Epiphanes Nicephorus, commonly Bala), from 151 to 146 B.C. S.—R.³ R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁶ Some copper pieces of this prince bear the names of the several towns where they were struck.

Demetrius II. (Deus Philadelphus Nicator), from 146 to 126 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁵ Some of the bronze pieces of this prince bear the names of the several towns where they were struck.

Antiochus VI. (Epiphanes Dionysius), from 146 to 143 B.C. S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.²

Tryphon (Autoocrat), from 143 to 138 B.C. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ One of the bronze pieces of this

king bears the name of Dora, in Phœnicia.

Antiochus VII. (Evergetes, commonly Sidetes), from 138 to 127 B.C. S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.² Some silver and bronze pieces of this prince bear the names of Tyre and Sidon, where they were struck.

Alexander II. (commonly Zebina), from 129 to 123 B.C. S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—C. R.⁶ One copper piece of this prince bears the name of Berytus in Phœnicia.

Seleucus V. about the year 120 B.C. No coins are known which can with certainty be attributed to this king.

Cleopatra Diva Ceres (mother of Antiochus VIII.), S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ These pieces bear the heads of Cleopatra and of her son together. Some bronze and silver pieces bear the name of Antiochenus, Ptolemaidus in Seleucis, and Sidon in Phœnicia.

Antiochus VIII. (Epiphanes, commonly Gryphus), from 123 to 97 B.C. S.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Some pieces of this prince bear the names of Laodicea in Syria, and of Sidon in Phœnicia.

Antiochus IX. (Philopator, commonly Cyzicenus), from 113 to 96 B.C. S.—R.⁵ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.³ Some of the pieces of this prince bear the name of Sidon in Phœnicia.

Seleucus VI. (Epiphanes Nicator), from 96 to 95 B.C. S.—R.⁵ R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Antiochus X. (Eusebes Philopator), about the year 95 B.C. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Antiochus XI. (Epiphanes Philadelphus), about the year 95 B.C. Br.—R.⁴

Philippus (Epiphanes Philadelphus), about the year 95 B.C. S.—R.²

Demetrius III., (Deus, Philopator, Soter, Philometor, Eusebes, Callinicus, Evergetes), from 95 to 89 B.C. S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.³

Antiochus XII. (Dionysus, Epiphanes, Philopator, Callinicus), from 89 to B.C. Br.—R.² R.⁴

Tigranes (Rex Regum, Deus, Magnus), from 83 to 66 B.C. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁴ King of Armenia and Syria.

Antiochus XIII. (Epiphanes, Philopator, Callinicus, commonly Asiaticus), about the year 60 B.C. Br.—R.⁴

THESSALY, TYRANTS OF.

Tissiphon, contemporary of Philip II. and Alexander the Great. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

THRACE, KINGS OF.

Seuthes IV., about the year 324 B.C. The coins attributed to this king have been restored to Seuthes IV., king of the Odrysæ, in Thrace.

Lysimachus, from 324 to 282 B.C. G.—C. R.⁸ S.—C. R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁴

The coins of this king are numerous.

Agathocles, son of Lysimachus. Some believe that the head of this prince is sometimes found on the coins of his father.

Sarias, of uncertain date. Br.—R.⁷

Cavarus, from 219 to 200 B.C. Br.—R.⁷

Cotys II., reigned during the year 171 B.C. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶ Of doubtful attribution.

Cotys III., contemporary with Pompey.

Br.—R.⁸ Some of the coins of this prince have also the name of Sadales II.

Sadates II., contemporary with Pompey and J. Cæsar. Br.—R.⁷ Some of the coins of this prince bear the name of Cotys III. his father.

Rhæmetalces I., contemporary with Augustus. Br.—R.⁴ On some of the coins of this prince there are the heads of his wife and of his son, Cotys IV.

Cotys V., or *Rhascuporis*, contemporary with Pompey and J. Cæsar. Br.—R.⁴ The coins of these princes are common.

Rhæmetalces II., contemporary with Tiberius, Caligula, and Claudius. Imperial Br.—R.⁸ of Caligula.

Cotys, uncertain date. Br.—R.⁸ These pieces are attributed to one Cotys, an uncertain Thracian king.

Mostis, uncertain date. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ These coins, formerly attri-

buted to a king of Epirus, have been restored to Thrace.

TRIPOLIS, KINGS OF.

Dionysius, contemporary of Pompey. Br.

VANDALUS, IN AFRICA, KINGS OF.
Gunthamundus, from 484 to 496 B.C.
The coins of the king of Vandalus are generally classed with the Imperial Roman pieces.

LIST OF PRICES OF GREEK REGAL COINS,

AS REALISED AT THE SALE OF THE CELEBRATED PEMBROKE AND THOMAS COLLECTIONS, AND OTHER RECENT SALES.

Agathocles of Sicily; Victory erecting a trophy.—S. 4*l.* 7*s.* (P. S.)

Gelo, two silver coins of, with ΓΕΛΟΝΟΣ on rev.—2*l.* 2*s.* (P. S.)

Lysimachus, king of Thrace; diadachm of usual size, in exergue a bunch of ivy berries; weight 128₁₀⁵ grs.—2*l.* 8*s.* (P. S.)

Mausolus, Caria; of large size, and of extreme rarity of this degree of perfectness; weight 226₁₀² grs.—S. 7*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

Pixodarus, in gold; (rev.) ΠΙ; retrograde; a small double axe in the centre of a concave indentation; weight 15₁₀¹ grs., with another of Pixodarus, both false. 1*l.* 7*s.* (T. S.)

Archelaus of Macedon: (obv.) horseman; (rev.) forepart of a goat, rather rubbed and pierced.—S. 2*l.*

(P. S.)

Perseus of Macedon: (obv.) his portrait to right; (rev.) eagle with spread wings; weight 255₁₄⁵ grs.—S. 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* (P. S.)

Amyntas of Macedon: (rev.) AMTNATA, and horse in a square; rare, and in good condition; weight 146₁₀¹ grs.; with a coin of Archelaus, both silver. 1*l.* 7*s.* (T. S.)

Philip II. of Macedon: gold didrachms: (obv.) head of Apollo to *r*, with short hair and laurel wreath; (rev.) a biga at full speed, the charioteer holding a wand in his uplifted right hand, and the reins in his left; in the exergue ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΤ; and a helmet in the

field under the horses; beautiful work, and perfect preservation. 1*l.* 3*s.* (T. S.)

Philip II. of Macedon: (obv.) head of Jupiter to *r*; (rev.) ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΤ; naked youth with long hair, on a horse trotting to *r*; of great rarity; weight 221 grs.—S. 2*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

Alexander the Great of Macedon: tetradrachms in gold; (obv.) head of Minerva to the right, with a serpent on her helmet, and wearing ear-rings: (rev.) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ; Victory standing; weight 265₁₀⁵ grs. 10*l.* (T. S.)

Alexander of Macedon: gold didrachm; (rev.) torch, and a monogram on both sides of the Victory; weight 132₁₀³ grs. 1*l.* 4*s.* (T. S.)

Alexander III. of Macedon: silver tetradrachm; (obv.) head of Hercules to *r*, covered with a lion's skin, with the paws knotted under the chin; (rev.) ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΤ; Jupiter sitting to the left, with an eagle on his extended right hand, and holding a long sceptre in his left; in perfect preservation. 7*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

Philip Aridaeus of Macedon: tetradrachm, usual size; under the throne, ΖΟ. 19*s.* (T. S.)

Demetrius of Macedon: first portrait to *r*, with horn and diadem; (rev.) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΕΜΗΤΡΙΟΤ; Neptune standing with trident, right foot on a rock; very well preserved, and rare. 2*l.* 4*s.* (P. S.)

Pyrrhus of Epirus: (obv.) thunderbolt

behind the head of Diana: and in the field of the reverse, Π, a crescent, and a thunderbolt; exquisite workmanship.—G. 35*l.* (T. S.)

Mithridates VI., king of Pontus: silver tetradrachm; ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΜΙΘΡΑ-ΔΑΤΟΥ. ΕΤΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ; a monogram on each side the stag, and under the inscription is Θ; of extreme rarity, and a beautiful coin; weight 259 grs. 22*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Prusias II., king of Bithynia: with ΜΕ in a monogram, under the eagle on a thunderbolt in the field; in fine condition, and of great rarity; weight 266⁸₁₀ grs.—S. 3*l.* (T. S.)

Seleucus I. of Syria: (obv.) head of Jupiter; (rev.) Minerva in a car drawn by four elephants; in the field, an anchor and monogram; very rare and fine; weight 261⁸₁₀ grs. 2*l.* (T. S.)

Antiochus I. of Syria: gold didrachm; (obv.) head of Minerva to the right, with serpent on the helmet: (rev.) ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΤ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ; winged and draped Victory; ΠΠΕΡ; weight 130 grs. 60*l.* (T. S.)

Seleucus I. of Syria: silver tetradrachm; (obv.) portrait; (rev.) Apollo seated; in the field, a monogram in a circle on each side behind the legend; fine work, and excellent preservation; weight 261⁷₁₀ grs. 3*l.* 4*s.*

Antiochus II. of Syria: (obv.) with wing on the diadem; (rev.) under the cornua, a horse drinking and two monograms; extremely rare. 9*l.* 15*s.*

Antiochus III. of Syria: with AP in a

monogram behind the head; (rev.) a monogram beyond the legend on each side; the Apollo seated; and in the exergue, three letters; rare, and well preserved; weight 257³₁₀ grs. 3*l.* 3*s.*

Demetrius II. of Syria: (rev.) eagle with palm-branch; in the field, ΣΙΔΩ, and the Acrostolium, with the date, ΘΞΡ, and a monogram; weight 218 grs. 4*l.* 8*s.*

Antiochus VIII. of Syria: (obv.) portrait as usual; (rev.) ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΤ. ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΤΣ; Minerva standing, with a little Victory in her extended right hand; weight 255 grs. 6*l.* 10*s.*

Ptolemy I. of Egypt and *Berenice*: octodrachm in gold; (obv.) ΘΗΩΝ; portraits of the two; (rev.) ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ; portraits of Philadelphus and Arsinoë; behind is A. P. in a monogram; rare, and as it came from the die. 19*l.* (T. S.)

Ptolemy I. of Egypt (two silver tetradrachms of): both in middling condition; weight 209⁸₁₀ grs. 3*l.* (T. S.)

Ptolemy II. of Egypt: usual type; a star before the eagle, and behind, ΣΑ; well preserved, and rare; weight 218¹₁₀ grs. 4*l.* 11*s.* (T. S.)

Ptolemy III. of Egypt: tetradrachm in silver. 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

Ptolemy V. of Egypt: (rev.) eagle standing on a thunderbolt; weight 220⁴₁₀ grs. 4*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Ptolemy XII. of Egypt: Mionnet, vol. 8, pl. 5; on the reverse of this coin is a caduceus in the field; in perfect condition. 1*l.* 13*s.*

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

TO THE PRECEDING LIST OF

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(REGAL COINS, &c.)

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| Mostis (of Thrace), ii. 584. | Ptolemaeus V., ii. 578. | Sauromates V., i. 576. |
| Musa Orsobaris, ii. 575. | Ptolemaeus VI., ii. 578. | Sauromates VI., ii. 576. |
| | Ptolemaeus VII., ii. 578. | Sauromates VII., ii. 576. |
| N. | Ptolemaeus VIII., ii. 578. | Seleucus I., i. 583. |
| Narses, i. 582. | Ptolemaeus IX., ii. 578. | Seleucus II., ii. 583. |
| Neoptolemus, i. 579. | Ptolemaeus X., ii. 578. | Seleucus III., ii. 583. |
| Nicomedes I., ii. 576. | Ptolemaeus XI., i. 579. | Seleucus IV., ii. 583. |
| Nicomedes II., ii. 576. | Ptolemaeus XII., i. 579. | Seleucus V., i. 584. |
| Nicomedes III., ii. 576. | Ptolemaeus XIII., i. 579. | Seleucus VI., i. 584. |
| O. | Ptolemaeus (of Cyrenaica), i. 579. | Seuthes IV. (of the Odrysii), i. 580. |
| Oradaltis, ii. 576. | Ptolemaeus (of Epirus), i. 579. | Seuthes III. (of Thrace), ii. 584. |
| Othontopotes, i. 577. | Ptolemaeus (of Numidia), ii. 580. | Simeon (of Judaea), i. 579. |
| P. | Ptolemaeus (of Chalcidis), i. 577. | |
| Paerisades, ii. 582. | Pylaemenes, i. 581. | T. |
| Patraus, i. 581. | Pyrrhus, i. 579. | Tarcondimotus, ii. 577. |
| Pausanias, i. 580. | Pythodoris (of Armenia), i. 575. | Terranes, i. 576. |
| Pepaepiris, ii. 575. | Pythodoris (of Egypt), ii. 582. | Teres II., ii. 580. |
| Perdiccas II., i. 580. | | Theodotus I., ii. 575. |
| Perdiccas III., i. 580. | R. | Theodotus II., ii. 575. |
| Perseus, ii. 580. | Rhescuporis, ii. 584. | Thero, i. 575. |
| Pharnaces I., ii. 582. | Rhescuporis I., ii. 575. | Thothorses, ii. 576. |
| Pharnaces II., ii. 582. | Rhescuporis II., i. 576. | Tigranes I., i. 575. |
| Philetairus, i. 582. | Rhescuporis III., i. 576. | Tigranes IV., ii. 575. |
| Philippus II. (of Macedonia), i. 580. | Rhescuporis IV., i. 576. | Timarchus, ii. 575. |
| Philippus III., i. 580. | Rhescuporis V., ii. 576. | Timotheus, ii. 579. |
| Philippus IV., i. 580. | Rhoemetalees (of Bosphorus), i. 576. | Tiraeus, i. 577. |
| Philippus V., ii. 580. | Rhoemetalees I. (of Thrace), ii. 584. | Tisiphon, ii. 584. |
| Philippus VI., ii. 580. | Rhoemetalees II., ii. 584. | Trisamundus, ii. 585. |
| Philippus (of Syria), i. 584. | | Tryphaene, ii. 582. |
| Philistis, i. 583. | S. | Tryphon, ii. 583. |
| Philopator, ii. 577. | Sadales II., ii. 584. | V. |
| Phintias, i. 575. | Salome, i. 575. | Varanes I., i. 582. |
| Phthia, i. 579. | Sames, i. 575. | Vararanes II., i. 582. |
| Pixodarus, i. 577. | Sapor I., i. 582. | Vararanes III., i. 582. |
| Polemon I., ii. 582. | Sapor II., i. 582. | |
| Polemon II., ii. 582. | Sapor III., i. 582. | X. |
| Polydorus, i. 580. | Sarias, ii. 584. | Xerxes, i. 575. |
| Prusias I., ii. 576. | Sauromates I., ii. 575. | |
| Prusias II., ii. 576. | | Z. |
| Psamytes. | | Zarias, ii. 579. |
| Ptolemaeus I. (of Egypt), i. 578. | | Zelas, ii. 576. |
| | | Zenodorus, i. 520. |

A LIST OF IMPERIAL GREEK COINS;

BEING

SUCH COINS AS WERE STRUCK WITH GREEK INSCRIPTIONS IN
THE DEPENDENCIES OF ROME

IN

EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA.

The degrees of rarity, are marked by R.¹ to R.⁸ These Coins are nearly all Bronze.—They are marked Br.; the occasional Silver or Lead Coins are marked respectively S. and L.

A.

Aba. Br.—R.⁷ Of M. Aurelius, L. Verus, and Alexander Severus.

Abdera (Ghiu'mergin, Asperosa, Pla-tystomon.) Br.—R.⁶ From Nero to Faustina, the wife of Marcus Au-relius.

Abila Leucas Decapoleos. Br.—R.⁶ From Faustina the younger to Elagabalus.

Aboni Tichos—Ionopolis (Aineh—Boli Ynebolu). Br.—R.⁶ Of Antoninus and of M. Aurelius; with the name of Ionopolis. Br.—R.⁶ Of Lucius Verus and Lucilla.

Achulla (Elalia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Julius Cæsar and Augustus.

Acmonia. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Tiberius to Antoninus.

Aerasus. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Trajan to Alexander Severus.

Adada. Br.—R.⁸ Of Valerian with Gal-lienus.

Adraa (Edrai). Br.—R.⁷ From Marcus Aurelius to Aemilianus.

Adramytium (Edremit, Adramitti).—Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Domitian to Gallienus. On these pieces are the names of Mytelene of Lesbos, Lao-dicea in Phrygia, and Ephesus in Ionia; a sign of alliance with these towns.

Aegae (in Cilicia). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Augustus to Saloninus.

Aegae (Ghiusel-Hyssar), in Aeolia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Claudius to Trajanus Decius.

Aegialus (Do Castelli, Calla de Gide). Br.—R.⁶ Of Julia Domna and Cara-calla. These pieces have been attri-buted to Aegialus, of Achaia.

Aegira (Achaian league). Br.—R.⁶ Of Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, and Plautilla.

Aegium (Vostitza). Br.—R.⁴ From Antoninus Pius to Geta.

Aenus (Enès, Eno). Br.—R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Caracalla. The imperial Greek coins of Hadrian are doubtful.

Aezanis. Br.—C. R.⁷ From Julius Cæsar to Gallienus.

Alabanda. Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Au-gustus to Gordian the Pious.

Alae Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Alea (Achaian league). Br.—R.⁸ Of Marciana. This piece is doubtful.

Alexandria ad Issum in Cilicia. (Iskan-derona, Alessandretta). Br.—R.⁶ Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Caracalla.

Alexandria (Rakoti, Iskenderie, Ales-sandria d'Egitto). Br.—R.⁷ Of Hadrian.

Alia. Br.—R.⁵ Of Gordian the Pious.

Alinda (Mugla). Br.—R.⁶ From Au-gustus to Annia Faustina.

Amasia (Amassia). Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Domitian to Mamaea.

Amastris (Amassreh, Amastra, Amarsa, Ammasera, Samatros). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Domitian to Gordian the Pious. These coins are numerous.

Amblada. Br.—R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Alexander Severus.

Amisus (Himiso, Samsun). S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Tiberius to Saltonius.

Amorium (Hergian, Amoria). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Amphipolis (Jeni-Kioj). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Saltonius. These pieces are numerous.

Anazarbus (Aynzarba). Br.—R.³ R.⁸ From Claudius to Gallienus.

Archialus (Atkiali, Tchienguene-Iskelessi). Br.—C. R.⁷ From Domitian to Tranquillianus. These coins are numerous.

Ancyra (Angur). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Andrus (Andro). From Antoninus Pius to Lucius Verus.

Anemurium (Anamur, Scalemura). Br.—R.³ R.⁷ From Domitian to Valerian.

Antaeopolites (Tkoou, Kaou, El Kharab). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Antandrus (Antandro). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ From Titus to Julia Paula.

Anthedon. Br.—R.⁸ Of Caracalla.

Anthemusia. Br.—R.⁵ Of Domitian, Caracalla, and Maximin.

Antiochia Maritima. Br.—R.⁶ Of Philip the elder and Valerian the elder.

Antiochia ad Hippum Decapoleos. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Of Nero and from Antoninus to Commodus.

Antiocha ad Sarum. Adana. (Edene, Adana). Br.—R.⁸ Of Marcus Aurelius. With the name of Adana. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From M. Aurelius to Gallienus.

Antiphellus. Br.—R.⁸ Of Gordian the Pious.

Apamea (Famiah) in Syria. Br.—R.⁴ Of Augustus.

Apamea (Afün, Kara-Hyssar) in Phrygia. Br.—R.².—R.⁶ From Augustus to Saltonius.

Aphroditopolites (Ipih, Athfihli, Asphoun, Asfun). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Apollonia (Sizepoli). Br.—R.⁶ From Domitian to Gallienus.

Apollonia. Br.—R.⁸ Of Marcus Aurelius and Alexander Severus.

Apollonia (Polina) in Illyria. Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Apollonia (in Caria). Br.—R.⁶ From Augustus to Saltonius.

Apollonia ad Rhyndacum (Abullona). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Domitian to Gallienus.

Apollonis vel Apollonidea. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸ From Domitian to Alexander Severus.

Apollonopolites (Atbo, Odfou, Edfou). Br.—R.⁷ R.⁸ Of Trajan and Antoninus Pius.

Apollonoshieron (Apollonidea). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸ From Domitian to Alexander Severus.

Arabia (Tiarabia). Br.—R.⁷ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Arabia (in general). Br.—R.⁵ Of Hadrian.

Aradus (Rovad, Avret-Adassi). Br.—C. R.⁸ From M. Anthony to Elagabalus.

Arae Sestianae (Capo Turingas). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus.

Arcadi (in general). Br.—R.⁴ Of Antoninus only.

Arethusa (Al-Rustan). Br.—R.⁷ Of Septimus Severus and Diadumenianus.

Ariassus. Br.—R.⁶

Argos (in Cilicia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Of Valerian, Gallienus, and Saltonius.

Argos (Planizza). Br.—R.² R.⁴ From Hadrian to Saltonius.

Arisba (Mussa-Kioj). Br.—R.⁸ Of Trajan and Pescennius Niger.

Arsinoites (Piom, Fayyoun). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Arycanda. Br.—R.⁷ Of Gordian the Pious and Tranquillianus.

Asciui, or Ascuta. Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus.

Ascalon. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Asia. Br.—R.⁴ From Trajan to Gordian the Pious. On a coin of Gordian the Pious the name of Smyrna (in Ionia) is inscribed.

Asiba. Br.—R.⁸ Of Gordian the Pious. Of doubtful attribution.

Asine (Furnos). Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Aspendus (Menugat, Aspindus). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Of Augustus, and from Soemias to Saltonius.

Assus (Asso). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Atarnea. Br.—R.⁶ Of M. Aurelius and Gordian the Pious.

Attaea. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Geta.

Attalia (Palea-Attalia) in Pamphylia. Br.—R.² R.⁵ From Augustus to Saltonius.

Attalia (in Lydia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Trajan to Geta.

Athribites (Atribi, Athribi). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Attuda. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Augustus to Saltonius.

Augusta. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Valerian the Elder.

Aureliopolis. Br.—R.⁶ From Commodus to Gordian the Pious.

Azotus (Azud, Ezdod). Br.—R.⁶ Of Septimus Severus with Julia Domna.

B.

Bagae. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Nero to Saltonius. One piece of Gallienus bears the name of Temenothyrae, in Lydia.

Balanea. Br.—R.⁷ Of Mark Antony and Augustus.

Balsa (Tavira) Municipium. Br.—R.⁶ Of Caligula.

Bargasa (Arab-Hyssar). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Nero to Saltonius.

Barygia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Titus to Geta.

Baris. Br.—R.⁸ Of Alexander Severus.

Beroea (Halep, Aleppo.) Br.—C. R.¹ From Trajan to Antoninus Pius.

Bibilis (Calatayud). Municipium. Br. R.¹ R.³ From Augustus to Caligula.

Bithynia (in general). S.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—R.³ R.⁸ From Vespasian to Sabina.

Bithynium vel Claudiopolis (Bastan). With the name of Bithynium, Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Antonius to Gallienus. With the name of Claudiopolis. Br.—R.⁴ From Claudius to Hadrian.

Bizya. Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Hadrian to Philip the Younger.

Blaundos. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Nero to Volusianus.

Boea. Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Bostra (in Arabia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Antoninus to Caracalla.

Botrys (Botrun). Br.—R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Soemias.

Briana. Br.—R.⁸ Of Julia Domna.

Briula. Br.—R.⁷ Of Trajan, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.

Bruzus. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Antoninus to Gordian the Pious.

Bubastites (Phelbes, Belbeis, Tall-Bastah). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Busirites (Pousiri, Aboussir). Br.—R.⁷ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Bura. Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Byzantium, afterwards *Constantinopolis* (Istanbul, Islambul, Konstantinie, Stripoli, Bizzanzio, Constantinopoli). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Julius Cæsar to Macrinus.

C.

Cabasites (Chbehs, Kabas). Br.—R.⁵ Of Hadrian.

Cadi (Kedus). Br.—R.³ R.⁷ From Claudio to Gallienus.

Cadme vel Priene. With the name of Priene. Br.—R.⁷ From Augustus to Valerian.

Caesarea. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² B.⁷ Po.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁶

Caesarea ad Libanum (in Phœnicia). Br.—R.⁴ From Antoninus Pius to Marcus Aurelius.

Caesarea Panias (Banias, Panaas). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Augustus to Aquilia Severa.

Calagurris Nassica (Calahorra). Municipium. Br.—C. R.⁴ From Augustus to Caligula.

Callatia (Mankalia, Kallati). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Philip the Younger.

Calydon (Galata). Br.—R.⁸. Of Septimus Severus.

Came, or Cana, or Camena (Coloni). Br.—R.⁷ Of Hadrian, Commodus, and Septimus Severus.

Canatha. Br.—R.⁴ From Claudius to Domitian.

Canopus (Kahi-Annoub, Aboukir). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Caphya (Achaian League). Br.—R.⁴ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Carallia. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ From Marcus Aurelius to Maximin.

Carrae. Br.—R.⁴. Of Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus.

Carystus (Karisto, Castel Rosso). Br.—R.⁶ From Nero to Antoninus Pius.

Casa. Br.—R.⁶ Of Gordian the Pious, Etruscilla, and Herennius.

Cascantum (Cascante). Municipium. Br.—R.⁸ Of Tiberius.

Castabala (Kalat Masman). Br.—R.⁶ Of Macrinus.

Celenderis (Kelnar). Br.—R.⁸ From Lucius Verus to Etruscillus.

Ceramus in Caria (Keramo). Br.—R.⁸ Of Antoninus Pius.

Cerasus (Chrixonda, Ghirecin, Keresun). Br.—R.⁶ Of Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, and Elagabalus.

Ceretape. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Plotina to Septimus Severus. Some of these pieces bear the name of Hierapolis, in Phrygia.

Chalcis (Egripes, Negroponte). Br.—R.⁴ From Augustus to Caracalla.

Chalcedon (Kadi-Kioy). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Agrippina the Younger to Tranquillina.

Chersonesus (in general). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Of Commodus.

Cibyra (Buruz Buras). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Etruscilla.

Cidramus. Br.—R.⁶. From Marcus Aurelius to Julia Maesa.

Cidyessus. Br.—R.⁶ From Domitian to Caracalla.

Cilbiani Pergameni. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Of Domitian.

Cilbiani Nicavenses. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Of Caius and Lucius Cæsar to Geta.

Cilbiani Inferiores. Br.—R.⁷ Of Augustus.

Cilbiani Superiores. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Augustus to Geta.

Clazomene (Kisma). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴. R.⁸ From Augustus to Gallienus.— Some of these coins have also the name of Smyrna in Ionia, a sign of alliance between these two towns.

Cleone (Clegna). Achaian League. Br.—R.⁵ Of Commodus, and the family of Septimus Severus.

Clunia (Coruna del Conde). Br.—R.² R.⁴ Of Tiberius.

Clupea. Br.—R.⁴ Of Tiberius.

Cnidus (Porto Crio). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Nerva to Caracalla and Plautilla.

Cnossus. Br.—C. R.⁷ Of Augustus and Tiberius.

Coela. Municipium. Br.—R.² R.⁵ From Hadrian to Gallienus. The legends are Latin.

Coelesyria. Br.—R.⁶ From M. Aurelius to Macrinus.

Colone. Br.—R.⁸ Of Septimus Severus.

Colophon. Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Nero to Salonus. These pieces are very numerous.

Coliaeum (Kutaye, Kutaya). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Tiberius to Salonus. One piece bears the name of Ephesus in Ionia.

Comana (Mermer Klissa, Gomának). Br.—R.⁴ From Nero to Elagabalus.

Conane. Br.—R.⁷ Of Marcus Aurelius, Plautilla, and Philip the Younger.

Copae. Br.—R.⁶ Of Vespasian.

Coptites (Keft, Quift, Qeft). S.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Of Trajan and Hadrian.

Coryra (Corfu). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Trajan to Gordian the African.

Coropissus (Ku-Hyssar). Br.—R.⁷ Of Hadrian, Faustina the Younger, and Maximin.

Corycus (Koreum, Koreu, Korigos). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Trajan to Gallienus.

Corydallus. Br.—R.⁶ Of Gordian the Pious and Tranquillinus.

Cos (Istanko, Lango). Br.—R.¹ R.⁵ From Augustus to Philip.

Crete (in general). S.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Caracalla.

Cragus (in Lycia). Br.—R.⁶ Of Augustus and Gordian.

Cratia-Flaviopolis (Bayndir). With the name of Flaviopolis, Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Antoninus Pius to Gallienus.

Cydonia (La Canea). S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Augustus to Julia Domna.

Cyme (Sanderli, Nemert.) Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Drusus Cæsar to Salonus. One piece bears the name of Pergamus in Mysia.

Cynopolites (Kais, El-Gis). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Cyparissus. Br.—R.⁴ Of Antoninus Pius.

Cyparissia (Castel-Rampans). Br.—R.⁴ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Cyprus (in general). S.—R.³ Br.—R.²

R.⁸ From Augustus to Macrinus.—The pieces of Augustus, Livia, and Drusus, without the name of the island, with the temple of Venus Paphia, have Latin legends: those of Claudius, Latin and Greek legends: and later, the inscriptions are all Greek.

Cyrenaica (in general). Br.—R.² R.⁸ Of Augustus, Tiberius, Drusus and Titus.

Cyrrhus (Korus). Br.—C. R.⁴ From Trajan to Philip the Younger.

Cyzicus (the Isle Artaki, the town Artaki). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Claudius Gothicus.

D.

Daedala. Br.—R.⁸ Of Caracalla.

Daldis. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Augustus to Philip the Younger.

Damascus, (Chiam, Damich, Damasco). Br. R.¹ R.⁶ From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Dardanus (Burnu, Punta Dei Barbieri). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Augustus to Geta.

Delphi (Castri or Castro). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Caracalla.

Demetrias. Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus and Tiberius.

Diocæsarea (in Galilaea). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Antoninus, Commodus, and Caracalla.

Diocaesarea (in Cilicia). Br.—R.⁶ From Septimus to Philip the Younger.

Diococlia. Br.—R.⁸ Of Gordian the Pious.

Dionysopolis (in Phrygia). Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus, Antoninus, and Annia Faustina.

Dionysopolis (in Moesia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Commodus to Gordian the Pious.

Dioshieron. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Diospolis (Sud). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Diospolis Parva (Ho, Hou). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Diospolis Magna (Tape, Mendineh-Tabor). Br.—R.⁷ R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Dium. Br.—R.⁶ Of Caracalla and Geta.

Dora (Tartura). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Vespasian to Aquilia Severa,

Dorimeum (Kara Chiehere). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

From Nero to Gordian the Pious.

Doron. Br.—R.⁸. Of Marcus Aurelius.

Dorylaeum (Eski Chiehere). Br.—R.⁴

R.⁷ From Augustus to Titus.

E.

Ebora (Ebora) Municipium. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Augustus.

Edessa in Macedonia (Edessa or Menglena). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Edessa (in Mesopotamia). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Commodus to Trajanus Decius.

Elaea (Ialea). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Hostilianus.

Eleuthernae. Br.—R.⁷ Of Tiberius.

Eleutheropolis. Br.—R.⁶ Of Julia Domna and Caracalla.

Elis (in general). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Caracalla.

Emisa (Hams). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Of Domitian and Antoninus Pius.

Ephesus (Ayasuluk, Efeso). S.—R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁶ From the Triumvirates to the time of the Emperor Salonianus.

Epidaurus (Pedauro, Napoli di Malvasia). Achaian League. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Alexander Severus.

Epiphania (Hamah). Br.—R.¹ R.³ From Tiberius to Gordianus Pius.

Erae. Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus. These are of very doubtful attribution.

Ereboea. Br.—R.⁶ Of Commodus. Of doubtful attribution.

Eresus (Eresso). Br.—R.⁷ From Hadrian to Alexander Severus.

Ergavica (Milagro). Municipium. Br.—R.¹ R.³ From Augustus to Caligula.

Erythrae (Eritra). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Augustus to Valeria.

Esbus (Esebon). Br.—R.⁷ Of Caracalla.

Etenna. Br.—R.⁶ From Faustina the Younger to Alexander Severus.

Eucarpia. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Augustus to Trebonius Gallus.

Eumenia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Augustus to Gallienus. Some of these coins

bear the name of Attuda in Phrygia.

Euromus. Br.—R.⁷. Of Septimus Severus and Caracalla.

Evippe. Br.—R.⁸ Of Lucilla and Julia Domna.

F.

Flaviopolis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Domitian to Valerian the Elder.

G.

Gaba. Br.—R.³ From Titus to Caracalla.
Gabala (Gebele). Br.—R.¹ R.² From Augustus to Julia Soemias.

Gadara. Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Augustus to Gordian the Pious.

Gades (Cadiz). Municipium. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Augustus to Nero.

Galatia (in general). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Nero to Trajan.

Ganga Germanicopolis (Ghiengari. Ghengra). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Of Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the Younger, and the family of Septimus Severus.

Gargara (Ine-Kioy). Br.—R.⁸ Of Commodus.

Gaza (Gazza, Gaza). Br.—R.¹ R.⁷ From Augustus to Gordian the Pious.

Gerasa (Gerrach). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Alexander Severus.

Germe (Hiera-Germe). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Trajan to Philip the Younger.

Gordus Julia (Gordu). Br.—R.² R.⁴ From Trajan to Gallienus.

Gortyna (Kortina). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁷ From Caligula to Hadrian.

Graccurris (Agreda). Municipium. Br.—R.² Of Tiberius.

Gynaecopolites. Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Gythium (Kolokithia). Br.—R.² R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

H.

Hadriani (Edrenes). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Hadrian to Saloninus. Some coins of this town bear the name Nicaea in Bithynia.

Tadianopolis in Bithynia (Boli). Br.—R.³ R.⁸ From Hadrian to Philip the Elder.

Tadianopolis (in Pisidia). Br.—R.⁸. Of Septimus Severus.

Tadianopolis in Thracia (Idrene). Br. C.—R.¹ From Hadrian to Tranquillina. These pieces are very numerous.

Tadianotherae. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Philip.

Hadrumentum in Byzacene (Herkla). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Julius Caesar and Augustus.

Harpasa in Caria (Arpache-Kalessi). Br.—R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Gordian the Pious.

Helena (Macronisi). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Julius Cæsar to Otacillia.

Heliopolites (On. Mathariah). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Heptanomis. Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Heraclea (in Lydia). Br.—R.⁴ From Hadrian to Maximin.

Heraclea (in Syria). Br.—R.⁴ Of Caracalla.

Heraclea in Bithynia (Rachia, Elegri, Ereyli, Penderaski). Br.—R.² R.⁶

Heraclea (in Ionia). Br.—R.⁵ From Augustus to Geta.

Heraea. Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Hermopolites (Chmoun, Ochmounein). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Hermione (Kastri). Achaian league. Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Hermocapelia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Hostilian.

Hermonthites (Ermont, Erment, Arment, Balad-Mousa). Br.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.

Hermopolis. Br.—R.⁶ Of Trebonius Gallus.

Hierapolis. Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Hierapytna (Ierapetra, Girapetra). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁵ From Augustus to Caligula.

Hierocaesarea. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Vespasian to Caracalla.

Hieroopolites. Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Hieropolis (Membrik). Br.—C. R.⁴ From Trajan to Philip the Younger.

Hieropolis (in Cilicia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Caracalla.

Hippo-Libera (Byzerta). Br.—R.⁸ Of Tiberius and Drusus.

Hypaepa (Pyrge, Birge). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Augustus to Saloninus.

Hypseliates (Schotp). Br.—R.⁸. Of Hadrian.

Hyrcania. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Philip the Younger.

I.

Icaria (Nakaria). Br.—R.⁸ Of Commodus.

Iconium (Kunyah, Konyeh). Br.—R.⁶ Of Nero with Poppaea, of Hadrian, Marcus Aurelius, and Faustina the Younger.

Ilia Cavonia (Amposta). Municipium. Br.—R.⁴. Of Augustus, Tiberius, and Agrippa. The coins of this town bear sometimes the name of Dertosa.

Ilerda (Lerida). Municipium. Br. R.⁴ Of Augustus. Some coins of this town bear the names Cissa, Bedesa, and Sabenduno; the last mentioned of which is unknown.

Ionia (in general). Br.—R.⁶ Of Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius.

Ios (Nio). Br.—R.⁷ Of Faustina, wife of Antoninus, and Lucilla.

Iotape. Br.—R.⁷ Of Philip the Younger and Valerian the Elder.

Isaurus (Rey Chiehere). Br.—R.⁸ Of Geta and Elagabalus.

Istrus (Kargolik, Siliestria). Br.—R.⁶ From Hadrian to Tranquillianus.

Italica (Sevilla la Vieja). Municipium. Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Drusus. Some coins are found with the name Bilbilis, a sign of alliance between these two towns.

Itanus. S.—R.⁸ Of Augustus.

L.

Lacanatis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Some of these pieces bear the name of Antiochus the Fourth, king of Commagene.

Lacedaemon (Misitra). Br.—C. R.⁴ From Augustus to Salonianus.

Laelia (El-Berrocal). Br.—R.⁶ Of Augustus, Tiberius, and L. Caesar.

Laerte. Br.—R.⁶ From Trajan to Salonianus.

Lampa, or *Lappa*. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Commodus.

Lampsacus (Lapseki, Lamsaki). Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Laodicea ad Libanum (in Cœlosyria). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Antoninus to Trajanus Decius.

Laodicea Combusta (in Pisidia). Br.—R.⁸ Of Titus and Domitian.

Laodicea in Syria (Latakia, Latakia).

S.—R.⁷ Br.—C. R.⁷ From Augustus to Caracalla.

Laodicea in Phrygia (Eski-Hysar). Br.—R.¹ R.⁷ From Augustus to Salonianus. These pieces bear the names of Smyrna, Nicomedia in Bythinia, Ephesus in Ionia, and some others.

Las. Br.—R.⁷ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Latopolites (Sne, Esne, Asna). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Leptis Magna (Lepida). Br.—R.⁶ Of Augustus, Tiberius, and Agrippina.

Leucas. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Claudius to Gordian the Pious.

Leucas, or *Leucadia* (Leucadia, or St. Maura). Br.—R.⁸ Of Commodus.

Lesbus (in general). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ Of Marcus Aurelius and Commodus.

Libya (Niphaiat). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Loentopolites (Thamoui, Tel-Essabi). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Lycia (in general). S.—R.³ From Claudius to Trajan. Some of these pieces have the name of Apollonia in Pisidia.

Lycopolites (Sioout, Asiouth, Osiouth). Br.—R.⁷ Of Hadrian.

Lybre. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Alexander Severus to Salonianus.

M.

Maeonia. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Nero to Etruscilla.

Magnesia. Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Augustus to Salonianus.

Magydus. Br.—R.⁶ From Augustus to Julia Domna.

Mantinea Antigonia (Achaian league). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Mallus (Mallo). Br.—R.⁷ From Augustus to Marcus Aurelius.

Marcianopolis. Br.—C.—R.⁶ From Hadrian to Philip the Younger.

Mareotes (Mariouth). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Maronea (Marulia, Maronia, Marogna). Br.—R.⁶ From Nero to Volusianus.

Massycites. S.—R.³. R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Megara (Megra, Megara). Br.—R.⁸ R. From Antoninus Pius to Geta.

Melos (Deyrmen-Adassi, Milo). Br.—R.⁷ From Nero to Caracalla.

Memphites (Mesi, Memfi, Massr-el-Gadimah). Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.

Menelaites. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.

Mendesius (Chmoun-an-Erman, Ochmoun). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.

Mesembria (Misevria, Misimbria). Br.—R.² R.⁴. From Hadrian to Philip the Younger.

Messeni (in general). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Metelites (Damalidi). Br.—R.⁹ Of Hadrian.

Methana (Melana). Br.—R.⁷ R.⁸ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Methymna. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Metropolis (Turbali). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Trajan to Gallienus. Some of these coins bear the name of Ephesus in Ionia, a sign of alliance between these two towns.

Mideaum. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Caligula to Philip the Younger.

Miletus (Balat, Palaisca, Milet). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Augustus to Salonus. Some of these pieces bear the names of Smyrna in Ionia and Amisus in Pontus, a sign of alliance with these towns.

Metropolis (in Phrygia). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Nero to Salonus.

Miletopolis (Melite). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Tiberius to Otho.

Moca. Br.—R.⁸ From Antoninus to Septimus Severus.

Mopsus Mopsuestia (Messian). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ From Domitian to Gallienus.

Mostene. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Claudius to Salonus.

Mothone (Modoni, Modone). Br.—R.⁵ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Myconus (Miconi). Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus and Domitian.

Myndus (Menteche, Mimdes). Br.—R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Septimus Severus and Julia Domna.

Myra (Mira). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Valerian.

Myrhina. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Domitian to Tranquillina.

Myriandrus. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ From Antoninus Pius to Marcus Aurelius.

Mysia (in general). Br.—R.⁸ Of Domitian.

Mytilene (Midilli Castro). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Augustus to Salonus.

N.

Nacolea. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Titus to Gordian the Pious.

Nacrasa. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Domitian to Geta.

Naucratis (Samocrat). Br.—R.⁷ Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Marcus Aurelius.

Nazus (Naxia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Neapolis (Nabolos, Napulosa). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Titus to Volusianus.

Neocaesarea (Niksar, Nixaria). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Tiberius to Gallienus.

Neoclaudiopolis. Br.—R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Caracalla.

Neont. Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Neronias. Br.—R.⁵ Of Nero.

Necaea (Isnik). Br.—C.—R.⁸ From Julius Caesar to Gallienus; of Macrinus and Quietus.

Nicephorium. Br.—R.⁶ Of Gordianus III. and Gallienus.

Nicomedia (Isnid, Isnimid, Nicomedia). Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some of the coins of this town bear the names of Amasia in Pontus, Smyrna in Ionia, and Laodicea in Phrygia; a sign of alliance with all these towns.

Nicopolis in Epirus (Prevesa Vecchia). Br.—R.¹ R.⁷ From Augustus to Salonus. These pieces are very numerous.

Nicopolis ad Istrum (Niebut, Nigheboli). Br.—C.—R.⁶ From Trajan to Gordian the Pious.

Nicopolis (in Syria). Br.—R.⁴ Of Commodus, Alexander Severus, and Philip the Elder.

Nicopolis ad Mestum (in Thracia). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Commodus to Geta.

Nicopolis in Judea (Amoas). Br.—R.² Of Trajan and Faustina the Elder.

Nicopolites (in Egypt). Br.—R.⁸ Of Antoninus Pius.

Nysa (Seythopolis). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Nero to Gordian the Pious.

O.

Oasis Magna (Oahhat). Br.—R.⁸ Of Trajan.
Ocea. Br.—R.⁸ Of Antoninus Pius.
Odessus (Varna). Br.—C.—R.⁴ From Trajan to Saloninus.
Oeniandos (Epiphanea). Br.—R.⁸. Of Hadrian and Gordian the Pious.
Olbia, *Olibopolis*. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ From Domitian to Alexander Severus.
Ombites (Ambo). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.
Onuphites (Nerf). Br.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.
Orchomenus (Kalpaki). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.
Orthosa. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Maximin.
Orthosia. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Tiberius to Alexander Severus.
Osca (Huesca). Municipium. Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Augustus to Caligula.
Osicerda (Cherta). Municipium. Br.—R.⁵ Of Tiberius. Some coins of this town bear the name of Cæsar.
Otrus. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷ From Julia Domna to Geta.
Oxyrhchites (Pemsye, Behnese, Bahnasa). Br.—R.³ R.⁴ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

P.

Pagae (Libadostani). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Antoninus to Septimus Severus.
Paltos (Boldo). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Commodus to Julia Paula.
Panemotichos. Br.—R.⁸ Of Julia Domna.
Panopolites (Chmin, Chmim, Akhmid). Br.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.
Parlais. Br.—R.⁶ Of Gallienus.
Paros (Paros, Nauesa). Br.—R.⁷ Of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger.
Patara. (Patera). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Of Gordian the Pious.
Pautalia. Br.—C. R.⁶ From Hadrian to Gordian the Pious. These pieces are very numerous.
Pednelissus. Br.—R.⁸ Of Maximin.
Pella (Ala Clissa, Pella, or Pellatisa). Br.—R.⁴ Of Marc Antony and Octavia.
Pella (in Macedonia). Br.—R.⁷ Of Commodus and Elagabalus.

Pellene. Br.—R.⁶ Of Commodus and the family of Septimus Severus.
Peloponnesus in general. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸ Of Antoninus, Lucius Verus, and Septimus Severus.
Peltae. Br.—R.⁸ Of Antoninus Pius.
Pelusium (Peremoum, Alfaramo). Br.—R.³ R.⁵ Of Hadrian.
Pe parethus (Piperi). Br.—R.⁸ From Augustus to Commodus.
Perga (Kara Hyssar). S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁵ From Augustus to Saloninus.
Pergamus (Bergam, Pergamo). Br.—C. R.⁸ From Augustus to Saloninus.
Perinthus (Eraclia, Erekli). Br.—C.—R.⁷ From Claudius to Saloninus. These pieces are very numerous.
Perperene. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Nero to Otacilia.
Pessinus. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Claudius to Gordian the Pious.
Petra (Petra). Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Hadrian to Geta.
Pharbaethites (Pharbait, Horbait). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.
Phaselis (Fionda). Br.—R.⁷ Of Gordian the Pious.
Phellus. Br.—R.⁸ Of Gordian the Pious.
Pheneus (Phonia). Br.—R.⁴ Of the family of Septimus Severus.
Phigalea vel *Phialea* (Achaian League). Br.—R.³ Of the family of Septimus Severus.
Philadelphia (Ala Chiehere). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Augustus to Valerian the Elder. Some of these pieces bear the name of Smyrna in Ionia.
Philadelphia (Amman). Br.—R.⁴ From Agrippina the Younger to Alexander Severus.
Philometrium (Ilgun). Br.—R.³ R.⁴ From Augustus to Trebonianus Gallus.
Philippopolis (Filibi). Br.—C. R.⁷ From Domitian to Saloninus. The pieces of Domitian bear a Latin legend on the obverse.
Phlius (Santa Flica). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.
Phoecea (Foya, Foggia, Fokia). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Claudius to Philip.
Phoenice vel *Phoenicape* (Sopoto). Br.—R.⁶ Of Nero and Trajan.
Phoenice (in general). Br.—R.⁶ Of Caracalla.

Phthemporites. Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.
Phtheneotes (Pteneto). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Pinamys. Br.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.

Pionia. Br.—R.⁷ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Pitane. Br.—R.⁶ Of Caius and Lucius Caesar to Alexander Severus.

Plotinopolis (Demotica). Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Antoninus to Caracalla.

Podalia. Br.—R.⁸ Of Tranquillina.

Poemaneni. Br.—R.⁷ Of Trajan.

Pogla. Br.—R.⁷ From Geta to Trajanus.

Polyrhenum. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ From Augustus to Trajan.

Pompeipolis (Tache-Kupru). Br.—R.⁶ Of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger.

Pontus (in general). Br.—R.⁶ Of Marcus Aurelius. These pieces were struck at Neocæsarea.

Poroselene (Musco-Nisi), Br.—R.⁷ From Antoninus Pius to Valerianus.

Priapus (Karaboa). Br.—R.⁵ Of Augustus.

Prosopites (Pchati, Abcadi). Br.—R.⁴. R.⁵. Of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Marcus Aurelius.

Prostanna. Br.—R.⁶ Of Claudius Gothicus.

Prusa ad Olympum (Brusa). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Of Nero, and from Trajan to Saloninus.

Prusias ad mare, Cuis (Kadi Kiyo). With the name of Prusias. Br.—R.⁵ of Domitian. With the name of Cuis. Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Claudius to Saloninus.

Prusias ad Hypuim (Uskubi). Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Vespasian to Gallienus.

Prymnnessus. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Psophis. Br.—R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Ptolemais. Br.—R.⁸ Of Claudius.

Pylus (Yavarino, Navarino). Br.—R.² R.⁶ Of the family of Septimus Severus,

R.

Rabathmoba. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Septimus Severus to Gordianus.

Raphia. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ From Commodus to Philip.

Rephanea. Br.—R.⁴ From Elagabalus to Alexander Severus.

Rhesaena (Ras Ayn). Br.—R.⁴ Of Caracalla.

Rhodus. Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From Tiberius to Commodus.

Rhosus. Br.—R.¹ From Commodus to Septimus Severus.

S.

Saetteni. Br.—R.³ R.⁵ From Hadrian to Saloninus.

Sagalassus (Sadyaklu). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Augustus to Claudius Gothicus.

Saguntum vel *Perseiana* (Murviedro).

Municipium. Br.—R.² R.⁶ Of Tiberius.

Saites (Sai, Ssa). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Sala. Br.—R.³ R.⁷ From Domitia to Herennius Etruscus.

Salamis (Koluri). Br.—R.⁸ From Septimus to Caracalla. One piece of Severus has also the name of Aegina.

Samaris Cæsarea (Kayserie). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Nero to Caligula.

Samos (Susam, Adassi Tamo). Br.—C. R.⁵ From Augustus to Valerian the Younger. Some of these coins have the name of Alexandria in Egypt, a sign of alliance.

Samothrace (Samotraki). Br.—R.⁸ Of Hadrian.

Sardes (Sart, Sard, Sarde). Br.—C. R.⁸ From Augustus to Valerian the Younger. These bear, also, the names of Smyrna in Ionia, Pergamus in Mysia, and some others.

Savatra. Br.—R.⁶ Of Antoninus Pius.

Scepsis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Marcus Aurelius to Maximin.

Sebaste (Chiemrum). Br.—R.² R.⁴ From Nero to Caracalla.

Sebaste. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Claudius to Gordian the Pious.

Sebaste (Island near to Cilicia). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵ From Augustus to Valerian the Elder.

Sebaste (Sivas). Br.—R.⁶ Of Trajan, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus.

Sebastopolis. Br.—R.⁷ Of Antoninus Pius and Julia Domna.

Sebennytos (Syemnouti, Semenoud, Samannoud). Br.—R.⁴ Of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius.

Segesta (Pileri di Barbera). Br.—R.⁴ Of Augustus.

Segobriga (Segorbe). Br.—R.⁸ From Augustus to Tiberius.

Seleucia (Suverdieh). S. R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁴ From Augustus to Septimus Severus.

Seleucia (Selefke). Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Hadrian to Salonus.

Sepphoris. Br.—R.² Of Trajan.

Serdica (Sofia). Br.—C. R.⁵ From Marcus Aurelius to Gallienus. These pieces are very numerous.

Sestus (Zemenick). Br.—R.² R.⁸ From Augustus to Philip the Younger.

Sethroites (Psariom). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Of Trajan and Antoninus Pius.

Sicyon (Basilica). Br.—R.⁵ Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Side (Candeloro). Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Augustus to Salonus.

Sidon (Seida). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Augustus to Hadrian.

Silandus. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ From Domitian to Caracalla.

Sillyum. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶. From Antoninus Pius to Salonus.

Singara (Sengiar). Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ Of Alexander Severus, and Philip the Elder.

Siphnus (Sifanto). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶. From Septimus Severus to Gordian the Pious.

Smyrna (Ismir, Smirne). Br.—C. R.⁷ From Augustus to Salonus.

Solopolis Pompeiopolis (Lamuza). With the name of Salopolis. Br.—R.⁸ Of Cneius Pompey, with the name of Pompeiopolis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ From Cneius Pompey to Trebonianus Gallus.

Stobi (Stip.) Municipium. Br.—C. R.⁶ From Vespasian to Elagabalus. Latin Legend.

Stratonicea (Eski-Chiehere). S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁷ From Antoninus Pius to Salonus.

Syedra. Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Nero to Salonus.

Synaos. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁸ From Nero to Lucius Verus.

Synnada. Br.—R.² R.⁴ R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

T.

Taba (Tabas). Br. R.⁴. R.⁷ From Drusus to Salonus.

Tabala. Br.—R.⁶ From Trajan to Gordian the Pious and Tranquillina.

Tanagra (Gremata). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸. From Augustus to Faustina the wife of Marcus Aurelius.

Tanites. (Syani, Tzan, Ssan). Br.—R.³ Of Hadrian.

Tarsus (Tarsus, Tersus, Tersine, Tarso). S.—R.⁴. R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁷. From Augustus to Salonus.

Tavium. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Marcus Aurelius to Elagabalus.

Tegea (Moklia). Achaian League. Br. R.⁶. Of the family of Septimus Severus.

Temenothryæ. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Julia Mamaea to Salonus.

Temnus. Br.—R². R.⁶ From Augustus to Philip the Younger.

Tentyrithyæ (Nitenthory, Dendera). Br.—R.⁵ Of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius.

Tenus (Tine, Tino, Istendil). Br.—R.⁴ From Sabinus to Maximian.

Teos (Sigagik). Br.—R.² R.⁷ From Augustus to Salonus.

Termessus (Estenaz). Br.—R.⁷. From Augustus to Alexander Severus.

Thalassa (Kalo-Limno). S.—R.² Br.—C. R.² From Augustus to Trajan.

Thapsum. Br.—R.⁸ Of Tiberius.

Thasus (Tasso). Br.—R.⁶ From Hadrian to Geta.

Thelpusa. Br.—R.⁶ Of Commodus and the family of Septimus Severus.

Themisonium. Br.—R.⁵ R.⁶ From Antoninus Pius to Philip the Younger.

Thera (Santorini). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Septimus Severus.

Thespiae. Br.—R.⁴ Of Vespasian and Domitian.

Thessalia, (in general). Island near to Thessaly. Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Gallienus.

Thessalonica (Saloniki, Salonicco). Br.—C.—R.⁶ From Julius Caesar to Salonus.

Thinites (Tuna). Br.—R.⁶ Of Hadrian.

Thracia, (in general). Br.—R.² R.⁵ Of Caracalla. These pieces seem to have been struck at Philippopolis, in Thrace.

Thuim (Bunar Bachi). Br.—R.² R.⁶
From Augustus to Saloninus.

Thyatira (Al-Hyssar). Br.—C.—R.⁵
From Augustus to Saloninus.

Thuria. Br.—R.⁴ Of the family of
Septimus Severus.

Tiberias (Tabariah). Br. R.¹ R.⁶ From
Tiberius to Antoninus.

Tiberiopolis. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ From Tra-
jan to Caracalla.

Timbrias. Br. R.⁷ Of Hadrian.

Tityassus—*Pytiassus*. Br.—R.⁶ Of
Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Geta.

Tium (Thios, Tillios, Filios, Falios), Br.—
R.² R.⁶ From Domitian to Gal-
lienus.

Tlos. Br.—R.⁸. Of Gordian the Pious.

Tmolus (Buz Daghi). Br.—R.⁷. From
Sabina to Faustina.

Tomi (Pangala). Br.—C. R.⁷ From
Tiberius to Philip the Younger.

Topirus. Br.—R.³ R.⁴ From Antoninus
Pius to Geta.

Traianopolis. Br.—R.⁸ Of Lucillus.

Traianopolis, or *Traiana*. Br.—R.¹ R.⁴
From Trajan to Gallienus.

Traianopolis. Br.—R.⁷ From Trajan
to Gordian the Pious.

Tralles Seleucia. (Sultan Hyssar.) S.—
R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁷ From Augustus
to Valerian the Younger. These
pieces bear the names of Smyrna,
Pergamus in Mysia, and some others.

Trapezopolis (Karagia-Su). Br.—R.² R.⁶
From Augustus to Saloninus.

Trapezus (Trebisan, Trebisonda). Br.—
R.⁴ From Trajan to Philip the
Elder.

Tripolis (Chiam Tarabulis. Tripoli di
Soria). Br.—C. R.⁶ From Marcus
Antonius to Maximin.

Trozeen (Damala). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Of
Commodus and the family of Septimus
Severus.

Turiaso (Tarazona, Silbis) Municipium.
Br.—C. R.⁴ Of Augustus and Tibe-
rius.

Tyana (Tiana). Br.—R.³ R.⁶ From
Nero to Septimus Severus.

Tyra. Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ From Vespasian
to Gallienus.

U.

Urso (Osuna). Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Of Au-
gustus. Some coins of this town
bear the name of Amba.

Utica (Buchiatter). Br.—C. R.¹ Of
Augustus, Tiberius, and Julia.

X.

Xoites (Skooro, Sakha). Br.—R.⁵ Of
Hadrian.

Z.

Zacynthus (Zakintos, Zante). Br.—R.³
R.⁵ From Antoninus Pius to Ela-
gabalus.

Zayta. Br.—R.⁸ Of Trajan and Sep-
timus Severus.

Zela (Zile). Br.—R.⁵ Of Julia Domna,
Caracalla, and Geta.

Zephyrium. Br.—R.⁶ From Hadrian
to Trebonianus Gallus.

ABBREVIATIONS ON ROMAN COINS, WITH THEIR EXPLANATION, AND ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS.

A.

A. *Aulus*. Name of a personage; or *annus*, a year.

A.A. *Anni*, or *annos*. The years, or years.

AA. *A.A.A.* *Augusti*. Two, or three Augustuses.

AA.A.F.F. *Auro, argento aere rando feriundo*. An inscription in allusion to the *flandi* of gold, silver and copper, from which the coins of the respective metals were struck, generally following the name of the monetary triumviri for the time being. The triumviri monetales were the three chief officers of the Roman mint.

ABN. *ABNEPOS*. Grand-nephew

ACCI. *ACCITANA*. Accitana (a Roman colony in Spain, now Guadix, in Grenada).

ACCI.L.III. *ACCITANA LEGIO III.* The third Legion of Accitana.

ACT. *ACTIACUS*, *ACTIA* or *ACTIUM*. Actiacus or Actium (a town of Epirus, now Prevenza).

A. ACT. A. *ACTIACUS APOLLO*. The Actiatic Apollo.

AAD. *FRV. EMV.* *AD FRUGES EMUNDUS*. For buying corn; alluding to the public purchases of corn for the people, for which money was expressly struck.

AADI. *ADJUTRIX*. Relief (alluding to a legion distinguished for some signal assistance afforded in time of need.)

ADLOCVT. *AUG.* *ADLOCUTIO AUGUSTI*. Adlocution of Augustus (alluding to an address to the military).

ADLOCVT. *COH. PRÆTOR.* *ADLOCUTIO COHORTIUM PRÆTORIANORUM*. Adlocution to the Prætorian cohorts.

ADVENT. *AUG. IUD. OR MAV. OR ACHA. OR AFRIC. OR ASI. OR SIC. OR GAL. OR HISP.* *ADVENTUS AUGUSTI JUDEAE, OR MAU-*

ritaniae, or *Achæa*, or *Africae*, or *Asiae*, or *Siciliae*, or *Galliae*, or *Hispaniae*. The arrival of Augustus in *Judæa*, or *Mauritania*, or *Achæa*, or *Africa*, or *Asia*, or *Sicily*, or *Gaul*, or *Spain*.

AED. *CVR. AEDILIS CURULIS*. The curule aediles (appointed for the Patricians).

AED. *DIVI. AVG. REST. AEDES DIVI AUGUSTI RESTITUTAE*. The divine temples restored by Augustus.

AED. *P. AEDILITIA POTESTAS*. The Aedile power.

AED. *PL. AEDILITIA PLEBIS*. Aedile of the people.

AED. *S. AEDES SACRAE*, or *AEDIBUS SACRIS*. The sacred edifices, or to the sacred edifices (in the dative case.)

AEM. *AEMILIUS*, or *AEMILIA*. Name of a personage.

AEQVIT. *AVG. AEQUITAS AUGUSTI*. The equity of Augustus.

AET. *AETERNITAS*. Eternity.

A. F. *AULI FILIUS*. The son of Aulus.

A. N. *AULI NEPOS*. The nephew of Aulus.

AGRIP. F. *AGRIPPAE FILIUS*. The son of Agrippa.

AGRIPPA M. F. MA. C. CÆSARIS. *AVGVSTI*. *AGRIPPA MARCI FILIA MATER CÆSARIS AUGUSTI*. Agrippa the daughter of Marcus and mother of Caius Cæsar Augustus (the emperor Caligula).

ALE. *ALEXANDRIA*. Alexandria.

ALIM. *ITAL. ALIMENTA ITALIAE*. The provision of Italy, in allusion to the public purchase of corn, for distribution in Italy.

ALVIT. *ALVITIUS*. Name of a personage.

ANIC. *ANICIUS*. Name of a personage.

A. M. B. *ANTIOCHIAE MONETA OFFICINA SECUNDA*. Money of Antioch b (that is, of the second office or division of

the mint; the offices being distinguished by **A**, **B**, for first and second; a system common in Roman monetary numerals).

AN. B. OR **ANT. B.** ANTIOCHIAE officina secunda. The second division of the mint of Antioch.

A. N. F. F. Annum novum felicem faustum. A happy and prosperous new year (wished to the Emperor).

ANN. DCCC. LXXII. NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. ANNO DCCCLXXII. NATALI URBIS POPULO CIRCENSES constituti. In the year of the city, 872, the Circensian games were established for the people.

ANNONA. AVG. ANNONA AUGUSTI. The provision of Augustus (alluding to a yearly distribution of corn among the people).

ANT. P. ANTIOCHIAE percussa. Struck at Antioch.

ANT. S. ANTIOCHIAE signata. Struck at Antioch.

A. P. F. Auro populo feriundo or argento populo feriundo. Gold or silver (coins) struck for the people.

A. P. LVG. pecunia lveduni **A.** Money of Lugdunum (now Lyons in France); **A** of the first division of the mint.

APOL. MON. APOLLO MONETALIS. The monetary Apollo.

APOL. PAL. APOLLO PALATINUS. The Palatine Apollo.

APOL. SALVT. CONSERVATORI. APOLLONI SALUTARI CONSERVATORI. To Apollo the Saviour and Preserver.

Aq. o. B. AQUILIAE officina **B.** Of Aquilia, the second division of the mint.

Aq. P. S. AQUILIAE pecunia signata. Money struck at Aquilia.

Aq. P. AQUILIAE percussa. Struck at Aquilia.

Aq. S. AQUILIAE signata. Struck at Aquilia.

AQVA. M. AQUA MARCIA. The Marcian water (alluding to water brought to the city through the care and liberality of Marcus).

AQVA. TRAJ. AQVA TRAJANA. The Trajanian water.

AR. OR ARL. ARELATE OR ARLATE. Arles.

ARA. PAC. ARA PACIS. The altar of peace.

ARAB. AQVI. ARABIA ADQUISITA. Arabia conquered.

ARMEN. CAP. ARMENIA CAPTA. Armenia subjugated.

ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA POTESTATEM P. R. REDACT. ARMENIA ET MESOPOTAMIA POTESTATEM POPULI ROMANI REDACTAE. Armenia and Mesopotamia reduced under the power of the Roman people.

ASI. ASIA. Asia.

A. SISC. A. SISCAE. Of Sescia **A.** (signifying that it was of that town; struck in the first division of the mint).

AST. ASTIGITANA. Astigitana (now Ecisa in Andalusia, Spain).

Avg. AUGUR OR **AUGUSTUS**, OR **AUGUSTA**, OR **AUGUSTALIS**. Augur or Augustus, or Augusta, or of the August.

Avg. D. F. AUGUSTUS DIVI FILIUS. Augustus, son of the deity.

AVGG. OR AVGGG. AUGUSTI. Augustus: two or three **G**'s after **AV**, signified that two or three emperors were reigning jointly.

AVR. PIA. SIDON. COLONIA. AURELIA PIA SIDONIS COLONIA. Aurelius Pius, a colony of Sidon.

B.

B. BERYTHUS OR BONO, OR BRACCARA OR OFFICINA SECUNDA. This letter **B** by itself, is used to signify either Berythus, a Phoenician town, or for the adjective good, or Braccara, or the second office of the mint; this letter being used as a numeral, and signifying 2.

B. A. BRACCARA AUGUSTALIS. The Augustalian Braccara (now Brague, a town in Portugal).

BAEBI. BAEBIUS OR BAEBIA. Bæbius a man's name, or Bæbia (the name of a Roman family).

BALB. BALBUS. Balbus (the name of a personage).

BON. EVENT. BONUS EVENTUS, OR BONO EVENTUI. A good event, or to a good event.

BRIT. BRITANNICUS OR BRITANNIA. Britannia, or the country Britain.

BROC. BROCCHUS. Brocchus (the name of a personage).

B. R. P. N. BONO REPUBLICO NATO. Appointed (to be struck) for the good of the public.

BRVN. BRVNdusium. Brundusium (a town in the kingdom of Naples).

B. SIRM. B. sirmii. B. Sirmium (that is to say, struck at Sirmium in the second office of the mint, as signified by the numeral B).

B. S. LG. B (officina secunda) signata lugdunum. The second (monetary office), coined at Lyons.

B. T. BEATA TRANQUILLITAS. Happy tranquillity.

BvTHR. BUTHROTUM. Buthrotum (now Butrinto in Epirus).

C.

C. CAIUS OR CAESAR. Caius or Caesar.

C. CARTHAGO OR CENSOR OR CENTUM OR CIVES OR CLYPEUS OR COHORS OR COLONIA OR CONSULTUM OR CORNELIUS. Carthage, or censor, or a hundred, or Citizens, or a buckler, or a cohort, or a colony, or a decree, or Cornelius (name of a personage).

C. A. A. P. COLONIA AUGUSTA AROE PATRENSIS OR COLONIA A. AUGUSTA PATRENSIS OR COLONIA AGRIPPINA. The august colony of Aroe Patrensis, or A (the first) august colony of Aroe Patrensis, or the Agripinne colony.

CABE. CABELLIO. Cabellio (now Cavaillon in France).

C. A. BVT. COLONIA AUGUSTA BUTHROTUM. The colony Augusta Buthrotum (of Butrinto, now of the same name in Epirus).

C. A. C. COLONIA AUGUSTA CAESAREA. The august colony of Caesarea.

C. A. E. COLONIA AUGUSTA EMERITA. The colony Augusta Emerita (now Merida in Spain).

C. A. E. AVG. PATER. COLONIA AUGUSTA EMERITA AUGUSTUS PATER. Augustus, the father of the colony Augusta Emerita, in Spain, (now Merida).

CAES. CAESAREA OR CAESAR. Caesarea, a town in Palestine, or Caesar.

CAESS. OR CAESSS. CAESARES. Caesars, ss signifying two, and sss three Caesars.

CAESAR. AVG. F. DES. IMP. AVG. COS. ITE. CAESAR AUGUSTI FILIUS DESIGNATUS IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS CONSUL ITERUM. Caesar, son of Augustus, chosen Em-

peror, Augustus, and Consul for the second time.

CAESAR. DIVI. F. CAESAR DIVI FILIUS. Caesar, son of the God. This inscription most frequently occurs on the coins of Augustus Caesar, the adopted son of Julius Caesar, who was deified.

CAESAR. PONT. MAX. CAESAR PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. Caesar the High Pontiff.

C.A.I. OR C.I.A. COLONIA AUGUSTA JULIA. The colony Augusta Julia, in Spain, now Cadiz.

CAL. CALAGURIS OR CALIDIUS OR CALIDIA. Calaguris, a town in Spain, now Calahora. Calidius, name of a personage. Calidia, name of a family.

C. A. O. A. F. COLONIA AUGUSTA OCA ANTONINIANA FELIX. The happy colony Oea Augusta Antoniniana, in Africa, (now Tripoli.)

C. A. PI. MET. SID. COLONIA AURELIA PIA METROPOLIS SIDON. The colony Aurelius Pius, the metropolis of Sidon, a Phoenician town, now belonging to the Turks.

C. A. R. COLONIA AUGUSTA RAURACORUM, OR COLONIA AUGUSTA REGIA. The colony Augusta Rauracum, in Switzerland; now Augst, near Easle; or the royal colony of Asta, in Spain.

C. C. NUMERAL LETTERS SIGNIFYING HUNDREDS.

C. C. A. COLONIA CAESAREA AUGUSTA. The colony Augusta Caesarea.

C. CAESAR. AVG. PRON. AVG. P. M. TR. P. III. P. P. CAIUS CAESAR AUGUSTI PRONEPOS AUGUSTUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE III. PATER PATRIAE. Caius Caesar, great grandson of Augustus; Augustus, High Pontiff, exercising the tribunitian power for the fourth time; father of his country.

C. C. COL. LVG. CLAUDIA COPIA COLONIA LUGDUNUM. The colony Claudia Copia Lugdunum (now Lyons).

C. C. I. B. COLONIA CAMPESTRIS JULIA BABBA. The colony of Julia Babba, in the plain, in Mauritania.

C. C. I. B. D. D. COLONIA CAMPESTRIS JULIA BABBA DECRETO DECURIONUM. The colony of Julia Babba, in the plain, by the decree of the Decurions.

C. C. I. H. P. A. COLONIA CONCORDIA JULIA

hadrumetina ria Augusta. The colony Concordia Julia Hadrumetina Pia Augusta, in Africa.

C. crv. d. d. p. corona crvica data decreto publico. The civic crown awarded by public decree.

C. c. n. A. colonia carthago nova Augusta. The colony Carthago Nova Augusta, in Spain.

C. c. n. c. d. d. colonia concordia norba caesarea decreto decurionum. The colony Concordia Norba Caesarea, by the decree of the Decurions (Caesarea Norba, a town in Lusitania).

C. r. centissima remissa, or circenses restituti. The hundredth remitted. The Circensian games restored.

C. c. s. colonia claudia salario. The colony Claudia Salaria.

C. cvp. caius cupiennius. Name of a personage.

CEN. CENSOR. Censor.

CENS. PER. CENSOR PERPETUUS, OR CENSORIS PERMISSU. Perpetual Censor, or by permission of the Censor.

CER. SACR. PER. OECVME. ISELA. CER-
tamina SACRA PERIODICA OECUMENICA
ISELASTICA. The sacred periodical oecumenic contests, called Iselastica.

CERT. QVIN. ROM. CON. CERTAMINA QVIN-
quennalia ROMAE CONSTITUTA. The fifth year games of Rome established.

C. E. s. cum exercitu suo. With his army.

CEST. CESTIUS, OR CESTIA. Name of a personage or family.

C. F. caius fabius. Name of a personage.

C. F. caii filius. Son of Caius.

C. N. caii nepos. Nephew of Caius.

C. F. P. D. colonia flavia pacensis de-
veltum. The colony Flavia Pacensis Develtum (now Develto, a small town in Turkey).

C. G. I. H. P. A. colonia gemella julia
hadriana pariana Augusta. The colony Gemella Julia Hadriana Pariana Augusta, a town in Mysia.

C. I. C. A. colonia julia concordia
apamaea, or colonia julia car-
thago antiqua. The colony Julia Concordia Apamaea; or the colony Carthago Antiqua (now Carthagena, in Spain).

C. I. C. A. GENIO. P. R. D. D. colonia
julia concordia Augusta GENIO POPULI
ROMANI DECRETO DECURIONUM. The colony Julia Concordia Augusta to the genius of the Roman people by the decree of the Decurions.

C. I. A. D. colonia julia Augusta dertona. The colony Julia Augusta Dertona.

C. I. AV. colonia julia Avgusta. The colony Julia Augusta, now Cadix, in Spain.

C. I. AVG. F. SIN. colonia julia Augusta
felix sinope. The colony Julia Augusta Felix Sinope.

C. I. B. colonia julia balba. The colony Julia Balba, in Mauritania.

C. I. C. A. P. A. colonia julia carthago
augusta pia antiqua or colonia
julia corinthus Augusta pia Antoniniana. The colony Julia Carthago Augusta Pia Antiqua, in Spain, now Carthagena; or, the colony Julia Corinthus Augusta Pia Antoniniana, now Corinth, in Greece.

C. I. CAES. caius julius caesar. Name of a personage.

C. I. CAL. colonia julia calpe. The colony Julia Calpe, now Gibraltar, in Spain.

C. I. F. colonia julia felix. The colony Julia Felix.

C. I. G. A. colonia julia gemella au-
gusta. The colony Julia Gemella Augusta.

C. I. I. A. colonia immunis illice
augusta. The free colony Illice Augusta.

C. I. IL. A. Q. PAPIR. CAR. Q. TER. MONT.
II. VIR. colonia immunis illice
augusta quinto PAPIRIO CARBONE
quinto TERENTIO MONTANO II. VIRIS
quinquennalibus. The free colony Illice Augusta, under Quintus Papirius Carbo and Quintus Terentius Montanus, the Decemvirs for five years.

C. I. N. G. colonia julia norba caesariana. The colony Julia Norba Caesariana.

C. I. N. C. colonia julia nova carthago. The colony Julia Nova Carthago (now Carthagena, in Spain).

CIR. CON. CIRCENSES CONSTITUTI; OR CIR-
CENSES CONSESSIT. The games of the Circus established; or, he celebrated the Circensian games.

C. I. V. *colonia julia valentia*. The colony of Julia Valentia, in Spain.

CL. *claudius* or *claudia* or *clypeus*. Name of a personage or family, or a buckler.

CLASS. PR. *classis praefectus* or *classis praetoriana*. The Praefect of the fleet, or the Praetorian fleet.

C. L. AVG. F. *caius lucius augusti filius*. Caius Lucius, the son of Augustus.

C. L. CAESS. *caius et lucius caesares*. Caius and Lucius, the two Caesars.

C. L. I. COR. *colonia laus julia corinthus*. The colony Laus Julia Corinthus, in Greece.

CL. V. *clypeus votivus*. The votive shield.

C. M. L. *colonia metropolis laodicea*. The colony Metropolis Laodicea.

CN. ATEL. FLAC. CN. POMP. FLAC. II. VIRIS. Q. V. I. N. C. *cnaeo atellio flacco cnaeo pompeio flacco ii. viris quinquennalibus* *victoris juliae novae carthaginis*. Under Cneius Atellius Flaccus and Cneius Pompeius Flaccus, the Decemvirs for five years of the victorious Carthago Julia Nova.

CN. DOM. AMP. *cnaeius domitius amp-lus*. Name of a personage.

CN. DOM. PROCONS. *cnaeo domitio pro-consule*. Under Cnaeus Domitius, the Proconsul.

CN. F. *cnaei filius*. The son of Cnaeus.

CN. MAG. IMP. *cnaeus magnus imperator*. Cnaeus the Great, commander; that is, Cnaeus Pompey, the son of Quintus Pompey.

CO. DAM. METRO. *colonia damascus metropolis*. The colony Damascus Metropolis.

COHH. PRÆT. VII. P. VI. F. *cohortes prætorianae vii. piae vi. fideles*. Alluding to the piety and fidelity of the Praetorian Cohorts, in the usual manner.

COH. I. CR. *cohortis i. cretensis*. Of the first cohort of Crete.

COE. PRÆ. PHIL. *cohors prætoriana philippensis*. The Praetorian cohort of the Philippians. A town in Macedonia, famous for the battle fought there, B.C. 38.

CO. AE. CAP. *colonia aelia capitolina*. The colony Aelia Capitolina.

COL. AEL. A. H. MET. *colonia aelia augusta hadrumetina*. The colony Aelia Augusta Hadrumetina, in Africa.

COL. AEL. CAP. COMM. P. F. *colonia aelia capitolina commodiana pia felix*. The colony Aelia Capitolina Commodiana Pia Felix. Another name for the modern Jerusalem.

COL. ALEX. TROAS. *colonia alexandrina troas*. The colony Alexandria Troas (in Phrygia, now Carasia).

COL. AMAS. OR AMS. *colonia amastriana-norum* or *colonia amstrianorum*. The colony Amstrianorum (in Paphlagonia, now Amstre).

COL. ANT. OR ANTI. *colonia antiochia* or *antiochia*. The colony Antiochia (in Asia).

COL. ARELAT. SEXTAN. *colonia arelate sextanorum*. The colony Arelate Sextanorum (now Arles in France).

COL. AST. AVG. *colonia astigitana augusta*. The colony Astigitana Augusta (now Exija in Spain).

COL. AVG. FEL. BER. *colonia augusta felix berithus*. The colony Augusta Felix Berithus (now Beyroot in Phoenicia).

COL. AVG. FIR. *colonia augusta firma*. The colony Augusta Firma (the same colony as that of Astigitana, now Exija in Spain).

COL. AVG. IVL. PHILIP. *colonia augusta julia philippensis*. The colony Augusta Julia of Philippi (a town in Thrace).

COL. AVG. PAT. TREVIR. *colonia augusta paterna trevirorum*. The colony Augusta Paterna Trevirorum.

COL. AVG. TROA. VEL TROAD. *colonia augusta troadensis* or *troadensis*. The colony Augusta Troadensis (this colony was built on the site of the ancient Troy).

COL. AVGSTA. EMERITA. *colonia augusta emerita*. The colony Augusta Emerita (now the town of Merida in Spain).

COL. AVR. ANTONI. AVG. TROA. *colonia aurelia antoniniana augusta troadensis*. The colony Aurelia Antoniniana Augusta Troadensis (founded on the site of Troy).

COL. AVR. KAR. COMM. P. F. *colonia aurelia karthæ commodiana pia felix*.

The colony Aurelia Karrhae Commadiana Pia Felix (a town in Asia, now Carrhes).

COL. AVR. PIA. SIDON. COLONIA AURELIA PIA SIDON. The colony Aurelia Pia Sidon.

COL. AVR. P. M. SIDON. COLONIA AURELIA PIA METROPOLIS SIDON. The colony Aurelia Pia Metropolis Sidon (now Seid or Sayde in Syria; it belongs to the Turks).

COL. B. A. COLONIA BRACCARA AUGUSTA. The colony Braccara Augusta (now Brague in Lusitania).

COL. BERIT. L. V. vel VIII. COLONIA BERITHUS LEGIO V. or VIII. The colony Berythus, the fifth or eighth legion (now Beyroot in Phœnicia).

COL. CABE. COLONIA CABELLIO. The colony Cabellio (in France).

COL. CAES. ANTIOCH. COLONIA CAESAREA ANTIOCHIA. The colony Caesarea Antiochia (in Syria).

COL. CES. AVG. COLONIA CAESAREA AUGUSTA. The colony Caesarea Augusta.

COL. CAMALODVNVM. COLONIA CAMALODUNUM. The colony Camalodunum (now Colchester).

COL. CASILIN. COLONIA CASILINUM. The colony Casilinum (now Castellazzo).

COL. CL. PTOL. COLONIA CLAUDIA PTOLOMAIS. The colony Claudia Ptolomais (now Acre in Phœnicia).

COL. DAMAS. METRO. COLONIA DAMASCUS METROPOLIS. The colony Damascus Metropolis (the capital of Syria).

COL. F. J. A. P. BARCIN. COLONIA FLAVIA JULIA AUGUSTA PIA BARCINO. The colony Flavia Julia Augusta Pia Barcino (now Barcelona in Spain).

COL. FLAV. AVG. COR. COLONIA FLAVIA AUGUSTA CORINTHUS. The colony Flavia Augusta Corinthus (in Greece).

COL. FL. PAC. DEVLT. COLONIA FLAVIA PACENSIS DEVLTUM. The colony Flavia Augusta Pacensis Deultum (now Zagara or Zagoria, a town in Thrace, in Turkey in Europe).

COL. H. COLONIA HELIOPOLIS. The colony Heliopolis.

COL. HA. MER. COLONIA HADRIANA MERCURI. The colony Hadriana Mercuri (now Fermo in Italy).

COL. HEL. I. O. M. H. COLONIA HELIOPOLIS JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO HELIOPOLITANA.

The colony Heliopolis Jovi Optimo Maximo Heliopolitana.

COL. IVL. AVG. C. I. F. COMAN. COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA CLAUDIA INVICTA FELIX COMANORUM. The colony Julia Augusta Claudia Invicta Felix Comanorum (now Comane in Cappadocia).

COL. IVL. AVG. FEL. BER. COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA FELIX BERYTHUS. The colony Julia Augusta Felix Berythus (now the town of Beyroot in Phœnicia).

COL. IUL. AVG FEL. CREMNA. COLONIA JULIA AUGUSTA FELIX CREMNA. The colony Julia Augusta Felix Cremona (now of the same name in Pamphilia).

COL. IVL. CER. SAC. AVG. FEL. CAP. OECVM. ISE. HEL. COLONIA JULIA CERTAMEN SACRUM AUGUSTUM FELIX CAPITOLINUM OECVMENICUM ISELASTICUM HELIOPOLITANUM. The Julian colony; the Sacred Augustan Felician contest; Ecumenic Iselastic Heliopolitan (certain games celebrated at the Julian colony of Heliopolis in Syria).

COL. IVL. CONC. APAM. AVG. D. D. COLONIA JULIA CONCORDIA APAMEA AUGUSTO DECRETO DECURIONUM. The colony Julia Concordia Apamea by the august decree of the Decurions.

COL. IVL. LAV. COR. COLONIA JULIA LAUS CORINTHUS. The colony Julia Laus Corinthus.

COL. IVL. PATER. NAR. COLONIA JULIA PATERNA NARBONENSIS. The colony Julia Paterna Narbonensis (now Narbonne in France).

COL. ANT. COM. COLONIAE ANTONINIANAE COMMODIANÆ. The Antoninian and Comodian colonies.

COL. NEM. COLONIA NEMEAUSUS, OR NEMEAUSUM. The colony Nemausus, or Nemausum (now Nîmes).

COL. NICEPH. COND. COLONIA NICEPHORIUM CONDITA. The Nicephorian colony, founded upon the Euphrates, in Mesopotamia.

COL. PATR. COLONIA PATRENSIS, OR PATRICIA. The colony Patrensis, or Patricia. This latter town is now Cordova, in Spain.

COL. P. F. AVG. F. CAES. MET. COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AUGUSTA FELIX CAESAREA METROPOLIS. The colony Prima Flavia Augusta Felix Caesarea Metropolis, in Palestine.

COL. P. FL. AVG. CAES. METROP. P. S. P. COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AUGUSTA CAESAREA METROPOLIS PROVINCAE SYRIAEE PALESTINA. The colony Prima Flavia Augusta Caesarea Metropolis of the province of Syria, in Palestine.

COL. PR. F. A. CAESAR. COLONIA PRIMA FLAVIA AUGUSTA CAESAREA. The colony Prima Flavia Augusta Caesarea, in Palestine.

COL. R. F. AVG. FL. C. METROP. COLONIA ROMANA FELIX AUGUSTA FLAVIA CAESAREA METROPOLIS. The colony Romana Felix Augusta Flavia Cæsarea Metropolis, the Capital of Syria.

COL. ROM. COLONIA ROMULENSIS. The colony of Romula, now Seville, in Spain.

COL. ROM. LVGD. COLONIA ROMANORUM LVGDUNUM. The colony of the Romans Lugdunum (now Lyons).

COL. RVS. LEG. VI. COLONIA RVSEINO LEGIO VI. The colony Ruseino, the sixth Legion (now Ruseino, in France).

COL. SABAR. COLONIA SABARIAE. The colony of Sabaria, in Pannonia (now Sarwar in Hungary).

COL. SEBAS. COLONIA SEBASTIAE. The colony of Sebastia, in Palestine.

COL. SER. G. NEAPOL. COLONIA SERVIA GALBA NEAPOLIS. The colony of Servius Galba Neapolis (now Naplous in Palestine).

COL. TYR. METR. COLONIA TYRUS METROPOLIS. The colony Tyrus Metropolis.

COL. V. I. CELSA. COLONIA VICTRIX JULIA CELSA. The colony Victrix Julia Celsa (thought to be now Kelsa in Spain).

COL. VIC. IVL. LEP. COLONIA VICTRIX JULIA LEPTIS. The colony Victrix Julia Leptis, in Africa (now Lebida).

COL. VIM. AN. I. COLONIA VIMINACIUM ANNO I. The Viminacian colony, in the first year.

COL. VLP. TRA. COLONIA ULPIA TRAJANA. The colony Ulpia Trajana (now Kellen, or Varhel, in Transylvania).

COM. ASI. ROM. ET. AVG. COMMUNE ASRAE ROMAE ET AUGUSTO. For the community of Asia, of Rome, by Augustus (meaning Roman money struck for the use of the Asiatic provinces, by Augustus).

COM. IMP. AVG. COMES IMPERATORIS AUGUSTI. The deputy of the august Emperor.

COMM. COMMODUS, OR COMMODIANA. Commodus, an Emperor's name, or Commodiana, a colony.

CO. M. O. B. VEL CO. M. OB. CONSTANTINOPOLI MONETA OFFICINA B. OR CONSTANTINOPOLI MONETA OBSIGNATA. Money struck at Constantinople, b. that is, of the second office or division of the Mint; the offices being distinguished by the letters A. b., for first and second, a system common in Roman monetary numerals; or, money struck at Constantinople.

CON. VEL CONS. VEL CONST. CONSTANTINOPLE. Constantinople, in Turkey.

CON. AVG. VIII. CONGIARIUM AUGUSTI VIII. The eighth gift of corn of Augustus.

CONC. CONCORDIA. Concord.

CONC. APAM. CONCORDIA APAMEAE. The Concord of Apamea (a town of Bithynia).

CONG. DAT. POP. CONGIARIUM DATUM POPULO. A gift of corn to the people.

CONGIAR. PRIMUM. P. R. D. CONGIARIUM PRIMUM POPULO ROMANO DATUM. The first gift of corn bestowed on the Roman people.

CONG. P. R. VEL CONG. PR. CONGIARIUM POPULO ROMANO; OR, CONGIARIUM PRIMUM. The gift in corn for the Roman people; or, the first gift in corn.

CONG. TEE. P. R. IMP. MAX. DAT. CONGIARIUM TERTIUM POPULO ROMANO IMPENSIS MAXIMIS DATUM. The third gift in corn for the Roman people for great benefits.

CON. M. CONSTANTINOPOLIS MONETA. The money of Constantinople.

CON. O. B. CONSTANTINOPOLI OFFICINA B. The money of Constantinople; officina b.; that is, of the second office or division of the mint, the offices being distinguished by A. b., for first and second, a system common in monetary numerals.

CON. OB. CONSTANTINOPOLI OBSIGNATA. Struck at Constantinople.

CONSENSU. SENAT. ET. EQ. ORDINIS. P. Q. R. CONSENSU SENATUS ET EQUES-TRIS ORDINIS POPULI QUE ROMANI.

By the consent of the Senate, of the equestrian order, and of the Roman people.

CONS. o. A. constantinopoli officina A. Of Constantinople, the office A., that is, of the first office or division of the mint; the offices being distinguished by A., B., for the first and second, a system common in Roman monetary numerals.

CONS. p. A. constantinopoli percussa A. Struck at Constantinople, office A. (see above).

CONS. suo. conservatori suo. To his preserver; a title given to several emperors.

COOPT. cooptatus. Chosen, or adopted, or associated.

COOPT. IN. OMN. CONL. SVPRA. NVM. EX. S. C. COOPTATUS IN OMNE CONL egium SUPRA NUMERUM EX senatus consulto. In all the colleges by the majority, and by Senatorial decree.

Co. p. f. CAE. METRO. colonia prima flavia caesarea METROPOLIS. The colony Prima Flavia Caesarea, Metropolis (the capital of Palestine).

C. o. p. i. A. colonia octavianorum pacensis julia Augusta. The colony Octavianorum Pacensis Julia Augusta.

Co. r. n. b. constantinopoli romae novae b. Struck at Constantinople, the new Rome, b (that is of the second office or division of the mint; A, B being used to distinguish the first and second office, a custom usual in Roman monetary numerals).

COS. ITER. ET. TER. DESIGN. CONSUL ITER um ET TERTIUM DESIGNATUS. Appointed consul for the second and third time.

Coss. consules. Consuls.

Cos. vi. consul vi. Consul for the sixth time.

C. PAET. caius PAETUS. Caius Paetus (name of a personage).

C. P. FL. AVG. F. G. CAES. METRO. P. S. P. colonia prima flavia Augusta Felix germanica caesarea, METROPOLIS provincia syriae, palestina. The colony Prima Flavia Augusta Felix Germanica Caesarea, Metropolis of the province of Syria in Palestine.

C. R. claritas reipublicae. The glory of the Republic.

CRAS. CRASSUS. Crassus (name of a personage).

C. R. I. F. S. colonia romana julia felix sinope. The colony Romana Julia Felix Sinope.

CRISPINA. AVG. COMMODI. CRISPINA AUGUSTA COMMODI AUGUSTI. Crispina Augusta, wife of Commodus Augustus.

C. SACR. FAC. censor SACRIS FACUNDIS. Censor for performing the sacred duties.

C. T. T. colonia togata taraco. The colony Togata Taraco (now Tarragona in Spain).

C. V. clypeus votivus. The votive buckler.

C. VAL. HOST. M. QVINTUS. caius HOSTILIANUS messius QUINTUS. Caius Valens Hostilianus Messius Quintus (name of a personage).

C. VET. LANG. caius VETTIO LANGUIDO. To Caius Vettius Languidus (name of a personage).

C. VI. IL. colonia victrix illice. The colony Victrix Illice.

C. o. p. p. consul quintum rater patriae. Consul for the fifth time. Father of his country.

CVR. X. F. CURATOR X. FLANDORUM. An officer for striking a certain class of coin.

C. V. T. colonia victrix taraco. The colony Victrix Taraco (now Tarragona in Spain).

C. V. T. T. AETERNIT. AVG. colonia victrix togata taraco AETERNITATI AUGUSTAE. The colony Victrix Togata Taraco to the Aeternity of Augustus (now Tarragona in Spain).

D.

D. A. divus Augustus. The divine Augustus.

DAC. DACIA, DACIUS. Dacia or Dacicus.

DAC. CAP. Dacia CAPTA. Dacia taken.

DACIA AVG. PROVINCIA. DACIA AUGUSTI PROVINCIA. Dacia the province of Augustus.

DAMA. DAMASCUS. Damascus (in Syria).

D. C. A. divus caesar Augustus. The divine Augustus Cæsar.

D. C. C. N. C. decuriones coloniae concordiae norbae caesarianae. The

Decurions of the colony of Concordia
Norna Caesariana.

D. CL. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES. decimus
clodius SEPTIMUS ALBINUS CAESAR.
Decimus Clodius Septimus Albinus
Caesar.

D. c. s. De consulum sententia. By
the decree of the consuls.

D. D. N. N. domini nostri or dominorum
nostrorum. Our Lords, or of our
Lords.

DEBELLATOR. GENT. BARBAR. DEBELLATORI
GENTIUM BARBARORUM. To the van-
quishers of barbarous nations.

DEC. DECIUS OR DECENNALIA. Decius,
or the decennial games.

DE. GERM. DE GERMANIS. Of the
Germans (that is, relating to the sports
of that nation).

DEO. NEM. DEO NEMEAUSUS. To the god
Nemausus (the tutelar divinity of
Nismes).

DERT. DERTOSA. Dertosa.

D. F. decimi filius. The son of
Decimus.

D. N. decimi nepos. The nephew of
Decimus.

DIANA. PERG. DIANA PERGENSIS. Diana
of Perga.

DICT. PER. DICTATOR PERPETUUS. Per-
petual dictator.

DII. PAT. DII PATRII. The gods of the
country.

DIIS. CVST. DIIS CVSTODIBUS. To the
guardian gods.

DIIS. GENIT. DIIS GENITALIBUS. To the
genital gods.

D. I. M. S. deo invicto mithras sacram.
Sacred to the invincible god Mithras.

DISCIPLINA, OR DISCIPVLINA AVG. DIS-
CIPLINA, OR DISCIPULINA Augusta, or
Augusti. The august discipline, or
the discipline of Augustus.

DIVI. F. DIVI filius. The son of the god.
This inscription generally appears on
the coins of Augustus, the adopted
son of Julius Cæsar, who was
deified by the Senate.

DIVO. AVG. VESP. DIVO AVGUSTUS VESP-
ASIANO. To the divine Augustus
Vespasian.

DIVO. AVG. DIVO AVGUSTO. To the divine
Augustus.

T. LIVI. VESP. F. VESPASIANO. TITO DIVI
VESPAZIANI FILIO VESPASIANO. To

Titus Vespasian, the son of the divine
Vespasian.

Div. PIO. DIVO PIO. To the divine
pious (meaning Antoninus).

DIVVS. TRAIAN. AVG. PARTH. PATER. DIVUS
TRAIANUS AUGUSTUS PARTHICUS PATER.
The divine Trajan Augustus Parthicus,
the Father.

DOM, OR DOMIT. DOMITIUS, OR DOMITIANUS.
Domitius, or Domitian.

DOMITIA AVG. IMP. CAES. DIVI. F. DOMITIANI
AUG. DOMITIA AVGUSTA IMPERATRIX CAES-
ARIS DIVI, FILII DOMITIANI AUGUSTI. Do-
mitia Augusta, mother of the divine
Caesar, son of the august Domitian.

D. P. divus pius. The divine pious
(meaning Antoninus).

D. P. P. dii penates. The gods Penates.

DR. CÆS. Q. PR. DRUSUS CÆSAR QUIN-
QUENNALIS PRAEFECTUS. Drusus Caesar,
the five years' p̄fect.

DRVSVS. CÆSAR. TI. AVG. DIVI. AVG. N.
DRVSVS CÆSAR tiberii Augusti filius,
DIVI Augusti nepos. Drusus Caesar,
son of Tiberius Augustus, and grand-
son of Augustus Caesar.

D. S. I. M. DEO SOLI INVICTO MITHRAE.
To Mithras, the invincible God of the
sun.

E.

EGN. GAL. AVG. EGNATIUS GALLIENUS
AUGUSTUS. Egnatius Gallienus Au-
gustus (name of a personage).

EID. MART. EIDIBUS MARTII. To the
Ides of March.

EQ. COH. EQUESTRIS COHORS. The
equestrian cohort.

EQ. M. EQUITUM MAGISTRI. The mas-
ters of the cavalry.

EQ. ORDIN. EQUITUM ORDINIS. The
order of Equestrians.

ETR. ETRUSCUS. Etrurian.

EV. EUROPA. Europe.

EX. AR. P. EX ARGENTO PURO, OR
PROBATO, OR PUBLICO. Money made
from fine silver, or the approved
silver, or the public silver.

EX. CONS. EX CONSENSU. By consent.

EX. D. D. EX DECRETO DECURSIONUM. By
the decree of the Decurions.

EX. EA. P. Q. I. S. AD. AE. D. E. EX EA
PECUNIA QUAE JUSSU SENATUS AD
AERARIUM DELATA EST. The money,

which, by the command of the Senate, has been remitted to the Treasury.

EXERCITVS. VAC. EXERCITUS VACCEUS. The Vacean army.

EXERCITVS. YSC. EXERCITUS YSCANUS. The army of Isca.

EXERC. PERS. EXERCITUS PERSICUS. The Persian army.

EX. S. C. EX senatus consulto. By order of the Senate.

EX. S. D. EX senatus decreto. By decree of the Senate.

F.

F. fabius, or faciundum, or fecit, or felix, or filius, or flamen, or fortunas. The name of a person, or the future participle of the verb to make, or the perfect tense of the same verb, made; or, happy, or, a son, or, a high priest, or, fortune.

FAB. FABIUS. Fabius (a man's name). FABRI. FABRICIUS. Fabricius (a man's name).

FAD. FADIUS. Fadius (a man's name).

FÆCVND. FÆCUNDITAS. Fruitfulness.

FAN. FANNIA. Fannia, the name of a Roman family.

FATIS VICTRI. FATIS VICTRICIBUS. To the victorious fates.

FAVSTINA. AVG. ANTONINI AVG. PII. P. P. FAUSTINA AUGUSTA ANTONINI AUGUSTI PII PATRIS PATRIAE. Faustina Augusta (the wife of) Antoninus Augustus Pius, father of his country.

F. B. felicitas beata. Blessed happiness.

F. C. faciundum curavit, or frumento convehendus. The making (of coin) superintended, or, conveying corn.

FELICITATI AUG. FELICITATI AUGUSTÆ, OR AUGUSTI. To the august happiness, or the happiness of Augustus.

FEL PRO. FELICITAS PROVINCiarum. The happiness of the provinces.

FEL TEMP. REP. FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO. The happy amendment of the age.

FER. D. FERONIA DEA. The Goddess Feronia.

FIDEI LEG. FIDEI LEGIONUM. To the fidelity of the Legions.

FIDES MILIT. FIDES MILITUM. The fidelity of the soldiers.

FID. EXERC. FIDES EXERCITUS. The fidelity of the army.

FL. FLAMEN, OR FLAVIUS. The flamen, or high priest; or, Flavius (a man's name).

FLAM. D. FLAMEN DIVI. The high-priest of the god (the deified emperor).

FLAM. DIAL. FLAMEN DIALIS. The high priest of Jupiter.

FLAM. MART. FLAMEN MARTIALIS. The high priest of Mars.

FL. FEL. FLAVIAE FELICIS. Of the happy Flavian (Legion).

FOR. FORTUNA. Fortune.

FORT. P. R. FORTUNA OR FORTITUDO POPULI ROMANI. The Fortune, or, the strength of the Roman people.

FORT. PRIM. FORTUNA PRIMIGENIA. The Fortune of the first-born.

FORT. RED. FORTUNAE REDUX; OR, FORTUNAE REDUCI. The return of Fortune; or, to the return of Fortune.

FOVR. FOURIUS. Fourius, a man's name, FOURIA, a Roman Gens.

FVG. AC. FRUGES ACCEPTAE. Supplies of corn received.

F. T. R. FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO. The happy re-establishment of the times.

FVL. FULVIUS. Fulvius, a man's name.

FVLG. FULGURATOR. (Jupiter) Fulgurator.

FVLM. FULMINATOR. (Jupiter) Fulminator.

G.

G. galinicus, or gaudium, or genius, or germanus, or gneaea. Galinicus, surname of Volusianus; or Joy, the name given to one of the Roman Legions; or the Genius of good or evil, a divinity; or Germanus, the name of a personage; or Gnea, a woman's name.

GADIT. GADITANA. Gaditana, now Cadiz, in Spain.

GAL. GALINDICUS, OR, GALERIUS. Galindicus, or Galerius, both names of personages.

G. OR GEN. AVG. GENIO AUGUSTI. To the genius of Augustus.

G. COR. SVPER. GNEA CORNELIA SUPERA. Gnea Cornelia Supera, the name of an empress.

G. D. germanicus dacicus. Germanicus, Dacicus, titles bestowed on the emperors for their victories over the Germans and Dacians.

GEM. L. GEMINA LEGIO. The Double Legion.

GEN. COL. COR. GENIO COLONIAE CORINTHIAE. To the Genius of the colony of Corinth.

GEN. ILLY. GENIUS ILLYRICI. The Genius of Illyria, now Dalmatia.

GENIO. COL. NER. PATR. GENIO COLONIAE NERONIANAE PATRENSIS. To the Genius of the colony of Neroniana Patrensis.

GENIT. ORB. GENITRIX ORBIS. Mother of the world, a title conferred on empresses.

GEN. LVG. GENIO LUGDUNENSI. To the Genius of Lugdunum, now Lyons.

GERM. CAPTA. GERMANIA CAPTA. Germany conquered.

GER. P. GERMANICA PROVINCIA, OR GERMANIAE POPULUS. The German Province, or, the German people.

GL. E. R. GLORIA EXERCITUS ROMANI. The glory of the Roman army.

GL. P. R. GLORIA POPULI ROMANI. The glory of the Roman people.

GL. R. GLORIA ROMANORUM. The glory of the Romans.

G. L. S. GENIO LOCI SACRUM. Consecrated to the Genius of the place.

G. M. V. GEMINA MINERVA VICTRIX. The colony Gemina Minerva Victrix (in Italy).

GOTH. GOTHIUS. Gothicus, a title given to several emperors.

G. P. GRÆCIA PERAGRATA, OR GRÆCIA POPULUS. Greece traversed; or, the people of Greece.

G. P. R. GENIO POPULI ROMANI. To the Genius of the Roman people.

GRAC. GRACCHUS. Gracchus, name of a personage.

G. T. A. GENIUS TUTELARIS AEGYPTI, OR GEMINAE TUTATOR AFRICAE. The tutelary genius of Egypt, or the protector of the two Africas.

H.

H. HASTATI. Hastati, a name given to a certain portion of the Roman army.

HADRIANVS AVG. COS. III. P. P. HADRI-

ANUS AUGUSTUS CONSUL III. PATER PATRIÆ. Hadrianus Augustus, Consul for the third time, father of the country.

HA. P. OR H. P. HASTATORUM PRINCIPUM. Of the Hastati and of the princes.

HEL. HELIOPOLIS. Heliopolis, a town of the sun, in Egypt.

HELV. PERT. HELVIUS PERTINAX. Helvius Pertinax (name of an emperor).

HER. HERCULES, OR HERENNIUS. Hercules, the name of a god, or Herenius, a man's name.

HERAC. HERACLITUS. Heraclitus, a man's name.

HERC. COMMOD. HERCULI COMMODIANO. To Hercules Commodianus.

HERC. GADIT. HERCULI GADITANO. To Hercules Gaditanus.

HERC. ROM. CONDIT. HERCULI ROMANO CONDITORI. To Hercules Romanus Conditor; the Roman Hercules, the founder.

HILARIT. TEMP. HILARITAS TEMPORUM. The hilarity of the times.

HIP. HIPPIUS. Hippius, a man's name.

HISP. HISPALIS, OR HISPANA, OR HISPALUS; a town in Spain. Spain itself; or, Hispalus, the name of a person.

HO. HONOR. The divinity, Honour.

HS. A SIGN FOR SESTERTIUM, THE SESTERCE, A PIECE OF ROMAN MONEY.

I.

I. IMPERATOR, OR JOVIS, OR JUNO, OR JUSSU, OR I, OR L. IMPERATOR, OR JUPITER, OR JUNO, OR BY THE COMMAND, OR THE FIRST, OR ONE.

I. A. IMPERATOR AUGUSTUS, OR INDULGENTIA AUGUSTI. The emperor Augustus, or by the permission of Augustus.

I. C. IMPERATOR CAESAR, OR JULIUS CAESAR. The emperor Caesar, or Julius Caesar.

II. IMP. CC. PHILIPPIS. AVGG. II. IMPERATORIBUS CAESARIBUS PHILIPPIS AUGUSTIS. To the two Philips, Caesars, and Augustus's.

III. VIR. A. A. A. AF. F. TRIUM VIRI AUREO ARGENTO AERE FLANDO FERIUNDO. The

the three officers for striking the prepared metal into gold, silver, and brass (coins).

I. IT. imperator iterum. Imperator for the second time.

II. VIR. QVINQ. DUUM-VIR QUINQUENNalis. Duumvir for five years.

IMP. CAES. ANTONINUS AVG. P.P.P. IMP-erator caesar ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS PIUS pater patriae. The emperor Cæsar Antoninus Augustus Pius, Father of the Country.

IMP. CAES. AVG. COMM. CONS. IMPERATOR CAESAR AUGUSTUS COMMUNI CONSENSU. The emperor Cæsar Augustus, (chosen) by the consent of the community.

IMP. CAES. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO. IMPERATOR CAESARI CAIO VIBIO VOLUSIANO. To the emperor Caesar Caius Vibius Volusianus.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. TRAIANI. AVG. F. TRAIANI. HADRIANO. OPT. AVG. DAC. PARTHICO. P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P. IMPERATORI CAESARI DIVI TRAJANI AUGUSTI FILIO TRAJANI HADRIANO OPTIMO AUGUSTO DACICO PARTHICO PONTIFICI MAXIMO TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE CONSULI PATER PATERIAE. To the emperor Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus Augustus, son of the divine Trajanus Augustus, the Best, Dacicus Parthicus, exercising the Tribunitian power, Consul, Father of the country.

IMP. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. DOMIT. AUG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. IMPERATOR CAESAR DIVI VESPASIANI FILIUS DOMITIANUS AUGUSTUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE PATER PATERIAE. The emperor Caesar Domitianus Augustus, son of the divine Vespasianus, Pontifex Maximus, exercising the Tribunitian power, father of the country.

IMP. CÆS. G. M. Q. IMPERATOR CÆSAR GNEUS MESSIUS QUINTUS. The emperor Caesar Gneus Messius Quintus (name of a usurper).

IMP. CÆS. L. AVREL. VERVS. AVG. ARM. PART. IMPERATOR CÆSAR LUCIUS AURELIUS VERUS AUGUSTUS ARMENIACUS PARTHICUS. The emperor Caesar Lucius Aurelius Verus Augustus, Armeniacus, Parthicus (the dissolute associate of Marcus Aurelius).

IMP. CÆS. L. SEPT. SEV. FERT. AUG. TR. P. COS. IMPERATOR CÆSAR LUCIUS SEPT-

IMUS SEVERUS PERTINAX AUGUSTUS TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE CONSUL. The emperor Caesar Lucius Septimus Severus Pertinax Augustus, exercising the Tribunitian power, Consul.

IMP. CÆS. M. ANT. GORDIANUS. AFR. AVG. IMPERATOR CÆSAR MARCUS ANTONINUS GORDIANUS AFRICANUS AUGUSTUS. The emperor Caesar Marcus Antoninus Gordianus, Africanus, Augustus.

IMP. CÆS. M. OPEL. SEV. MACRINVS. AUG. IMPERATOR CÆSAR MARCUS OPELIUS SEVERUS MACRINVS AVGUSTUS. The emperor Caesar Marcus Opelius Severus Macrinus Augustus.

IMP. CÆS. NERVÆ. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. P. P. IMPERATORI CÆSARI NERVÆ TRAJANO AUGUSTO GERMANICO DACICO PONTIFICI MAXIMO TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE CONSUL V. PATER PATERIAE. To the emperor Caesar Nerva Trajan, Augustus, Germanicus, Dacieus, high pontiff, exercising the Tribunitian power, consul for the fifth time, father of the country.

IMP. CÆS. P. HELV. PERTIN. AVG. IMPERATOR CÆSAR PUBLIUS HELVIUS PERTINAX AUGUSTUS. The emperor Caesar Publius Helvius Pertinax Augustus.

IMP. C. C. VA. F. GAL. VEND. VOLVSIANO. AVG. IMPERATOR CAESARI CAIO VALINDICO FINNICO GALINDICO VENDENDICO VOLUSIANO AUGUSTO. To the emperor Caesar Caius Valindicus Finnicus Galindicus Vendendicus Volusianus Augustus (titles which Volusianus assumed after his conquests.)

IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG. IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCUS CASSIUS LATIENIUS POSTUMUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS. The emperor Caesar Marcus Cassius Latienus Postunus, Pius, Felix, Augustus, Imperator (one of the thirty tyrants).

IMP. C. M. TRAIANVS. DECIUS. AVG. IMPERATOR CAESAR MARCUS TRAJANUS DECIUS AUGUSTUS. The emperor Caesar Marcus Trajanus Decius Augustus.

IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS. P. F. AVG. IMPERATOR CAIUS PUBLIUS LICINIUS VALE-RIANUS PIUS FELIX AUGUSTUS. The emperor Caius Publius Licinius Valerianus Pius Felix Augustus.

IMP. ITER. IMPERATOR ITERUM. Imperator for the second time.

IMP. M. IVL. PHILIPPVS AVG. IMPERATOR
marcus julius PHILIPPUS AVGustus.
The emperor Marcus Julius Philippus
Augustus.

IMP. T. AEL. ANTONINO. IMPERATORI TITO
AELIO ANTONINO. To the emperor
Titus Aelius Antoninus.

IMP. T. CÆS. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR.
POT. COS. REST. IMPERATOR TITUS
CÆSAR DIVI VESPASIANI FILIUS AUG-
USTUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS TRIBUNITIA
POTESTATE CONSUL RESTITUIT. The
emperor Titus Caesar, son of the
divine Vespasian, high pontiff, exer-
cising the Tribunitian power, and
Consul, restored.

IMP. VI. IMPERATOR VI. Imperator for
the sixth time.

INDVLGENT. AVGG. IN. CARTH. INDULGEN-
TIA AUGUSTORUM IN CARTHAGINENSES.
The clemency of the two Augustus's
in favour of the Carthaginians.

INDVLG. PIA. POSTVMI. AVG. INDULGENTIA
PIA POSTUMI AUGUSTI. The pious
clemency of Postumus Augustus.

IO. CANTAB. JOVI CANTABRICO. To Jupiter
Cantabricus.

I. O. M. D. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO DICATUM.
Dedicated to Jupiter the best and
greatest.

I. O. M. H. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO HELI-
OPOLIS. To Jupiter the best and
greatest, of Heliopolis.

I. O. M. S. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO SACRUM.
Sacred to Jupiter the best and
greatest.

I. O. M. SPONS. SECVRIT. AVG. JOVI OPTIMO
MAXIMO SPONSORI SECURITATIS AUGUSTI.
To Jupiter the best, the greatest,
the sponsor of the security of Au-
gustus.

I. O. M. S. P. Q. R. V. S. PR. S. IMP. CAES.
QVOD. PER. EV. RP. IN. AMP. ATQ. TRAN.
S. E. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO SENATUS
POPULUS QUE ROMANUS VOTA SUSCEPTA
PRO SALUTE IMPERATORIS CAESARIS QUOD
PER EUM RESPUBLICA IN AMPLIORI ATQUE
TRANQUILLIORI STATU EST. The Roman
people and Senate (have) offered
thanksgivings to Jupiter, the best, the
greatest, for his preservation of the
Emperor Cæsar, and that through
him the republic is in a richer and
more tranquil state.

I. O. M. V. C. JOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO
VICTORI CONSERVATORI. To Jupiter the
best, the greatest, the victorious, the
preserver.

IOV. OLYM. JOVI OLYMPIO. To Jupiter
Olympius.

IOV. STAT. JOVI STATORI. To Jupiter
Stator.

IOV. TON. JOVI TONANTI. To Jupiter
the Thunderer.

ISEL. OECVM. ISELASTICA OECUMENICA.
The Iselastican and Oecumenican
games (held sacred at Rome).

I. S. M. R. JUNO SOSPITA MAGNA REGINA,
OR, JUNO SOSPITA MATER ROMANORVM.
Juno Sospita, the great queen; or,
Juno Sospita, the mother of the
Romans.

ITAL. ITALIA. Italy.

ITAL. MVN. ITALICUM MUNICIPIUM. The
Italian municipality.

IVD. CAP. JUDÆA CAPTA. Judea taken.

IVL. JULIUS, OR JULIA, OR JULIANUS. Julius,
or Julia, or Julianus (all names of
personages).

IVL. AVG. CASSANDREN. JULIA AUGUSTA
CASSANDRENsis. Julia Augusta Cas-
sandrensis (a Roman colony, for-
merly a town in Greece; Cassandros,
supposed by some to have been founded
by Cassander, one of the generals of
Alexander the Great; who, on the
death of that monarch, seized upon
the administration of Greece).

IVL. AVG. GENIT. ORB. JULIA AUGUSTA
GENITIX ORBIS. Julia Augusta,
mother of the world.

IVLIA. AVGSTA. C. C. A. JULIA AUGUSTA
COLONIA CAESAREA AUGUSTA. Julia An-
gusta, the colony of Caesarea Augusta.

IVLIA. IMP. T. AVG. F. AVGSTA. JULIA
IMPERATORIS TITI AUGUSTI FILIA AUG-
USTA. Julia Augusta, daughter of the
emperor Titus Augustus.

IVL. V. MAXIMVS. C. JULIUS VERUS MAXI-
MUS CAESAR. Julius Verus Maximus
Cæsar (name of a personage).

IVN. JUNIOR OR JUNIUS OR JUNO. The
younger, or Junius (name of a per-
sonage); or Juno (the goddess).

IVN. MART. JUNONI MARTIALI. To Juno
Martialis.

IVN. REG. JUNO REGINA. Juno the
queen.

K.

K. carthago or kaeso. Carthage, or Kaeso (a Christian name).
 KAP. CAPITOLINA. Capitolina.
 KAR. CARTHAGO. Carthage.
 KAR. O. CARTHAGINENSIS officina. The Carthaginian monetary office.
 KART OR KRT. E. CARTHAGO officina quinta. The fifth Carthaginian monetary office.
 KON. OR KONS. CONSTANTINOPOLIS. Constantinople.
 (K is often used for C on coins struck in the Grecian provinces.)

L.

L. LAUS or LEGATUS or LEGIO or LUCIUS or LUDI. The colony Laus, or an ambassador, or a legion, or Lucius (name of a personage), or the games.
 L. C. LUGDUNUM COLONIA. The colony Lugdunum (now Lyons in France).
 LAPHR. LAPHRIA. Laphria (a surname for Diana).
 L. AUREL. COMMO. GERM. SARM. LUCIUS AURELIUS COMMODUS GERMANICUS SARMATICUS. Lucius Aurelius Commodus Germanicus Sarmaticus (titles given him for his victories).
 L. CAN. LUCIUS CANINIUS. Lucius Caninius (name of a personage).
 LEG. LEGIO. A Legion.
 LEG. AUG. PR. PR. LEGATUS AUGUSTI PRO PRAETORE. The ambassador of Augustus for the prætor.
 LEG. GEM. PAC OR PARTH. OR NEP. OR VLP. LEGIO GEMINA PACIFICA OR PARTHICA OR NEPTUNIA OR ULPIA. The double legion Pacifica, or Parthica, or Neptunia, or Ulpia (all distinctive titles of this Roman legion).

LEG. I. ADI. P. F. LEGIO I. ADJUTRIX PIA fidelis. The first legion, Pia, Fidelis, Adjutrix (this legion probably obtained these names, from coming up in a needful moment to the help of another legion).

LEG. II. PART. V. P. V.F. LEGIO II. PARTHICA V. PIA fidelis. The second legion Parthica, Pia for the fifth time, and faithful for the fifth time (distinctive honorary titles of this legion).

LEG. III. PART. LEGIO III. PARTHICA, The third Parthian legion. (Legions,

as in this case, often took the name of the country in which they had been eminently successful).

LEG. II. TRO. OR TR. FOR. LEGIO II. TRAJANUS OR TRAJANUS FORTIS. The second legion of Troy, or Trajanus Fortis.

LEG. III. VI. P. VI. F. LEGIO III. VI. PIA VI. fidelis. The fourth legion, pious for the sixth time, and faithful for the sixth time (distinctive titles repeatedly conferred).

LEG. M. XX. LEGIO MACEDONICA XX. The twentieth Macedonian legion.

LEG. PRO. COS. OR LEG. PRO. PR. OR LEG. AVG. OR LEG. A. P. LEGATUS PRO CONSULE, OR LEGATUS PRO PRAETORE, OR LEGATUS AUGUSTI, OR LEGIO ARMENIAE PROVINCIAE. Ambassador for the consul, or ambassador for the prætor, or the ambassador of Augustus, or the legion of the province of Armenia.

LEG. VII. CL. GEM. FIDEL. LEGIO VII. CLAUDIA GEMINA FIDELIS. The seventh faithful legion Claudia Gemina.

LEG. V. M. P. C. LEGIO V. MACEDONICA PIA CONSTANS. The fifth Macedonian legion, pious and constant (distinctive titles of honour).

LEG. XI. CLAVDIA. LEGIO XI. CLAUDIA. The eleventh legion Claudia.

LEG. XVI. FRE. LEGIO XVI. FREGENAE OR FREGENAE. The sixteenth legion of Fregella (a town in Latium); or Fregena (an ancient town of Tuscany).

LEG. XXX. NEP. VI. F. LEGIO XXX. NEPTUNIANA VI. fidelis. The thirtieth legion Neptuniana, faithful for the sixth time.

LEN. CVR. X. F. LENTULUS CURATOR X. FLANDORUM. Lentulus, an officer for striking a certain class of money.

LEP. LEPIDUS OR LEPTIS. Lepidus (name of a personage); or Leptis (name of a town).

L. H. T. LUCIUS HOSTILIUS TUBERO. Lucius Hostilius Tubero (name of a personage).

LIB. AVG. III. COS. III. LIBERALITAS AUGUSTI III. CONSUL III. The fourth liberality of Augustus, consul for the fourth time.

L. N. LUCII NEPOS. Nephew of Lucius.

L. F. LUCII FILIUS. Son of Lucius.

LIBERALIT. AVG. LIBERALITAS AUGUSTA OR AUGUSTI. The august liberality or the liberality of Augustus.

LIBERIS. AVG. COL. A. A. P. LIBERIS AUGUSTI COLONIA AUGUSTA AROE PATRENSIS. To the children of Augustus, the colony Augusta Aroe of Patras.

LIBERT. REST. LIBERTAS RESTITUTA. Liberty restored.

LIB. II. OR III. LIBERALITAS II OR III. The second or third liberality.

LIB. P. LIBERO PATRI. To Liber the father (Bacchus).

LIB. PVB. LIBERALITAS PUBLICA, OR LIBERTAS PUBLICA. A public liberality, or public liberty.

LIC. COR. SAL. VALER. N. CÆS. LICINIUS CORNELIUS SALONINUS VALERIANUS NOBILIS CÆSAR. Licinius Cornelius Saloni-nus Valerianus Nobilis Cæsar (name of a personage).

LIC. OR LICIN. LICINIUS LICINIANUS. Licinius or Licinianus (names of personages).

L. I. MIN. LEGIO I. MINERVIA. The first legion of Minerva (a town in Italy).

LOCVPLET. ORB. TERRAR. LOCUPLETATORI ORBIS TERRARUM. To the enricher of the universe.

LONG. LONGUS. Longus (name of a personage).

L. P. D. AE. P. LUCIUS PAPIRIUS DESIGNATUS AEDILIS PLEBIS. Lucius Papirius chosen Aedile of the people.

L. SEPTIM. SEVERVS. PIVS. AVG. P. M. TR. P. XV. COS. III. P. P. LUCIUS SEPTIMUS SEVERUS PIUS AUGUSTUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE XV. CONSUL III. PATER PATRIÆ. Lucius Septimus Severus Pius Augustus High Pontiff (exercising) the tribunitian power for the fifteenth time, consul for the third time, father of the country.

L. SEPTIM. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. PARTH. ARAB. PARTH. ADIAB. COS. II. P. D. LUCIUS SEPTIMUS SEVERUS PERTINAX AUGUSTUS IMPERATOR PARTHICUS ARABICUS PARTHICUS ADIABICUS CONSUL II. PATER PATRIÆ. Lucius Septimus Severus Pertinax Augustus Imperator Parthicus Arabicus, Parthacus Adiabenicus, consul for the second time, father of the country.

L. VAL. LUCIUS VALERIUS. Lucius Valerius (name of a personage).

LVC. LUCANUS OR LUCRIO OR LUCDUNUM. Lucanu-s or Lucrio (names of personages) or Lucdunum (now Lyons).

LVC. P. S. LUCDUNI PECUNIA SIGNATA. Money struck at Lyons.

LVC. AEL. LUCIUS AELIUS. Lucius Aelius (name of a personage).

LVCILLÆ. AVG. ANTONINI. AVG. F. LUCILLÆ AUGUSTAE ANTONINI AUGUSTI FILIAE. To Lucilia Augusta, daughter of Antoninus Augustus.

LVD. SÆC. FEC. COS. XIII. LUDOS SÆCULARES FECIT CONSUL XIII. He celebrated the secular games, consul for the fourteenth time.

LVP. LUPERCUS. Lupercus (name of a personage).

Lv. PC. S. LUGDUNI PECUNIA SIGNATA. Money struck at Lyons.

M.

M. MAESIA, OR MARCUS, OR MEMMIUS, OR MENSIS, OR MINERVA, OR MONETA, OR MUNICEPS, OR MUNITAE. Maesia, or Marcus, or Memmius (names of persons); or a month, or Minerva, or money, or municipal, or munitae (a fortified town).

M. A. MARCUS AURELIUS. Marcus Aurelius.

MA. CANI. MANIUS CANINIUS. Manius Caninius (name of a person).

MA. C. AVG. MAGNA (AEDES) CAESARIS AUGUSTI OR MACELLUM AUGUSTI. The great temple of Augustus, or, the market-place of Augustus.

M. ÆM. MARCUS ÆMILIUS. Marcus Æmilius (a man's name).

MAG. DECENT. MAGNENTIUS DECENTIUS. Magnentius Decentius (the name of a personage).

MAG. PIVS. MAGDUS PIUS. The great and pious (awarded to Cneius Pompey).

M. ANN. MARCUS ANNIIUS. Marcus Annius (a man's name).

M. ANT. IMP. AVG. COS. DES. ITER. ET TERT. MARCUS ANTONIUS IMPERATOR AUGUR CONSUL DESIGNATUS ITERUM ET TERTIUM. Marcus Antoninus, imperator, augur, and consul for the second and third time.

M. ANTON. AVG. GERM. MARCUS ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS GERMANICUS. Marcus Antoninus Augustus Germanicus.

M. ANTONINVS. IMP. COS. DESIG. ITER. ET TERT. III. VIR. REIP. C. MARCUS AN-

TONINUS IMPERATOR CONSUL DESIGNATUS
ITERUM ET TERTIUM TRIUMVIR REIPUBLICAE CONSTITUENDAE. Marcus Antoninus, imperator (or commander), consul for the second time, and triumvir for the third time for establishing the Republic.

MARC. MARCIA, OR MARCUS, OR MARTIUS.
Marcia, or Marcus, or Martius.

MARClA OTACIL. SEV. AVG. MARCIA OTACILIA SEVERA AUGUSTA.
Marcia Otacilia Severa Augusta.

MAR. PROP. MARS PROPUGNATOR. Mars the defender.

MAR. VLT. MARTI ULTORI. To Mars the avenger.

M. CASS. LAT. POSTVMVS. MARCUS CASSIUS LATIENUS POSTUMUS. Marcus Cassius Latienus Postumus.

MAT. AVGG. MATER AUGUSTORUM. Mother of the Augustus's.

MAT. SEN. MATER SENATUS. Mother of the senate.

MAT. PAT. MATER PATRIAE. Mother of the country.

MAT. DEV. M. CONSERVAT. MATTI DEUM CONSERVATRICI. To the mother of the gods, the preserver (Cybele).

MAT. DEV. M. SALVT. MATER DEUM SALUTARI. To the salutary mother of the gods.

MATER. AVGG. MATER AUGUSTORUM. Mother of the Augustus's.

M. ATIVS. BALBV. PR. MARCUS ATIUS BALBUS PRAETOR. Marcus Atius Balbus, Praetor.

MATR. CASTROR. MATRI CASTRORUM. To the mother of the camps.

M. AVF. MARCUS AUFIDIUS. Marcus Aufidius (the name of a personage).

M. AVR. OR MAR. AVR. MARCUS AURELIUS. Marcus Aurelius (the name of an emperor).

M. AVR. ANTON. MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. AVG. ARMEN. P. M. MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS ARMENIACUS PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus Armeniacus, high Pontiff.

MAX. MAXIMUS. Maximus (the name of a personage).

M. C. I. MUNICIPUM CALAGURIS JULIA. The city of Calaguris Julia (now Lahorre in Spain).

M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVG. BRIT. MARCUS COMMODUS ANTONINUS AUGUSTUS BRITANNICUS. Marcus Commodus Antoninus Augustus Britannicus.

MES. MESSIUS. Messius (the name of a personage).

MET. METROPOLIS. The Metropolis.

MET. METACCUS. Metaccus.

MET. VLPIAN. PAN. METALLUM ULPIANUM PANNONICUM. Ulpian and Pannonian metal.

MET. DEL. METALLUM DEL. FOR DALMATIUM. Metal of Dalmatia.

MET. NOR. METALLUM NORICUM. Metal of Noricum.

M. F. MARCI FILIUS. The son of Marcus.

M. N. MARCI NEPOS. The nephew of Marcus.

M. H. ILLERGAVONIA. DERT. MUNICIPUM HIBERA ILLERGAVONIA DERTOZA. The municipal city of Hibera Illergavonia Dertoza.

MINAT. MINATIUS. Minatius (the name of a personage).

MINER. VICT. MINERVAE VICTRICI. To the victorious Minerva.

M. K. V. MONETA CARTHAGINENSIS URBEM. Money of the city of Carthage.

M. L. MONETA LUGDUNENSIS. Money of Lugdunum (Lyons).

M. LEP. C. REG. INST. MARCUS LEPIDUS CIVITATEM REGINENSIMUM INSTAURAVIT. Marcus Lepidus repaired the town of Reginens.

M. LL. MONETA LUGDUNENSIMUM. The money of Lugdunum (Lyons).

M. MARC. MARCUS MARCELLUS. Marcus Marcellus.

M. M. I. V. MUNICIPES MUNICIPII JULII UTICENSIS. The municipals of the municipal city of Julius Uticensis.

M. N. MONETA NARBONENSIS. Money of Narbonne.

MON. MONETA. Money.

MON. AVG. MONETA AUGUSTI. Money of Augustus.

MO. S. T. MONETA SIGNATA TREVERIS. Money struck at Treves (a city in Germany).

M. POP. MARCUS POPILIUS. Marcus Popilius (a man's name).

M. R. MUNICIPUM RAVENNATUM. The city of Ravenna, in Italy.

M. S. MOESIAE SUPERIORIS. Of Upper Moesia.

M. S. AVGG. ET CAESS. NOSTR. MONETA SACRA AUGUSTORUM ET CAESARUM.

NOSTRORUM. Sacred money of our Augustus's and Cæsars.

M. s. t r. MONETA SIGNATA TREVERIS. Money struck at Triers.

MVL. FEL. MULTA FELICIA. Many prosperities.

MVN. AVG. BILBILIS. C. CORN. REFEC. M. HELV. FRONT. II. VIR. MUNICIPUM AUGUSTA BILBILIS caio CORNELIO, REFECTO MARCO HELVIO FRONTONE DUUMVIRI. The town Augusta Bilbilis, repaired under Caius Cornelius and Marcus Helvius Fronto, Duumvirs.

MVN. CLVN. MUNICIPUM CLUNIA. The town of Clunia.

MVN. FANE. AEL. MUNICIPUM FANESTRE AELIUM. The town of Fanestre Elium.

MVNICIP. STOB. MUNICIPUM STOBENSIMUM. The town of Stobensium.

MVNIC. ITALIC. PER. AVG. MUNICIPUM ITALICENSE PERMISSU AUGUSTI. An Italian municipality, by the permission of Augustus.

MVN. STOB., OR STOBENS, OR STOBENSIVM. MUNICIPUM STOBENSE OR STOBENSIVM. The town of Stobensium, in Macedonia.

MVN. TVR. OR MV. TV. MUNICIPUM TURCUSSAE. The town of Turcussa.

N.

N. natalis, or nepos, or nobilis, or noster, or numen, or nummus. The birth ; or, the nephew ; or, noble ; or, our ; or, money.

NAT. natalis or natus. The birth or born.

NAT. VRB. CIRC. CON. NATALI URBI CIRCENSES CONSTITUTI. The Circensian games instituted on the anniversary of the foundation of the city.

N. c. nero caesar, or nobilis caesar. Nero Caesar (name of a personage); or noble Caesar.

N. c. A. P. R. NUMMUS CUSUS A POPULO ROMANO. Money struck by the Roman people.

NEP. RED. NEPTUNO REDUCI. To the return of Neptune.

NEP. s. NEPTUNO SACRUM. Sacred to Neptune.

NEPT. OR NEPTVN. NEPTUNALIA (feasts held in honour of Neptune).

NER. NERO OR NERVA. Nero or Nerva (both names of personages).

NER. I. Q. VRB. NERO I. QUAESTOR URBI. Nero the first Quaestor of the city.

NERO. CLAVD. DRVSVS. GERMAN. IMP. NERO CLAUDIUS DRUSUS GERMANICUS IMPERATOR. The emperor Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus.

NERO. ET. DRVSVS. CAESARES. QVING. C. V. I. N. C. NERO ET DRUSUS CAESARES QUINQUENNALES COLONIAE VICTRICIS JULLIAE NOVAE CARTHAGINIS. Nero and Drusus quinquennial Caesars of the colony Victoria Julia, or Nova Carthago.

N. F. numerii filius. The son of Numerius.

N. N. numerii nepos. The nephew of Numerius.

NICEPH. NICEPHORIUM. Nicephorium (a colony in Mesopotamia).

NIG. NIGER. Niger (the surname of the emperor Pescennius).

NOB. C. NOBILIS OR NOBILISSIMUS CAESAR. Noble, or noblest Caesar.

N. T. NUMINI TUTELARI. To the tutelar Deity.

N. TR. ALEXANDRIANÆ. COL. BOSTRE. NERVAE TRAJANAEE ALEXANDRIANÆ COLONIAE BOSTRAE, OR BOSTRENSIS. Of the colony Nerva Trajana Alexandria Bostra, or Bostrensis (a town in Palestine).

NV. NUMA. Numa (Pompilius).

O.

O. ob, or officina, or ogulnius, or optimo. The preposition ob ; the mint-mark showing where the money was manufactured ; Ogulnius, the name of a personage, or "the best," (a title of Jupiter), sometimes bestowed also upon the Emperor Trajan.

OB. C. S. OR OB. CIV. SER. OR O. C. S. OB. CIVES SERVATOS. For the preservers of the citizens (speaking of a crown which was given to those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen).

OE. ECUMENIA. A name given to public games and combats.

OFF. III CONST. OFFICINAE TERTIAE CONSTANTINOPOLI. In allusion to money

struck in the third monetary office at Constantinople.

OGL. OGULNIUS. Ogulnius (a man's name).

OLY. OLYMPIUS. Olympius.

O. M. T. optimo maximo tonanti. To the Thunderer, the best, the greatest.

OP or OPT. PRIN. or PR. optimo PRINcipi. To the best prince.

OP. DIV. OPI DIVINAE. To the divine Ops.

OPEI. OPEIMIUS. Opeimius (the name of a personage).

OPEL. OPELIUS. Opelius (the name of a personage).

OPI. DIVIN. TR. P. COS. II. OPI. DIVINAE TRIBUNITIA POTESTATE CONSUL II. (II. stands for secundum.) To the divine Ops; exercising the tribunitial power, and consul for the second time.

OPPIVS. CAPIT. PROPR. PRÆF. CLA. OPPSIUS CAPITO PROPRÆATOR PRÆFECTUS CLASSIS. Oppius Capito, governor and commander of the fleet.

ORB. TER. ORBIS TERRARUM. Alluding to the extent of the Roman empire.

OT. or OTACIL. OTACILIA or OTACILIUS. Otacilia (the name of an empress), or Otacilius (the name of a personage).

P. pater, or patriae, or per, or percussa, or perpetuus, or pius, or pontifex, or populus, or posuit, or praefectus, or primus, or princeps, or provinciae, or publius, or publico. Father, or of the country, or (the preposition) by, or struck, or perpetual, or pious, or pontiff, or the people, or he has placed, or praefect, or the first, or a prince, or of a province, or Publius (name of a personage), or to the public.

P. A. PIETAS AUGUSTI or AUGUSTA. The piety of Augustus, or Augustan piety.

PAC. or PACI. PACIFICO. To the pacific Mars.

PACE. P. R. TERRA. MARIQ. PARTA. IANVM. CLVSIT. PACE populi romani TERRA MARIQUE PARTA JANUM CLUSIT. He has shut the temple of Janus, having procured peace for the Roman people upon land and sea.

P. ALITIO. L. MENIO. II. VIR. publio ALITIO LUCIO MENIO DUUM-VIRI. Under the Duumvirs Publius Alitius and Lucius Menius.

PANNON. PANNONIAE. For Pannonia.

PAPI. PAPIRIUS. Papirius (name of a personage).

P. AQ. PERCUSSA AQUILEIAE. Struck at Aquilia (a town in Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic).

P. AR. PERCUSSA ARELATE. Struck at Arelate (now Arles in France).

P. AR. AD. PARTHICUS ARABICUS ADIABENICUS. Parthicus Arabicus Adiabenicus (titles given to emperors for their conquests or victories obtained in these countries.)

P. AR. PARTHICUS. Parthicus (a title given to the emperors for victories over the Parthians.)

P. ARL. PECUNIA ARELATENSIS or PERCUSSA ARELATE. The money of Arles, or struck at Arles.

PAT. PATER PATRIÆ. Father of the country.

PAX. AVG. PAX AUGUSTA. The Augustan peace.

PAX. P. ROM. PAX POPULI ROMANI. The peace of the Roman people.

P. C. CÆS. PATER CAII CÆSARIS. The father of Caius Caesar.

P. C. L. VALERIANVS. PUBLIUS CORNELIUS LICINIUS VALERIANUS. Publius Cornelius Licinius Valerianus (name of an emperor.)

P. D. POPULO DATUM. Given to the people.

PELAG. PELAGIA. Pelagia (a title given to Venus).

PENATES. P. R. PENATES POPULI ROMANI. The Penates of the Roman people.

PER. PERMISSU. By the permission.

PER. A. or PERPET. AVG. PERPETUUS AUGUSTUS, or PERPETUUS AUGUSTUS. Perpetual Augustus.

PERM. DIVI. AVG. COL. ROM. PERMISSU DIVI AUGUSTI COLONIA ROMULEA. The colony Romulea, by the permission of the divine Augustus.

PERM. IMP. COR. PERMISSU IMPERATORIS CORINTHI. Of Corinth, by permission of the emperor.

PERM. IMP. GERM. PERMISSU IMPERATORIS GERMANICI. By the permission of the emperor Germanicus (alluding to Domitian, who had that surname).

PERMISSV L. APRONI. PROCOS. III. PERMISSU LUCII APRONII PROCONSUL III. By permission of Lucius Apronius, proconsul for the third time.

P. R. P. pecunia romae percussa. Money struck at Rome.

PERT. PERTINAX. Pertinax (name of an emperor).

PESCEN. PESCIENNIUS. Pescennius (Niger), (name of an emperor).

P. F. PIUS RELIX, OR RIA FIDELIS, OR PRIMUS FECIT. Pious and happy, or pious and faithful, or first done.

P. F. PUBLII FILIUS, OR RII FILIA. The son of Publius, or the daughter of the Pius (that is, of Antoninus Pius).

P. H. C. PROVINCIAE HISPANIAE CITERIORIS. Of the province of Spain Citerioris.

PH. COND. PHILIPPUS CONDITOR. Philip the founder.

P. I. OR PRIN. IVVEN. PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS OR PRINCEPS JUVENTUTIS. The prince of youth.

PIET. AVG. PIETAS AUGUSTA. Augustan piety.

P. K. PERCUSSA KARTHAGINE. Struck at Carthage.

PLAE. TRAN. PLAEATORIUS TRANQUILLUS. Plaeatorius Tranquillus (name of a personage).

P. L. COR. SAL. PUBLIUS LICINIUS CORNELIUS SALONINUS. Publius Licinius Cornelius Salonus (name of an emperor).

P. L. O. N. PERCUSSA LUGDUNI OFFICINAE NOVÆ OR NONÆ. Struck at Lugdunum in the new, or ninth office.

P. M. PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. The sovereign pontiff.

P. M. S. COL. VIM. PROVINCIAE MOESIAE SUPERIORIS COLONIA VIMINIAECUM OR VIMINACIUM. The colony Viminacium, or Viminacium, in the province of Upper Moesia (now Widin, in Servia).

POL. POLlio. Pollio (name of a personage).

POM. POMPEIUS. Pompey (name of a personage).

PORT. OST. PORTUS OSTIENSIS. The port of Ostia.

P. P. RATER PATRIAE. Father of the country.

P. P. AVG. PERPETUUS AUGUSTUS. Perpetual Augustus.

P. POMPON. CR. II. VIR. PUPILIO POMPONIO CRISPUS, OR CRISPINO DUUMVIRO. Under the Duumvir Puplius Pomponius Crispus, or Crispinus.

P. R. PERCUSSA ROMAE. Struck at Rome.

PRÆ. CLAS. ET ORAE. MARIT. PRÆFECTUS CLASSIS ET ORAE MARITIMAE. Praefect of the fleet and of the marine coasts.

PRÆF. GERM. PRÆFECTUS GERMANORUM. Praefect of the Germans.

PR. COS. PROCONSUL. Proconsul.

PRIMI. DECEN. PRIMI DECENNALES. The first Decennials.

PRINCIP. IVVENT. PRINCIPI JUVENTUTIS. To the prince of youth.

PROB. PROBUS. Probus (name of an emperor).

PROC. PROCONSUL. Proconsul.

PROC. SIC. PROCONSUL SICILIAE. Proconsul of Sicily.

P. ROM. PERCUSSA ROMAE. Struck at Rome.

PRON. PRONEPOS. Grand-nephew.

PROP. OR PRO. P. PROPRÆTOR OR PROPRÆTORE. Proprætor, or for the prætor.

PROQ. OR PRO. Q. PROQUAESTOR OR PROQUAESTORE. Proquaestor, or for the quæstor.

PROV. DEOR. PROVIDENTIAE OR PROVIDENTIA DEORUM. To the providence, or the providence of the gods.

PROVIDENT. SENAT. PROVIDENTIA SENATUS. To the foresight of the senate.

PR. S. P. PROVINCIAE SYRIÆ PALESTINÆ. Of the province of Syria, in Palestine.

PR. VREB. PRÆFECTUS URBIS OR PRÆTOR URBIS. Praefect or prætor of the city.

P. S. PERCUSSA SISCIÆ. Struck at Siscia (in Croatia, now Sisseg).

P. T. PERCUSSA TREVERIS. Struck at Treveris (in Germany, now Treves).

PUDIC. PUDICITIA. Modesty.

PVPIE. PUPIENUS. Pupienus (name of an emperor).

Q.

Q. QUÆSTOR OR QUINARIUS OR QUINTUS OR QUINQUENNIALIS OR QUOD. A quæstor, or Quinarius (the name of a personage), or every fifth year, or quod, that.

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| Q. CAS. quintus cassius. Quintus Cassius (the name of a personage). | REC. ORB. RECTOR ORBIS. Ruler of the world. |
| Q. C. M. P. I. quintus cecilius metellus pius imperator. Quintus Cecilius Metellus Pius, commander. | REF. REECTA. Rebuilt or repaired. |
| Q. DES. quaestor designatus. Appointed a quaestor. | RELIQVA. VETERA. HS. NOVIES. MIL. ABOLIT. RELIQUA VETERA HS. NOVIES MILLE ABOLIT. The state debt, to the value of nine thousand sesterces, abolished, by payment (hs. signifies sesterces). |
| Q. HER. ETR. MES. DEC. NOB. C. quintus HERENNius ETRUSCUS MESSIUS DECius NOBilis caesar. Quintus Herennius Etruscus Messius Decius, noble Caesar. | RES. RESTITUTUS OR RESTITUIT. Restored, or he has restored. |
| Q. HISP. quaestor HISPANIAE. Quaestor of Spain. | REST. ITAL. RESTITUTOR ITALIAE. The restorer of Italy. |
| Q. M. quintus marcius. Quintus Marcius (the name of a personage). | REST. NVM. RESTITUTA NUMIDIA OR NUMMUM RESTITUTUM. Numidia restored, or the money reminted. |
| Q. O. C. FAB. quinto ogulnicio (et) caio FABIO. To Quintus Ogulnius and to Caius Fabius. | REX. ARM. DAT. REX ARMENIAE DATUS. A king given to Armenia. |
| Q. P. quaestor praetoris. Quaestor of the praetor. | REX. PART. DAT. REX PARTHIS DATUS. A king given to the Parthians. |
| Q. PAPIR. CAR. Q. TER. MON. quinto PAPIRIO CARBONI (et) quinto TERENTIO MONTANO. To Quintus Papirius Carbo and to Quintus Terentius Montanus. | REX. PTOL. REX PTOLEMAEUS. King Ptolemy. |
| Q. PR. Q. PRO. C. OR COS. quaestor PROVINCIAE, or quaestor PRO consule or PROconsulis. Quaestor of the province, or quaestor of the proconsul. | R. M. OR REI. MIL. REI MILITARIS OR REI MILITARIS. Military affairs. |
| Q. TERENT. CULLEON. PRO. COS. III. quinto TERENTIO CULLEONI PROCONSULI TERTIUM. To Quintus Terentius Culleonis, proconsul for the third time. | RO. ROMAE. To Rome. |
| QVAD. QUADRATUS. Quadratus (the name of a personage). | ROM. AETER. ROMAE AETERNAE. To eternal Rome. |
| QVADrag. REM. QVADRAGESIMA REMISSA. The quadragesima (a tax so called) remitted. | ROMA. RENASC. ROMA RENASCENS. Reviving Rome. |
| QVIN. ITER. QUINQUENNIALIS ITERUM. Quinquennial repeated. | ROM. COL. ROMULEA COLONIA. The colony Romulea. |
| Q. V. OR QVOD. V. M. S. QUOD VIAE MUNITAE SINT, OR SUNT. That the roads may be defended. | ROM. ET. AVG. ROMAE ET AVGUSTO. To Rome and to Augustus. |
| Q. VRB. quaestor URBIS. Quaestor of the city. | ROM. RESVRG. ROMA RESURGENS. Reviving Rome. |
| R. | ROMVL. AVG. ROMULO AUGUSTO. To Romulus Augustus. |
| R. remissa, or ROMA, or RESTITUIT, or ROMANUS. Remitted, or Rome, or he has restored, or Roman. | ROMVL. CONDIT. ROMULO CONDITORI. To Romulus the founder. |
| RA. RAVENNA. Ravenna (a city of Italy). | RO. P. S. ROMAE PECUNIA SIGNATA. Money struck at Rome. |
| R. C. ROMANI CIVES. Roman citizens. | R. P. ROMAE PERCUSSA. Struck at Rome. |
| R. CC. REMISSA C. C. The two hundredth remitted. | R. P. C. REI PUBLICAE CONSTITUENDAE. For the re-establishing of the Republic. |
| RECEP. RECEPta. Received. | R. S. ROMAE SIGNATA. Struck at Rome. |
| | R. V. ROMA VICTRIX. Victorious Rome. |
| | R. P. S. RAVENNAE PECUNIA SIGNATA. Money struck at Ravenna. |
| | R. XL. REMISSA XL. The fortieth remitted. |
| | S. |
| | S. SACERDOS, OR SACRA, OR SEMISSUS, OR SENATUS, OR SENATOR, OR SENIOR, OR SEX- |

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| tus, or soli, or spes, or suscepto, or sisciae. Priests, or things to be sacrificed, or the half of the Roman As, or the senate, or senator, or ancient, or Sextus (the name of a personage), or the sun, or Siscia (a town in Croatia). | SCIP. ASIA. SCIPIO ASIATICUS. Scipio the Asiatic. |
| S. A. SALUS, or SALUS AUGUSTI, or SECURITAS AUGUSTI, or SIGNATA ANTIOCHIAE. Salus, the goddess of health, or the health or security of Augustus, or struck at Antioch (speaking of money). | S. CONST. SIGNATA CONSTANTINOPOLI. Struck at Constantinople. |
| SACERD. COOP. IN. OMN. COLL. OR CONCL. SVPRA NVM. SACERDOS COOPTATUS IN OMNIA COLLEGIA (OR CONLEGIA) SUPRA NUMERUM. Supernumerary priests appointed in all the colleges. | SCR. SCRIBONIA OR SCRIBONIUS. Scribonia (the name of a Roman family) or Scribonius (the name of a personage). |
| SAC. F. SACRIS FACIUNDUM OR SACRA FACIENS. Sacrifices to the gods to be performed, or being performed. | SEC. ORB. SECURITAS ORBIS. The security of the universe. |
| SACR. PER. SACRA PERIODICA. Periodical sacrifices. | SEMP. SEMPRONIUS OR SEMPRONIA. Sempronius (the name of a personage), or Sempronia (the name of a family). |
| SÆCVLAR. AVGG. SÆCULARES AUGUSTORUM. Secular games of the Augustus's. | SEN. SENIOR. Elder. |
| SÆCVLAR. SAC. SÆCULARIA SACRA. Secular sacrifices. | SENTI. SENTIA. Sentia (the name of a Roman family). |
| SÆCVL. FRVGIF. SÆCULO FRUGIFERO. To a fertile period. | SEP. COL. LAVD. SEPTIMIA COLONIA LAUDICEA. The seventh year of the colony of Laodicea (for Laodicea). |
| SAG. SAGUNTUM. Saguntum, a town in Spain. | SEPT. SEV. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS. Septimius Severus. |
| SAL. SALUS, OR SALDUBA, OR SALONINUS, OR SALONINA. The goddess of health; or Salduba (a town in Spain); or Salonus, or Salonica. | SEPT. TYR. MET. SEPTIMA TYRUS METROPOLIS. The seventh of the metropolitan city of Tyre, in Phoenicia. |
| SAL. GEN. HVM. SALUS GENERIS HUMANI. The health of the human race. | SER. SERVIUS. Servius (the name of a personage). |
| SALL. BARB. SALLUSTIA BARBIA (ORBIANA). Sallustia Barbia Orbiana. (The names of an empress). | SEREN. SERENUS. Serenus (the name of a personage). |
| SALM. SALMANTICA. Salmantica (a town in Spain). | SERVILI. SERVILIA. Servilia (the name of a Roman family). |
| S. ARL. SIGNATA ARELATE. Struck at Arles (in France). | SEV. SEVERUS. Severus (the name of a personage). |
| SARM. SARMATICUS. Sarmaticus (a title given to an emperor for his conquests over the Sarmatians). | SEX. F. SEXTI FILIUS. The son of Sextus. |
| SAVF. SAUFFEIA OR SAUFFEIUS. Sauffeia (the name of a Roman family), or Sauffeius (the name of a personage). | S. F. SAECULI FELICITAS. The happiness of the age. |
| S. C. SENATUS CONSULTO. By decree of the senate, which allowed money to be coined. | SICIL. SICILIA. Sicily. |
| SOL. AF. SCIPIO AFRICANUS. Scipio Africanus. | SIDER. RECEPT. SIDERIBUS RECEPTIS. Received among the constellations. |
| | SIG. RECEPT. SIGNIS RECEPTIS. The standards being received. |
| | SIL. SILIUS. Silius (the name of a personage). |
| | S. I. M. SOLI INVICTO MITHRAE. To Mithras the invincible sun. |
| | SIR. OR SIRM. SIRMUM. Sirmium (now Simach in Slavonia). |
| | SISC. SISCIAE. Of Siscia (alluding to money struck there). |
| | SISC. F. SISCIAE PERCUSSA (MONETA). Money struck at Siscia. |
| | S. M. A. SIGNATA, OR SACRA MONETA ANTIOCHIAE. Money struck at Antioch, or the sacred money of Antioch. |

S. M. A. Q. P. *sacra moneta Aquileiae percussa.* Sacred money struck at Aquileia.

S. M. HER. *signata moneta HERacleae.* Money struck at Heraclea.

S. M. O. B. *signata moneta officina secunda.* Money struck in the second monetary office.

S. M. N. *sacra or signata moneta narbonae or nicomediae.* Sacred money of Narbonne or Nicomedia, or struck at Narbonne or Nicomedia.

S. M. R. *signata moneta romae.* Money struck at Rome.

S. M. R. Q. *signata moneta romae officina quarta.* Money struck at Rome in the fourth monetary office, expressed by the letter *q.*

S. M. SISC. *signata moneta sisciae.* Money struck at Siscia.

S. M. SR. *signata moneta treveris.* Money struck at Treves.

S. M. T. S. B. *sacra moneta treveris signata, officina secunda.* Sacred money of Treves, *b* signifying of the second monetary office.

SP. *spurius.* Spurius (the name of a personage).

SP. AVGSTA. *SPES AUGUSTA.* The Augustan hope.

SPES. P. R. *SPES populi romani.* The hope of the Roman people.

S. P. Q. R. ADsert. LIBERT. *senatus populus que romanus assertori libertatis.* The Roman senate and people to the assertor of liberty.

S. P. Q. R. A. N. F. F. *senatus populus que romanus anno natali (scilicet urbis) fieri recit (optimo principi).* Which may be freely interpreted, as struck by the senate and people of Rome, &c. in honour of the year of the birth of the best prince.

S. P. Q. R. IMP. CÆ. QVOD. V. M. S. EX. EA. P. Q. IS. AD. A. D. *senatus populus que romanus imperator cæsari quod viae munitae sunt ex ea pecunia quam is ad aerarium petulit.* Money struck by the senate and people, &c. in order that the public roads might be maintained.

S. P. Q. R. IVILLE. AUGVST. *senatus populus que romanus JULIÆ AUGUSTÆ.* The senate and Roman people to Julia Augusta.

S. P. Q. R. OPTIMO. PRINCIP. *senatus populus que romanus optimo principi.* The senate and Roman people to the best prince.

S. P. Q. R. SVF. P. D. *senatus populus que romanus suffamenta populo data.* The senate and Roman people, a grant of corn given to the people.

S. P. Q. R. V. S. PRÓ. R. CÆS. *senatus populus que romanus vota solvunt pro reditu cæsare.* The senate and Roman people make votive offerings for the return of Cæsar.

S. R. *senatus romanus or salus romanorum or spes reipublicæ or sacris receptis, or restitutis.* The Roman senate, or the health of the Romans, or the hope of the republic, or sacrifices received, or sacrifices revived.

S. T. *signata treveris or securitas temporum.* Money struck at Treves, or the security of the times.

STABIL. *STABILITAS, Stability.*

SVLL. *SULLA or sylla.* Sulla or Sylla (the name of a personage).

Ss. *sestertium.* The sestertii were pieces of money valued at two ases and a half.

T.

T. *titus, or treveris, or tribunus, or tutelaris.* Titus (name of a personage), or Treveris (in Germany, now Treves), or tribune, or tutelar.

T. AR. *tertia arelate.* Struck in the third monetary office of Arelate (now Arles).

T. CAES. DIVI. VESP. F. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. COS. VIII. *titus caesar divi vespasiani filius augustus pontifex maximus tribunitiæ potestate pater patriæ consul VIII.* Titus Caesar, son of the divine Vespasian (so styled, because he had been deified by the Romans), Augustus, high pontiff, exercising the tribunitian power, father of the country, consul for the eighth time.

TEMPL. DIV. AVG. REST. COS. IIII. *templum divi augusti restitutum consul quartum.* The temple of the divine Augustus (restored), consul for the fourth time.

TER. TERENTIUS. Terentius (name of a personage).

TES. TESSALONICAE. Of Thessalonica.

T. F. TITI FILIA OR TEMPORUM FELICITAS. Daughter of Titus, or the felicity of the times.

T. FL. TITUS FLAVIUS. Titus Flavius. (name of a personage).

T. G. A. TUTELARIS GENIUS AEGYPTI. The tutelary genius of Egypt.

THEOPO. THEOPOLIS. Theopolis (a name given to the city of Antioch in the reign of Justinian, Emperor of the East).

TR. TIBERIUS. Tiberius (name of an emperor).

TI. N. TIBERII NEPOS. Nephew of Tiberius.

TI. F. TIBERII FILIUS. Son of Tiberius.

T. M. AP. CL. TITUS MANLIUS (ET) APPIUS CLAUDIO. Titus Manlius and Appius Claudius (names of persons).

T. P., OR TR. POT., OR TRIB. POT. TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS, OR TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS, OR TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS. The tribunitian power.

T. P. OR TR. POT., OR TRIB. POT. V. & C. TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS, OR TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS, OR TRIBUNITIA POTESTAS V. The tribunitian power, or exercising the tribunitian power for the fifth time.

TR. TREVERIS. Treveris, of Treves.

TRAI. TRAJANUS. Trajan (name of a personage).

TRAN. TRANQUILLUS. Tranquillus (name of a personage).

TRANQ. TRANQUILLITAS. Tranquillity.

TREBAN. TREBANIUS. Trebanus (name of a personage).

TREBON OR TREB. TREBONIANUS OR TREBONIANUS. Trebonianus (name of a personage).

TR. F. TRAJANA FORTIS. The legion Trajana Fortis (a distinctive title of this legion).

TRIVMPH. TRIUMPHATOR. Triumpher.

T. R. OBS. OR O. B. S. TREVVERIS OBSIGNATA OR OFFICINA B. SIGNATA. Struck at Treves (in Germany), or struck in the office B (that is, of the second office or division of the mint; the offices being distinguished by A. B. for the first, second, &c., a system common in Roman monetary numerals).

TR. LEG. II. TRIBUNUS LEGIONIS II. The military tribune of the second legion.

TR. P. TREVVERIS PERCUSSA OR RECUINA. Struck at Treves, or the money of Treves (in Germany).

TR. PL. D. TRIBUNUS PLEBIS DESIGNATUS. Chosen tribune for the people.

TR. V. M. TRIUMVIRI MONETALES. Monetary triumvirs.

T. T. TREVIRORUM. (Coinages) of Treves.

TVL. H. OR HOST. TULLUS HOSTILIUS. Hostilius. Tullus Hostilius (name of one of the kings of Rome).

V.

V. QUINQUE, OR VERUS, OR VICTRIX, OR VIR, OR VIRTUS, OR VOTO, OR VOTIVUS, OR URBS. Five, or Verus (name of a personage), or virtue, or by the vow, or votive, or the city.

V. AET. VIRTUS AETERNA. Eternal virtue.

VAL. OR VALER. VALERIUS OR VALERIANUS (names of personages).

VAR. RVF. VARIUS RUFUS. Varius Rufus (name of a personage).

VEN. FEL. VENERI FELICI. To the happy Venus.

VENER. VICTR. VENERI VICTRICI. To Venus the victorious.

VENT. VENTIDIUS. Ventidius (name of a personage).

VESP. VESPASIANUS. Vespasian (name of an emperor).

VETER. VETERANORUM. Of the veterans.

VET. LANG. VETTIUS LANGUIDUS. Vettius Languidus (name of a personage).

V. I. VOTA IMPERII. The vows of the empire.

VIB. VIBIUS. Vibius (name of a personage).

VIC. AVG. VICTORIA AUGUSTI. The victory of Augustus.

VIC. GERM. VICTORIA GERMANICA. The Germanic victory.

VIC. PAR. M. VICTORIA PARTHICA MAXIMA. The greatest Parthian victory.

VIC. S. VICTORIA SICILIA. The Sicilian victory.

VIC. BEATISSIM. CAESS. VICTORIA BEATISSIMORUM CAESARUM. The victory of the most sacred Cæsars.

VIC. BRIT. P. M. VICTORIA BRITANNICA PONTIFEX MAXIMUS. The British victory, the high Pontiff.

VICTOR. ROM. VICTORIA ROMANORUM. The victory of the Romans.

VICT. P. GAL. AVG. VICTORIA PARTHICA GALLIENI AUGUSTI. The Parthian victory of the Emperor Gallienus Augustus.

VIII. VIII. Eight (this figure generally when it appears on silver coins and signifies that they are worth eight ases).

VII. VIR. EPV. VII VIRI EPULONUM. The Epulonean Septemvir (a sacred dignity among the Romans).

VIR. VIRTUS. Virtue, or courage, or valour.

VI. VIR. A. VI. VIR. AUGUSTUS. The Augustan Sexemvir or Sevir (a titular rank among the Romans).

V. N. M. R. URBIS NICOMEDIAE MONETA RESTITUTA. The restored money of the city of Nicomedia.

VOL. VOLUSIUS. Volusius (name of a personage).

VOLER. VOLERO. Volero (name of a personage).

VOTA. PVB. VOTA PUBLICA. Public vows.

VOT. DECEN. VOTA DECENNALIA. Decennalian vows.

VOT. XX. MVL. XXX. VOTA XX. MULTIPlica XXX. The vows for twenty years increased to thirty.

V. P. VOTA PUBLICA OR VOTA POPULI. Public vows or vows of the people.

V. V. VOTA V. QUINQUENNALIAN VOWS.

X.

X. DECEM. TEN, OR DECENTNALIA (FEASTS) OR DENOTING THE VALUE OF X ASES ON A ROMAN DENARIUS.

X. F. X. FACIENDUM. An officer appointed for striking silver money (x signifying the silver denarii, which were originally worth ten ases).

XL. R. XL. REMISSA. The fortieth (a tax so called) remitted.

XVI. XVI. The later denarii are marked thus; this coin was formerly only worth ten ases but rose to the value of sixteen, with which figures they were marked.

XV. XV. Money worth fifteen denarii.

XV. VIR. SAC. FAC. XV. VIRI SACRIS FACIUNDIS. Fifteen men appointed for performing the sacrifices.

XX. V. XX. VOTA. THANKS RETURNED ON THE TWENTIETH YEAR.

A LIST OF THE ROMAN COLONIAL COINS,

MARKING THE DEGREES OF RARITY.

FROM RARE 1, (R.¹), TO RARE 8, (R.⁸).

THE NAMES IN BRACKETS ARE THE MODERN NAMES OF THE PLACES.

The Gold is marked G.; the Bronze, Br.; the Silver, S.; the Lead, L.; and Potin or Base Metal, Po.

A.

Abdera (Adra). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.⁵ Of Tiberius. Latin, and Latin and Phoenician legends.

Acci (Guadix el Viejo). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Augustus to Caligula.

Aelia Capitolina (Kud-el-Cherif. Ilia, Gerusalemme). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁶ From Adrian to Hostilianus. Latin legends.

Agrigentum (Girgenti). Colonial autonomous: S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ Colonial imperial: Br.—R.⁶. Of Augustus. These colonial pieces, having Latin legends, are remarkable, as there are few of this class in Sicily and Italy.

Agrippina (Cologne). Colonial imperial. Br.—R.⁸ Of Postumus.

Alexandria Troas (Eski-Stambul). Colonial autonomous: Br.—C. R.⁶ Latin legend. Colonial Imperial: Br.—C. R.⁸ From Trajan to Saloninus. Latin legend.

Antiochia ad Orontem (Antak, Antakie). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.² From Antoninus Pius to Valerian the Elder.

Antiochia (Ak-Chiehere). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁶ Latin legend. Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁵ From Tiberius to Claudius Gothicus. Latin legend.

Asturica (Astorga). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.⁸ Of Augustus. The piece attributed to this town bearing only the inscription "Col. Ast. Augusta," may be of Asta, Astapa, or of Astigi, all towns in Baetican Spain.

B.

Berytus (Beyrat, Baruti). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁶ Latin legend. Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁷ From Julius Cæsar to Saloninus. Latin legend.

Bostra (Bostra). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.² R.⁵ From Heliogabalus to Decius. Latin legends.

Buthrotum (Butronto, Butrinto). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁶ Latin legend. Colonial imperial: Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ From Augustus to Tiberius. Latin legend.

C.

Cabellio (Cavaillon). Colonial imperial: S.—R.⁶. Br.—R.⁴ Of Augustus.

Caesarea (Kayserie). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁴ From Domitian to Gallienus. Latin legend.

Caesarea (Arche, Archis, Arka). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.⁵ From Caracalla to Alexander Severus.

Carthago Nova (Cartagena). Colonial

imperial: Br.—R.¹ R.⁴ From Augustus to Caligula.

Carrhae. Colonial imperial: Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ From Marcus Aurelius to Trajanus.

Cassandra (Kassandra-Capusi). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.³ R.⁵ Latin legend. Colonial imperial: S.—R.⁶ Po.—R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁶ From Claudius to Philip. Latin legend. One of the Colonial autonomous coins of this series bears a Greek legend, but is of doubtful attribution.

Celsa (Velilla de Ebro). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁶ Of Augustus and of Tiberius.

Claudiopolis. Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁸ Latin legend.

Comana (Al Bostan). Colonial Imperial: Br.—R.⁶ Of Antoninus Pius and Caracalla. Latin legend.

Corduba vel Patricia (Cordoba). With the name of Patricia. Colonial Imperial: Br.—R.³ R.⁴ Of Augustus. This town took the name of Colonia Patricia, on becoming a Roman colony.

Corinthus (Korito, Corinto). Achaian league. Colonial autonomous: Br.—C. R.⁸. Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁷ From Augustus to Gordian the Pious. All these coins have Latin legends, except those of Antinous, which have Greek inscriptions.

D.

Dacia in general. Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁶ From Philip to Gallienus. These pieces bear the dates of a period beginning with the year 247 B.C., and have Latin legends. No money was coined in Dacia before the time of the Emperor Philip.

Damascus (Chiam, Damich, Damasco). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.¹ R.⁵. From Alexander Severus to Salinus. Latin legend.

Deultum (Derkon). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.² R.⁶ From Trajan to Philip the younger. These pieces are numerous and have Latin legends.

Dium (Stan-dia). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁶ From Augustus to Salinus. Latin legend.

E.

Emerita (Merida). Colonial imperial: S.—C. Br.—C. R.⁶ Of Augustus, Tiberius, and of Julia.

Emisa (Hams). Colonial imperial: Po.—R.⁸ Br.—R.³ R.⁸ From Julia Domna to Sulpicius Antoninus.

H.

Heliopolis (Baalbeck). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.¹ R.⁵ From Nerva to Gallienus. Latin legend.

I.

Iconium (Kunyah, Konyeh, Cogni). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.³ R.⁴ Of Gordian the Pious, Valerian, and Gallienus. Latin legend.

Ilici (Elche). Colonial imperial: Br.—R.² R.⁴ Of Augustus and Tiberius.

J.

Julia (Antequera et Lucena). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁸

L.

Laodicea (Latakia, Latakia). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁶ From Septimus Severus to Valerian. Latin legend.

Lugdunum-Copia (Lyon). Colonial autonomous: S.—R.² Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.² Of Julius Caesar and Augustus.

N.

Neapolis (Nabulos, Napuloso). Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁴ From Philip to Valerian.

Nemausus (Nismes). Colonial autonomous: S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶ Colonial imperial: Br.—C. R.⁴ Of Augustus and Agrippa.

Norba (Brozas). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.¹ Of doubtful attribution.

P.

Panormus (Palermo). Colonial autonomous: Br.—R.⁴ Some of these pieces bear the legend Hispanorum.

| NAME. | FAMILY. | NAME. | FAMILY. |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| FLACCVS | { Pomponia. Rutilia. Thoria. Valeria. | MARIDIANVS | Cossutia. |
| FLORVS | Aquilia. | MARSVS | Vibia. |
| FRVGI | Calpurnia. | MAXIMVS | { Egnatia. Fabia. |
| GAL | Memmia. | MENSOR | Farsuleia. |
| GALBA | Sulpicia. | MESSALA | Valeria. |
| GALLVS | { Asinia. Caninia. Livineia. Ogulnia. | METELLVS | Caecilia. |
| GEM | Aburia. | MOLO | Pomponia. |
| GETA | Hosidia. | MVCIANVS | Licinia. |
| GLABRIO | Acilia. | MVRCVS | Statia. |
| GRAC | Antestia. | MVRENA | Licinia. |
| GRACCVS | Sempronia. | MVSA | Pomponia. |
| HEMIC | Flavia. | NASO | { Antonia. Axia. |
| HISPANIENSIS | Fabia. | NATTA | Pinaria. |
| HYPSEAEV | Plautia. | NERVA | { Cocecia. Licinia. Silia. |
| ITALICVS | Silia. | NIGER | Vettia. |
| IVDEX | Vettia. | NONIANVS | Considia. |
| IVNIANVS | Licinia. | OTho | Salvia. |
| LABEO | Fabia. | PAETVS | { Aelia. Considia. |
| LABIENVS | Atia | PALICANVS, PALI- KANVS | Lollia. |
| LAECA | Porcia. | PANSA | Vibia. |
| LAMIA | Aelia. | PATERNVS | Fabricia. |
| LARISCOLVS | Accoleia. | PAVLLVS | Aemilia. |
| LENTVLVS | Cornelia. | PHILIPPVS | Marcia. |
| LEPIDVS | Aemilia. | PHILVS | Furia. |
| LIBO | { Marcia. Scribonia. Junia. Statilia. | PICTOR | Fabia. |
| LICINIVS | Porcia. | PISO | Calpurnia. |
| LIMETANVS | Mamilia. | PITIO | Sempronia. |
| LONGINVS | Cassia. | PIVS | { Caecilia. Pompeia. |
| LONGVS | Mussidia. | PLANCVS | Munatia. |
| LVCANVS | Terentia. | PLATORINVS | Plautia. |
| LVPERCVS | Gallia. | POLLIO | Sulpicia. |
| LVPVS | Cornelia. | PRISCVS | Asinia. |
| MACER | { Claudia. Sicinia. Sepullia. | PROCLVS | Tarquitia. |
| MAGNVS | Pompeia. | PVLCHER | Sulpicia. |
| MALLEOLVS | Poblicia. | PVRPVREO | Claudia. |
| MARCELLINVS | Cornelia. | QVINCTILIANVS | Furia. |
| MARCELLLV | Claudia. | REGINVS | Antestia. |
| | | REGVLVS | Livineia. |
| | | RESTIO | Antia. |
| | | ROCVS | Crepereia. |

| NAME. | FAMILY. | NAME. | FAMILY. |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| RVFVS | { Aurelia. Claudia. Cordia. Lucillia. Maecia. Mescinia. Minucia. Pacuvia. Plotia. Pompeia. Pomponia. Sulpicia. | SILANVS | { Caecilia. Junia. Licinia. Sergia. Cornelia. Cornelia. Licinia. Volteia. Nonia. Cornelia. Quinctia. Naevia. |
| RVLLVS | Servilia. | TAMPILVS | Baebia. |
| RVS | Aufidia. | TAVRVS | Statilia. |
| SABINVS | { Minatia. Tituria. Vettia. | TERMVVS | Minucia. |
| SABVLA | Cossutia. | TORQVATVS | Manlia. |
| SALINATOR | Oppia. | TRIGEMINVS | Curiatia. |
| SARANVS | Atilia. | TRIO | { Lucretia. Aburia. |
| SASERNA | Hostilia. | TROGVS | Maria. |
| SATVRNINVS | Sentia. | TVREVLVS | Hostilia. |
| SCARPVS | Pinaria. | TVLLVS | Maecilia. |
| SCAVRVS | { Aemilia. Aurelia. | TVRDVS | Papiria. |
| SCIPIO | { Caecilia. Cornelia. | TVRPILIANVS | Petronia. |
| SECVNDVS | Arria. | VAALA | Numonia. |
| SEJANVS | Aelia. | VARRO | Terentia. |
| SER | Manlia. | VARVS | { Plancia. Vibia. |
| | | VETVS | Antestia. |
| | | VITVLVS | Voconia. |

| NAME. | FAMILY. | NAME. | FAMILY. |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| FLACCVS | Pomponia. Rutilia. Thoria. Valeria. | MARIDIANVS | Cossutia. Vibia. |
| FLORVS | Aquila. | MAXIMVS | Egnatia. Fabia. |
| FRVGI | Calpurnia. | MENSOR | Farsuleia. |
| GAL | Memmia. | MESSALA | Valeria. |
| GALBA | Sulpicia. | METELLVS | Caecilia. |
| GALLVS | Asinia. Caninia. Livinea. Ogulnia. | MOLO | Pomponia. |
| GEM | Aburia. | MVCIANVS | Licinia. |
| GETA | Hosidia. | MVRCVS | Stacia. |
| GLABRIO | Acilia. | MYRENA | Licinia. |
| GRAC | Antestia. | MVSA | Pomponia. |
| GRACCVS | Sempronia. | NASO | Antonia. Axia. |
| HEMIC | Flavia. | NATTA | Pinaria. |
| HISPAENIENSIS | Fabia. | NERVA | Cocceia. Licinia. Silia. |
| HYPSEAEVS | Plautia. | NIGER | Vettia. |
| ITALICVS | Silia. | NONIANVS | Considia. |
| IVDEX | Vettia. | OTHO | Salvia. |
| IVNIANVS | Licinia. | PAETVS | Aelia. Considia. |
| LABEO | Fabia. | PALICANVS, PALI- KANVS | Lollia. |
| LABIENVS | Atia | PANSA | Vibia. |
| LAECA | Porcia. | PATERNVS | Fabricia. |
| LAMIA | Aelia. | PAVLLVS | Aemilia. |
| LARISCOLVS | Accoleia. | PHILIPPVS | Marcia. |
| LENTVLVS | Cornelia. | PHILVS | Furia. |
| LEPIDVS | Aemilia. Marcia. | PICTOR | Fabia. |
| LIBO | Scribonia. Junia. Statilia. | PISO | Calpurnia. |
| LICINIVS | Porcia. | PITIO | Sempronia. |
| LIMETANVS | Mamilia. | PIVS | Caecilia. Pompeia. |
| LONGINVVS | Cassia. | PLANCVS | Munatia. Plautia. |
| LONGVS | Mussidia. | PLATORINVVS | Sulpicia. |
| LVCANVS | Terentia. | POLLIO | Asinia. |
| LVPERCVS | Gallia. | PRISCVS | Tarquitia. |
| LVPSVS | Cornelia. | PROCLVS | Sulpicia. |
| MACER | Claudia. Sicinia. Sepullia. | PVLCHER | Claudia. |
| MAGNVS | Pompeia. | PVRPVREO | Furia. |
| MALLEOLVS | Poblicia. | QVINTILIANVS | Nonia. |
| MARCELLINVVS | Cornelia. | REGINVVS | Antestia. |
| MARCELLVS | Claudia. | REGVLVS | Livinea. |
| | | RESTIO | Antia. |
| | | ROCVS | Crepereia. |

| NAME. | FAMILY. | NAME. | FAMILY. |
|----------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| RVFVS | { Aurelia. Claudia. Cordia. Lucillia. Maecia. Mescinia. Minucia. Pacuvia. Plotia. Pompeia. Pomponia. Sulpicia. | SILANVS | { Caecilia. Junia. Licinia. Sergia. Cornelia. Cornelia. Licinia. Volteia. Nonia. Cornelia. Quinctia. Naevia. |
| RVLLVS | Servilia. | TAMPILVS | Baebia. |
| RVS | Aufidia. | TAVRVS | Statilia. |
| SABINVS | { Minatia. Tituria. Vettia. | THERMVS | Minucia. |
| SABVLA | Cossutia. | TORQVATVS | Manlia. |
| SALINATOR | Oppia. | TRIGEMINVS | Curiatia. |
| SARANVS | Atilia. | TRIO | { Lucretia. Aburia. |
| SASERNA | Hostilia. | TROGVS | Maria. |
| SATVRNINVS | Sentia. | TVRBVLVS | Hostilia. |
| SCARPVS | Pinaria. | TVLVLVS | Maeclilia. |
| SCAVRVS | { Aemilia. Aurelia. | TVRDVS | Papiria. |
| SCIPIO | { Caecilia. Cornelia. | TVRPILIANVS | Petronia. |
| SECVNDVS | Arria. | VAALA | Numonia. |
| SEJANVS | Aelia. | VARRO | Terentia. |
| SER | Manlia. | VARVS | { Plancia. Vibia. |
| | | VETVS | Antestia. |
| | | VITVLVS | Voconia. |

THE COINS OF THE ROMAN FAMILIES,

(SOMETIMES TERMED CONSULAR COINS)

IN

Gold, Silver, and Copper,

STATING THEIR COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF RARITY.

The Gold are marked G.; the Silver, S.; the Copper, Br. (for Bronze); the Electrum, E.; the Lead, Pl. or L.; and Base Silver, Po. or Pot., for Potin. Those marked C. are Common; those of the highest degree of rarity, R.⁷ or R.⁸, &c.; and of the lower degrees of rarity, R.¹ or R.², &c.

A.

1 *Aburia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. R.¹
The brass coins of this family are parts of the As.

2 *Accoleia* (A Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

3 *Acilia* (Plebeian family?) S.—C. The brass coins of this family are Ases and parts of the As.

4 *Aebutia* (a family of uncertain extraction). The name of this family is found on the colonial coins of Cæsarea Augusta and Corinth.

5 *Aelia*, and *Allia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

6 *Aemilia* (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁸
S.—C. The brass series is colonial.

7 *Afrania* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The brass coins of this family are Ases and parts of the As.

8 *Allienus*. S.—R.⁵ Allienus is a surname, and does not indicate the name of the family which is lost.

9 *Annia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹
The brass coins of this family are of the reign of Augustus.

10 *Antestia*, or *Antistia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—C. The brass coin of this family are Ases and parts of the As.

11 *Antia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

12 *Antonia* (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁸
S.—C. R.¹ The coins of Marc Antony without his head are classed with this family.

13 *Appuleia* (a Plebeian family). The brass coins of this family are Ases and parts of the As.

14 *Apronia* (a Plebeian family). The brass coins of this family are either colonial, or of the reign of Augustus.

15 *Aquillia* (a Plebeian and Patrician family). S.—R.¹

16 *Arria* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ The brass coins of this family are colonial.

17 *Asinia* (a Plebeian family). The brass pieces of this family are of the reign of Augustus.

18 *Atia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸

19 *Atilia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family).

The copper coins of this family are either Ases, or parts of Ases.

✓¹⁰ *Aufidia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

✓¹¹ *Aurelia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

✓¹² *Autronia* (An uncertain family). S.—R.⁴

✓¹³ *Axia* (A Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces of this family are parts of the As.

B.

✓¹⁴ *Baibia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The copper pieces of this family are either Ases, parts of Ases, or colonial coins.

✓¹⁵ *Betilienus*. This is a surname, and it is not known to which family it belongs. The copper pieces bearing this name are of the reign of Augustus.

C.

✓¹⁶ *Cu cilia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁶ S.—C. Some of the silver pieces of this family were restored by Trajan. The name of this family is seen on the cistophores of Pergamus. The copper pieces of this family are either Ases or parts of the As.

✓¹⁷ *Caecina*. This is a surname, and it is not known to what family it belongs. The copper pieces which bear this inscription are either Ases or parts of the As.

✓¹⁸ *Caesia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

✓¹⁹ *Calidia* (A Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

✓²⁰ *Calpurnia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. R.⁴ The bronze pieces of this family are of the monetaries of Marc Antony Augustus.

✓²¹ *Canidia* (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.⁴

✓²² *Caninia* (a Plebeian family). The silver pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus. The copper are colonial.

✓²³ *Carisia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. R.² Some of the silver coins of this family are of the mint of Augustus and colonial of the town of Emerita. The brass pieces are colonial.

✓²⁴ *Carvilia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. The bronze pieces of this family are parts of the As.

✓²⁵ *Cassia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family). S.—C. There are some silver pieces which were restored by Trajan. The

bronze pieces of this family are Ases or parts of Ases; others of the mint of Augustus, and some colonial.

✓²⁶ *Cestia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁵ The copper pieces of this family are Greek imperial.

✓²⁷ *Cepia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ Br.—R.²

✓²⁸ *Claudia* (a Sabine and Patrician family). G.—R.⁴ S.—C. The silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The name of this family is to be found on some of the Greek tetradrachms termed cistophori. The bronze pieces are of the mintage of Augustus.

✓²⁹ *Clovia* (a Plebeian family). The bronze pieces of this family are of the mint of Julius Caesar.

✓³⁰ *Cloulia* (a Patrician family). S.—C.

✓³¹ *Cocceia* (an uncertain family). S.—R.⁴

✓³² *Coelia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—C.

✓³³ *Considia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. R.⁴

✓³⁴ *Coponia* (a family of uncertain extraction). S.—R.²

✓³⁵ *Cordia* (a family of uncertain extraction). S.—C. R.⁶

✓³⁶ *Cornelia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family). G.—R.⁴ S.—C. R.² The name of this family may be seen on some of the cistophores. The copper pieces of this family are either Ases, parts of the As, or of the mintage of Augustus.

✓³⁷ *Cornuficia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ Some of the silver pieces of this family were restored by Trajan.

✓³⁸ *Cosconia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

✓³⁹ *Cosutia* (a family of the Equestrian order). S.—R.² Some of these pieces are of the mint of Julius Caesar.

✓⁴⁰ *Crepereria* (an Equestrian family). S.—C. R.⁴

✓⁴¹ *Crepusia* (a family of uncertain extraction). S.—C.

✓⁴² *Ortonia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

✓⁴³ *Cupiennia* (a family of uncertain origin). S.—R.¹ The copper pieces of this family are parts of the As.

✓⁴⁴ *Curiatia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ R.² The copper pieces of this family are parts of the As.

✓⁴⁵ *Curtia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The copper pieces of this family are parts of the As.

D.

56 *Didia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ R.²
 57 *Domitia* (a Plebeian but afterwards a Patrician family). G.—R.⁶ S.—C.
 The copper pieces of this family are parts of the As.
 58 *Durmia*. The gold and silver pieces of this family are of the mintage of Augustus.

E.

59 *Egnatia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²
 60 *Egnatuleia*. S.—C.
 61 *Eppia*. S.—R.² The bronze pieces are either Ases or parts of the As.

F.

62 *Fabia* (a Patrician family). S.—C. The bronze pieces are Ases, parts of the As, or imperial Greek coins.
 63 *Fabricia* (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.⁴
 64 *Fabrinia*. The bronze pieces are parts of the As.
 65 *Fannia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹
 The name of this family may be found on the cistophores of Tralles.
 66 *Farsuleia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 67 *Flaminia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 68 *Flavia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 69 *Fonteia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. The copper pieces are either Ases, parts of the As, or of the mint of Marc Antony.
 70 *Fufia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The gold coins attributed to this family are false.
 71 *Fulvia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 72 *Fundania* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 73 *Furia* (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁸ S.—C. The bronze pieces are Ases or parts of the As.

G.

74 *Gallia* (a Plebeian family). The bronze pieces are of the mint of Augustus.
 75 *Gellia*. S.—R.¹ R.² Some of the silver coins are of the mint of Marc Antony and Augustus.

H.

76 *Herennia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.
 77 *Hirtia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.¹

78 *Horatia* (a Patrician family). S.—R.⁸
 79 These pieces were restored by Trajan.
 80 *Hosidia*. S.—R.¹
 81 *Hostilia* (a Patrician family). S.—R.¹ Br.—R.⁴

I.

82 *Itia*. S.—R.³

J.

83 *Julia* (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁴ S.—C.—R.² This is the family of Julius Cæsar. Its name appears on the coins of J. Cæsar.
 84 *Junia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family). S.—C. This is the family of Marcus Junius Brutus. Some silver pieces were restored by Trajan.

L.

85 *Licinia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ Br.—C. Some silver pieces of the mint of Augustus bear the name of this family. Some of these coins are Ases or parts of the As.
 86 *Livinea* (a Plebeian family). G.—R. S.—C. Some silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The bronze pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.
 87 *Lollia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.² The copper pieces of this family were struck in Cyrenaica.
 88 *Lucilia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹
 89 *Lucretia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family). S.—C. Some pieces were restored by Trajan.
 90 *Luria* (a family of doubtful extraction). The copper pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.
 91 *Lutatia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

M.

92 *Maecilia* (a Plebeian family). The copper pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.
 93 *Maenia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ Br.—R.²
 94 *Maiania* (an uncertain family). S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces of this family are either parts of the As or of the mint of Augustus.

Mamilia (the noblest Tuscany and Plebeian Roman family). S.—C. Some pieces were restored by Trajan.

Manlia (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁶ S.—C.

Marcia (a Patrician and afterwards a Plebeian family). Several pieces of this family are either parts of the As or of the mint of Augustus.

Maria (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ Some of the gold and silver pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus, some of them were restored by Trajan.

Memmia (a Plebeian family). S.—C. Some silver pieces were restored by Trajan. Some of the copper pieces of this family are parts of Ases.

Mescinia (a Plebeian family). Some of the gold and silver pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

Mettia. S.—R.⁴ Some of the pieces of this family in gold or silver, are of the mint of Julius Cæsar.

Minatia (a Plebeian family). The silver pieces which bear the name of this family are of Cneius Pompey the younger.

Mineia (an uncertain family). Br.—R.³

Minucia (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁴ S.—C. The silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The copper pieces of this family are parts of Ases.

Mitreia (an uncertain family). The copper pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

Mucia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

Munatia (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.² The gold and silver pieces of this family are of Marc Antony.

Mussidia (a family of doubtful extraction). S.—R.² Some of the pieces of this family in gold and silver are coins of the Triumvirs. The copper pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

N.

Naevia (a Plebeian family). S.—C. The copper pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

Nasidia (a Plebeian family). Some of the silver pieces bearing the name of this family were struck by Sextus Pompeius.

Neria (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

Nonia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The copper pieces are of the mint of Augustus.

Norbanus. G.—R.⁶ S.—C. This is a surname; but to what family it belongs is not known. Some silver pieces were restored by Trajan.

Numitoria (a Plebeian family). S.—R.⁴

The bronze pieces are parts of the As. *Numonia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ The silver pieces were restored by Trajan.

O.

Ogulnia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.⁴ The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

Opeimia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

Oppia (a Plebeian family). Br.—C. Some of the bronze pieces of this family were struck in Cyrenaica.

P.

Pacuvia or *Paquia* (a family of doubtful extraction). Br.—R.²

Papia (a Plebeian family). S.—C. R.⁴ *Papiria* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of Ases.

Pedania (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

Petillia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.² *Petronia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.² Some of the gold pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

Pinaria (a Patrician family). Some of the bronze pieces of this family are of Marc Antony.

Plaetoria (a Plebeian family). S.—C. Some of the silver pieces of Brutus bear the name of this family.

Plancia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ *Plautia* or *Plutia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.—R.¹

Plotia (a Plebeian family). The bronze pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus. This family seems to be the same as the preceding one.

Publia (a Plebeian family). S.—C. Some of the pieces of Cneius Pompey the younger bear the name of this family.

120

Pompeia (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸
S.—C. Some of the pieces of Sextus Pompey the younger have the name of this family.

121 *Pomponia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

122 *Porcia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. The copper pieces were struck in Cyrenaica.

123 *Postumia* (a Patrician family). S.—C.

124 *Procilia* (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.¹

125 *Proculeia* (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.¹

126 *Pupia* (a family of doubtful extraction).

The bronze pieces of this family were struck in Cyrenaica.

Q.

127 *Quinctia* (a Patrician but afterwards Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ Some pieces of this family were struck in Macedonia. The copper pieces are either Ases, or of the mint of Augustus.

R.

128 *Renia*. S.—C.

129 *Roscia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

130 *Rubellia* (an equestrian family). The bronze pieces of this family are of the mint of Augustus.

131 *Rubria* (a Plebeian family). S.—C. Some silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

132 *Rustia*. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹

133 *Rutilia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

S.

134 *Salvia* (a Plebeian family). Some silver and copper pieces with the name of this family are of the mint of Augustus, as are those of the uncertain family named *Sanquinia*.

135 *Sabrienus*. S.—C. This is a surname, but to what family it belongs is not known.

136 *Sauveia* (a Plebeian family). S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of Ases.

137 *Scribonia* (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁸ S.—C. Some of the silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

138 *Sempronia* (a family of uncertain extraction). S.—C. Some gold and

silver pieces are of the mint of Augustus and Julius Cæsar. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As, or of the mint of Marc Antony and Augustus.

139 *Sentia* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

140 *Sepullia* (a family of uncertain extraction).

S.—R.² R.⁸ Some silver pieces are of the mint of Augustus and Marc

141 *Antony*.

Sergia (a Patrician family). S.—R.¹

Servilia (a Patrician but afterwards Plebeian family). G.—R.⁴ S.—C.

142 The bronze pieces are parts of Ases.

Sestia. (A Patrician but afterwards Plebeian family). S.—R.² R.⁵

143 *Sicinia* (a Patrician but afterwards Plebeian family). S.—R.¹

Silia (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁷ S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces are of

144 the mint of Augustus.

Sosia (a Plebeian family). Br.—R.⁸ Some of the pieces are of Marc

145 Antony.

Spurilia (a family of doubtful extraction).

146 S.—R.¹

Statia (a Plebeian family). S.—R.⁷

147 Br.—R.⁶

Statilia. Some of the bronze pieces of this family are of the mint of Au-

148 gustus, or Spanish pieces.

Sulpicia (a Patrician and Plebeian family).

G.—R.⁸ S.—C. Br.—R.⁴ Some of the silver pieces were restored by Trajan.

T.

149 *Tarquitia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family). S.—R.²

Terentia (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of Ases, or of the mint of Augustus.

150 *Thoria* (a Plebeian family). S.—C.

Titia (a Plebeian family). S.—C.—R.² Some of the silver pieces were restored by Trajan. The bronze pieces were

151 Ases or parts of the As.

Titinia (a Patrician and Plebeian family).

S.—C. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

152 *Tituria*. S.—C.

Trebaria. S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

153 *Tullia* (a Patrician and Plebeian family).

S.—R.¹ Some silver pieces of this

family were restored by Trajan. The name may be seen on some cistophori of Laodicea in Phrygia. Upon an autonomous bronze coin of Magnesia, in Lydia, this name is found with a portrait attributed to Cicero.

V.

Valeria (a Patrician and Plebeian family).

S.—C. Some of the gold and silver pieces of this family are of the mints of Augustus and Marc Antony.

Vargunteia. S.—R.¹ The bronze pieces are parts of the As.

Ventidia (a Plebeian family). There is a silver piece of Marc Antony which bears the name of this family.

Vettia. S.—R.²

Veturia (a Patrician family). G.—R.⁶

S.—R.²

Vibia (a Plebeian family). G.—R.⁷ S.—C. The bronze pieces are Ases, or parts of the As.

Vinicio (a Plebeian family). S.—R.²

Some silver pieces are of the mint of Augustus.

Volconia (a Plebeian family). Some of the gold and silver pieces of this family are of the mints of Julius Caesar and Octavius.

Volteia. S.—C.

Of the uncertain coins of the families. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Under this head are classed those pieces which were struck under the Republic, without indication of the mints or divisions of the As.

IMPERIAL COINAGE OF ROME.

COINS OF THE EMPERORS, EMPRESSES, CÆSARS, AND TYRANTS, OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE,

AND OTHER PERSONAGES WHOSE PORTRAITS OR NAMES OCCUR ON THE ROMAN COINAGE, FROM POMPEY THE GREAT TO THE FALL OF THE EASTERN EMPIRE.

STATING THEIR COMPARATIVE DEGREES OF RARITY.

The Gold are marked G.; the Silver, S.; the Bronze, or Copper, Br. (for Bronze); the Lead is marked L.; Electrum, El. C. expresses Common; R¹, Rare; R², more rare; R³, still more so, up to R⁷ and R⁸.

Cnaeus Pompeius (Magnus). Born 106 B.C.; killed 48 B.C. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.¹ R.²; Br.—R.¹ Some coins represent him with his sons Cnaeus Pompeius and Sextus Pompeius.—There are some silver coins restored by Trajan.

Caius Julius Cæsar. Born 100 B.C.; made Perpetual Dictator 44 B.C.; and killed the same year. G.—R.¹ R.⁷ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C. Many coins represent him with Marc Antony and Augustus.

Cnaeus Pompeius, son of Pompey the Great. Born—B.C.; killed 45 B.C.

S.—R.¹ R.⁷ Some coins represent him with his father Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus, and his brother Sextus Pompeius. He bore, like his father, the surname of Magnus.

Sextus Pompeius, second son of Pompey the Great. Born 65 B.C.; killed 35 B.C. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.¹ R.⁴ With and without his head. Some coins represent him with his father and brother, Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus and Cnaeus Pompeius the Younger.

Marcus Junius Brutus. Born 85 B.C.; died 42 B.C. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ With and without portrait; with the

heads of the two Brutuses. There are among these, some coins restored by Trajan.

Caius Cassius Longinus. Date of birth unknown; died 42 B.C. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.¹ R.² These coins do not bear the head of Cassius.

Marcus Æmilius Lepidus. Date of birth unknown; died 13 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.³ R.⁵ Some coins represent him with Marc Antony and Octavius.

Marcus Antonius. Born 83 B.C.; died 30 B.C. G.—R.³ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br. R.¹ R.⁴ With and without his head. Some coins represent him with Julius Cæsar, Lepidus, Cleopatra, Marc Antony (his son), Lucius Antonius, and Augustus.

Octavia, wife of Marc Antony. Died 10 or 11 B.C. G.—R.⁸ This coin represents her with Marc Antony.

Marcus Antonius, son of Marc Antony. Killed 36 B.C. G.—R.⁸ This coin represents him with Marc Antony, his father.

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt. Made queen 56 B.C.; killed herself 36 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴ Most of these coins represent her with Marc Antony. The gold coins are doubtful.

Caius Antonius, brother of Marc Antony. Killed 44 or 43 B.C. G.—R.⁶ Without portrait.

Lucius Antonius, brother of Marc Antony. Born —; died —. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ These coins represent him with Marc Antony, his brother.

Caius Octavius Ægepeas Augustus. Born 63 B.C.; declared Emperor 29 B.C.; obtained the name of Augustus 27 B.C.; died 14 A.D. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Julius Cæsar, Lepidus, Agrippa, Tiberius, Julia, Caius and Julius, and Germanicus. There are many of his coins restored by Claudius, Nero, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan. The coins of Augustus are numerous.

Livia, wife of Augustus. Born 57 B.C.; died 29 A.D. S.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this princess, struck in Rome, do not bear her head; she is represented as Justice, Piety, and Health, and she is called *Julia Augusta*.

The name of Julia she took after Augustus's death. On Greek money she is called *Livia*.

Marcus Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. Born 63 B.C.; died 12 B.C. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with Augustus. There are coins restored by Titus, Domitian, and Trajan.

Julia, daughter of Augustus, wife of Marius Marcellinus, Marcus Agrippa, and, lastly, of Tiberius. Born 39 B.C.; died of starvation by command of Tiberius, A.D. 14. Her name appears on the coins of Augustus, with the heads of her sons Caius and Lucius. There are Greek coins with the portrait of this princess alone.

Caius et Lucius, sons of Marcus Agrippa and Julia. Caius, born 20 B.C.; Cæsar, 17 B.C.; died 4 A.D. Lucius, born 17 B.C.; Cæsar, the same year; died 2 A.D. These two princes are named together on the coins of Augustus. We do not find their portraits except on Colonial coins.

Agrippa Postumus, son of Marcus Agrippa and Julia. Born 12 B.C.; obtained the name of Cæsar 4 A.D.; killed 14 A.D. Of this Cæsar no coins are known, except a Greek and one colonial.

Tiberius, son-in-law of Augustus. Born 42 B.C.; obtained the title of Cæsar 4 A.D.; declared Emperor 14 A.D.; smothered, by order of Caligula, 37 A.D. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins are without his head; others represent him with Augustus and Drusus the Younger. There are some coins restored by Titus, Domitian, and Trajan.

Drusus Junior, son of Tiberius. Born 13 B.C.; poisoned by his wife, 23 A.D. Br.—C.—R.⁶ Most of the coins of this prince, and all those in silver, represent him on the reverse of Tiberius. Some of them are without his portrait. There are coins restored by Titus and Domitian.

Drusus Senior, brother of Tiberius. Born 38 B.C.; died 9 A.D. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² There are some coins struck by Claudius, and others restored by Titus and Domitian.

Antonia, wife of Drusus Senior. Born 38 B.C.; poisoned 38 A.D. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴

Germanicus, son of Drusus Senior and Antonia. Born 15 B.C.; obtained the title of Cæsar 4 A.D.; was poisoned 19 A.D. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Nearly all the coins represent him with Augustus, Caligula, and Agrippina. There are coins restored by Titus and Domitian.

Agrippina Senior, wife of Germanicus. Born 15 B.C.; was starved to death, by order of Tiberius 33 A.D. G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁸ Most of the coins represent her with Caligula and Germanicus. There are coins restored by Titus.

Nero and *Drusus*, sons of Germanicus and Agrippina. Nero born 7 A.D.; died of starvation, by order of Tiberius 31 A.D. Drusus born 8 A.D.; died of hunger by command of Tiberius 33 A.D. Br.—C. They are represented together on horseback.

Caius commonly called *Caligula*, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. Born 12 A.D.; declared Emperor 37 A.D.; killed 41 A.D. G.—R.⁴ R.⁵ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.³ The name of Caligula was given to this emperor, because he had worn from his infancy the military boot (Caliga). Some coins represent him with Germanicus and his mother Agrippina.

Claudia, first wife of Caligula. Date of birth unknown; married 33 A.D.; died 36 A.D. The coins which are attributed to this princess are false. This first wife of Caligula is sometimes called by writers Junia Claudia.

Caesonia, fourth wife of Caligula. Born —; married 39 A.D.; killed 41 A.D. The coins which are attributed to this princess do not belong to her.

Drusilla, daughter of Caesonia. Born —; killed 41 A.D. The coins which are attributed to this princess are false.

Drusilla, sister of Caligula. Born 17 A.D.; died 38 A.D. There are no Roman coins of this princess; those which are attributed to her being false. Some say that there is the head of this

princess on the reverse of a gold coin of Caligula. There are Greek coins of Drusilla.

Julia Livilla, sister of Caligula. Born 18 A.D.; killed 41 A.D. This princess is called by historians Julia or Livilla. No Roman coin can be attributed to this princess with certainty. Julia Livilla may be found on Greek coins.

Claudius, son of Drusus Senior (the brother of Tiberius) and Antonia. Born 10 B.C.; declared Emperor 41 A.D.; died by poison 54 A.D. G.—R.¹ R.⁶ S.—C.—R.³ Br.—C.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with Agrippina the Younger. Some of his coins were restored by Titus and Trajan. Claudius betrothed two women, but did not marry them, Aemilia Lepida and Livia Medullina Camilla; and had three wives, Plautia Urgulanilla, Aelia Petina, and Valeria Messalina. The first four are not mentioned on any coins.

Valeria Messalina, third wife of Claudius. Born —; killed 48 A.D. No coins of this princess are known, except some Colonial Greek.

Agrippina the Younger, sister of Caligula and fourth wife of Claudius. Born 16 A.D.; assassinated 59 A.D. G.—R.² S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Claudius and with Nero.

Claudia, daughter of Claudius and Plautia Urgulanilla. Born —; killed 65 A.D. We do not know of any Roman coins of this princess. Her name is to be found on a Colonial coin, and her portrait on two pieces—on a Colonial and the other of Alexandria.

Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina. Born 42 A.D.; was poisoned 55 A.D. Br.—R.⁸

Nero, the younger son of Cnaeus Domitius Ahenobarbus and Agrippina, and son-in-law of Claudius. Born 37 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 50 A.D.; declared Emperor 54 A.D.; killed himself 68 A.D. G.—C.—R.⁴ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this emperor are numerous. Some of them represent him with Agrippina the Younger.

Octavia, first wife of Nero. Born 42 or

43 A.D.; compelled to kill herself by opening her veins 62 A.D. No Roman coins are known of this princess. There are, however, some Colonial Greek.

Poppaea, second wife of Nero. Born — ; died 66 A.D., from the effects of a kick given her by Nero. We do not know of any coins of this princess except a silver Greek, which is doubtful, and two Colonial coppers of her daughter Claudia (also uncertain), which bear her name on the reverse. *Statilla Messalina*, third wife of Nero. Born — ; died A.D. No Roman coins are known of this empress, but there are some Greek.

Claudia, daughter of Nero and Poppaea. Born 64 A.D.; died the same year, aged 4 months. There are no coins of this princess except a leaden one, which bears her head on the reverse of a coin of Nero her father; also two Colonial bronze, which bear her name, but these are doubtful.

Clodius Macer. Born — ; deprived of his power in Africa where he was governor 68 A.D.; and was killed the same year. S.—R.⁶ R.³ These coins were struck in Africa.

Galba. Born 3 B.C.; declared Emperor 68 A.D.; killed 69 A.D. G.—R.² R.⁴ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some of these coins were restored by Titus and by Trajan.

Otho. Born 32 A.D.; declared Emperor 69 A.D.; conquered by Vitellius and killed himself the same year. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.¹ R.³ There are only Colonial Brass of Otho.

Vitellius. Born 15 A.D.; declared Emperor 69 A.D.; and put to death by Vespasian's soldiers the same year. G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁵

Lucius Vitellius, father of Vitellius. Born — ; died 48 or 49 A.D. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with the Emperor Vitellius his son.

Vespasianus. Born 9 A.D.; declared Emperor 69, died 79. G.—C.—R.⁵ S.—C.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁵ The coins of Vespasian are numerous; some of them represent him with his sons Titus and Domitian, others only bear their names. Some of the Roman coins of

Vespasian were struck in Antioch in Syria. Some of these coins were restored by Trajan.

Flavia Domitilla, wife of Vespasian. Born — ; died before her husband was made emperor. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Vespasian.

Domitilla, daughter of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla. Born — ; died before her father became emperor. Br.—R.² Without her portrait.

Polla, mother of Vespasian. Born — ; died — . The coins attributed to the mother of Vespasian are false.

Titus, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla. Born 41 A.D.; obtained the title of Cæsar 69. Shared the sovereign power with his father, with the title of Emperor 71.; became sole emperor 79; died 81. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of Titus are numerous; some represent him with Vespasian, Domitian, and with his daughter Julia. Arricidia (who is not named on any coin) and Marcia Furnilla were his wives.

Marcia Furnilla, second wife of Titus. Born — . Repudiated by Titus before his advancement to the throne. Died — . No Roman coins are known of Furnilla. There is a Greek coin attributed to her.

Julia, daughter of Titus and Furnilla. Born — ; died — G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.²

Domitianus, son of Vespasian and Flavia Domitilla. Born 51 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 69; declared Emperor 81; assassinated 96. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this emperor are numerous; some represent him with Vespasian, Titus, and with his wife Domitia.

Domitia, wife of Domitian. Born — ; died 140 A.D. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Domitian and with his son.

Anonymous, son of Domitian and Domitia. Born 82 A.D.; died young? This child whose name is not known is represented on the coins with his mother.

Vespasianus the Younger, son of Flavius Clementis Domitianus. We know

nothing of this parent of Vespasian. Of Vespasian the Younger there are only some Greek coins of Smyrna known.

Nerva. Born 32 A.D.; declared Emperor 96; died 98. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁴ The coins of this prince are numerous. Some represent him with Trajan.

Trajanus. Born 53 A.D.; associated in the Empire with Nerva, with the titles of Cæsar and Emperor, but without that of Augustus 97; declared sole Emperor 98; died 117. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Trajan restored many of the coins of the Roman Families and of his predecessors. Many coins represent him with Nerva his father, Plotina, and Hadrian. The coins of Trajan are very numerous, and it is to be remarked that his coins are struck with the metals of different countries, such as Dalmatia, Pannonia, &c.

Plotina, wife of Trajan. Born —; died 129 A.D. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Some coins represent her with Trajan, Matidia, and Hadrian.

Trajanus Pater, father of the Emperor Trajan. Born —; died 100 A.D.; G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ These coins represent him with the Emperor Trajan his son.

Marciana, sister of Trajan. Born —; died 144 A.D. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁶ Some of her coins bear the name of Matidia.

Matidia, daughter of Marciana. Born —; died in the reign of Antoninus. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Plotina, others bear the name of Marciana.

Hadrianus, son-in-law of Matidia and Trajan. Born 76 A.D.; adopted by Trajan 117; made Emperor the same year; died 138. G.—C.—R.⁵ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Trajan, Plotina, Sabina, and Antoninus. The coins of this emperor are numerous. It is to be remarked that many bear the names of the different provinces over which he travelled.

Sabina, wife of Hadrian. Born —; killed herself 137 A.D. G.—R.³ S.

—C.—R.³ Br.—C.—R.⁴ Some coins represent her with Hadrian.

Ælius. Born —; adopted by Hadrian 135 or 136 A.D., with the name of Cæsar; died 138 A.D. G.—R.⁴ R.⁵ S.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁵.

Antinous, the favourite of Hadrian. Born —; died 130 A.D. There are only Greek coins of Antinous.

Antoninus Pius. Born 86 A.D.; adopted by Hadrian and named Cæsar, 138 A.D.; declared Emperor the same year; died 161 A.D. G.—C.—R.³ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Hadrian, Faustina, Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus. The coins of this emperor are numerous. We must remark that a great many of them are bronze medallions.

Faustina Senior, wife of Antoninus Pius. Born 105 A.D.; died 141 A.D. G.—C.—R.⁵ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁵ Some coins represent her with Antoninus. The coins of Faustina, the mother, are numerous.

Galerius Antoninus, son of Antoninus Pius and Faustina. Born —; died young, before his father came to the throne. There are only Greek coins known of this child.

Marcus Aurelius, son-in-law of Antoninus Pius. Born 121 A.D.; adopted by Antoninus, 138, with the name of Cæsar; made Emperor 161; died 180. G.—C.—R.² S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Antoninus, Faustina the Young, Lucius Verus, and Commodus. The coins of this emperor are numerous.

Faustina the Younger, cousin and wife of Marcus Aurelius. Born —; died 175 A.D. G.—C.—R.⁵ S.—C.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent her with Marcus Aurelius. The coins of Faustina the Younger are very numerous.

Annius Verus, the youngest son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina. Born 163 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 166; died 170. B.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Lucius Verus, son of Ælius Cæsar, and son-in-law of Marcus Aurelius. Born 130 A.D.; adopted by Antoninus, without the title of Cæsar, 137; associated in the empire, with the titles

of Cæsar and Augustus, by Marcus Aurelius, 151; poisoned 169. G.—C.—R.³ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Antoninus and Marcus Aurelius. The coins of Lucius Verus are very numerous.

Lucilla, the youngest daughter of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina, and wife of Lucius Verus. Born 147 A.D.; exiled 183 to Capræ, by order of Commodus, and put to death soon afterwards. G.—R.¹ R.² S.—C.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁷

Commodus, elder son of Marcus Aurelius and Faustina the Younger. Born 161 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 166; associated in the empire, with the title of Emperor, 176; obtained the name of Augustus 177; declared sole emperor 180; strangled 192. G.—R.⁵ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Marcus Aurelius, Crispina, and Annus Verus. On some of his coins we meet with the head of a woman without any name. We believe it to be that of the concubine of Commodus whose name was Marcia. Commodus had a particular devotion for Hercules, and he is often represented with the attributes of this Demigod, and he is called the Herculean Commodus. The coins of this emperor are very numerous.

Crispina, wife of Commodus. Born —; died young, 183 A.D. G.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.¹ Br.—C.—R.⁷ Some coins represent her with Commodus.

Pertinax. Born 126 A.D.; declared Emperor 192; assassinated by the soldiers after a reign of 87 days. G.—R.³ R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷

Titiana, wife of Pertinax. Born —; On the death of her husband she retired from public life, where she died. There are only Greek coins of this Princess.

Didius Julianus. Born 133 A.D.; declared Emperor 198; put to death after a reign of 66 days. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Manlia Scantilla, wife of Didius Julianus. Born —; retired from public life, on the death of her husband. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁷

Didia Clara, daughter of Didius Julianus

and Scantilla. Born 153 A.D.; died 193 —; G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴

Pescennius Niger. Born —; declared himself Emperor in Syria 193; killed 194. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ R.⁷ The Roman coins of Pescennius Niger were struck in Syria, probably at Antioch.

Clodius Albinus. Born —; named Cæsar by Septimus Severus 193; being at that time Governor of Britain, he took the title of Emperor of Britain and Gaul, 196; defeated and killed by Septimus Severus 197; G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁸ The Roman coins of Albinus with the title of Cæsar, were struck at Rome during the time that there existed an alliance between him and Septimus Severus when the latter conferred upon Albinus the title of Cæsar. Those coins which bear the title of Emperor and of Augustus were struck in Gaul, and perhaps some of them in Britain after Albinus had taken the title of emperor.

Septimus Severus. Born 146 A.D.; declared Emperor 193; became master of the whole empire 197; died 211. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Julia Domna, Caracalla, and Geta. The coins of this emperor are numerous.

Julia Domna, wife of Septimus Severus. Born —; starved herself to death 217. G.—R.² R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁸. Some coins represent her with Septimus Severus, Caracalla, and Geta. The coins of this empress are numerous.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, commonly called *Caracalla*, son of Septimus Severus and Julia. Born 188 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 196; that of Augustus 198; Emperor with his brother Geta 211; sole emperor 212; assassinated 217. G.—R.¹ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁷ The name of Caracalla was given to the eldest son of Septimus Severus from a new sort of garment which he introduced and frequently wore. Some coins represent him with Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, Geta, and Plautilla. The coins of this emperor are very numerous.

Fulvia Plautilla, wife of Caracalla. Born

—; put to death 212 A.D. G.—R.⁵ R.⁷ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Caracalla.

Geta, second son of Septimus Severus and Julia Domna. Born 189 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 198; and that of Augustus 209; Emperor with his eldest brother Caracalla 211; assassinated by him in the arms of his mother 212. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Septimus Severus, Julia Domna, and Caracalla. The coins of Geta are numerous.

Macrinus. Born 164 A.D.; declared Emperor 217; killed 218. G.—R.⁴ R.⁷ S.—R.¹ R.⁵ Br.—R.¹ R.⁸

Diadumenianus, son of Macrinus. Born 208 A.D.; obtained the name of Cæsar 217; and that of Augustus the same year; killed 218. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—R.² R.⁵ Many of his coins were struck at Antioch in Syria.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, commonly called *Elagabalus*. Born 205 A.D.; declared Emperor 218; put to death 222. G.—R.² R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁷ The name of Elagabalus was given to this emperor because he was in his infancy made Pontiff to the God Elagabalus, (the Sun) at Emisa in Syria, his country. Proclaimed emperor as bastard of Caracalla, he took his name Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. Some coins represent him with Aquila Sevira, Anna Faustina, and Julia Soaemias.

Julia Cornelia Paula, first wife of Elagabalus. Born —; divorced 220; died in private life. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.² Br.—R.³ R.⁵ The name of Cornelia is only found on Greek coins.

Aquila Sevira, second wife of Elagabalus. Born —; died after the emperor. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁴ Some coins represent her with Elagabalus.

Annia Faustina, third wife of Elagabalus. Born —; divorced as soon as she was married; died —. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ The gold coin is doubtful, as it bears on the reverse a portrait of Elagabalus.

Julia Soaemias, mother of Elagabalus.

Born — A.D.; killed 222 A.D.; G.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁴ Some coins represent her with Elagabalus.

Julia Maesa, aunt to Elagabalus. Born —; died 223. G.—R.⁶ S.—C. 30 —R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁴

Alexander Severus, cousin of Elagabalus. Born 205 A.D.; adopted by Elagabalus with the name of Cæsar 221; Emperor 222; assassinated 235. G.—C. R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Julia Mamaea and Orbiana. The coins of this prince are very numerous.

Memmia, second wife of Severus Alexander. No particulars are known respecting this princess, and the coin attributed to her is very doubtful.

Orbiana, third wife of Alexander Severus. No details are known respecting this princess. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁸ Some coins represent her with Alexander Severus and Mamaea. This princess is not spoken of by ancient authors; some consider her to have been the wife of Decius, although she appears on the coins with Alexander Severus.

Julia Mamaea, sister of Soaemias, and mother of Severus Alexander. Born —; assassinated 235 A.D. Some coins represent her with Alexander Severus and Orbiana. The coins of Mamaea are numerous.

Uranius Antoninus. Born —; had himself proclaimed Emperor in Asia in the town of Emisa in Syria, during the reign of Alexander Severus; but was defeated and taken prisoner soon after. G.—R.⁸ This piece of Roman money is the only one which is known of his; it was struck in Asia, and 31 probably at Emisa in Syria.

Maximinus I. Born 173 A.D.; Emperor 235; assassinated 238. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁷ Br.—C.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with his son Maximus.

Paulina, wife of Maximinus. No particulars are known respecting this princess. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.⁴ We believe this princess to be the wife of Maximinus, from the great resemblance which the portrait of Maximus on his coins bears to hers, and the great likeness between the coins of

Maximinus and Maximus and hers. All the coins of Paulina represent her consecration, so that it is believed she died before her husband.

Maximus, son of Maximinus. Born —; obtained the name of Cæsar 235 A.D.; killed 238 A.D. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br.—R.¹ R.⁸ Some coins represent him with his father Maximinus.

Junia Fadilla, wife of Maximus. All that is known of this princess is, that Maximinus wished to marry his son to her, being grandniece to the Emperor Antoninus, but this marriage was not effected, as the father and son were both killed. The coins attributed to this princess are false.

Titus Quartinus. Proclaimed himself Emperor in Germany during the reign of Maximinus; killed soon after. There is a coin attributed to him, bearing on one side the inscription "Divo Tito," and on the reverse "Consecratio;" but this coin is one of those struck by Gallienus in honour of his predecessors who had been ranked among the gods; the present one is in honour of Titus.

Gordianus Africanus I. (Pater). Born 158 A.D.; proclaimed Emperor in Africa, and acknowledged by the senate; killed himself about forty days afterwards. S.—R.⁵ R.⁶ Br.—R.³ R.⁸. These Latin coins were struck, without doubt, at Carthage.

Gordianus Africanus II. (Filius) son of Gordianus Africanus I. Born 192 A.D.; Emperor with his father 238; killed about forty days afterwards. S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ These coins were, without doubt, minted in Carthage, like those of his father.

Balbinus. Born 178 A.D.; Emperor with Pupienus 238; massacred after a reign of three months. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.³ Br.—R.² R.⁶

Pupienus. Born 164 A.D.; declared Emperor with Balbinus 238; massacred about three months afterwards. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.² Br.—R.² R.⁶

Gordianus Pius III., nephew of Gordianus Africanus. Born 222 A.D.; Cæsar 238; Emperor the same year; assassinated 244. G.—R.¹ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁷

Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this prince are numerous.

Tranquillina, wife of Gordianus III. Born —; died after her husband. S.—R.⁸

Br.—R.⁸

Philippus I. (Pater). Born 204 A.D.; Emperor 244; killed 249. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Otacilia and Philip, his son. The coins of Philip are numerous.

Marcia Otacilia Severa (wife of Philip the elder). Born —; died after her husband. G.—R.⁵ R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁷. Some coins represent her with Philip the father and son.

Philippus II. (Filius). Born 237 A.D. Cæsar, 244. Associated in the empire with the title of Augustus, 247; killed 249. G.—R.⁴ R.⁵ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁷ Some coins represent him with Philip the elder. The coins of this prince are numerous.

Marinus. Proclaimed Emperor in Moesia and Pannonia, 249 A.D.; killed soon afterwards. The coins which have been attributed to this prince are Greek, but their attribution is doubtful. These coins were minted in Arabia, and most likely belong to a relation of the Emperor Philip, and perhaps to his father.

Jotapianus. Proclaimed Emperor in Syria, 248 A.D.; put to death soon after. S.—R.⁸ This coin was, without doubt, minted in Syria.

Pacatianus. This personage was proclaimed Emperor about this period, and is only known by his coins. S.—R.⁸ It is thought from his coins that Pacatianus had himself proclaimed emperor in the reign of Philip or Trajanus Decius; but it is uncertain. It is believed that he reigned in Greece, because his coins were found there. Some authors think that he was proclaimed in Moesia and Pannonia; others, that Marinus and Pacatianus were the same persons.

Sponsianus. Proclaimed Emperor about this period, and only known by his coins. G.—R.⁷ We believe that Sponsianus was declared emperor about this time, the fabric of his coins

40 being evidently of this epoch. The place of his revolt is uncertain, as he is not mentioned by any of the ancient authors.

Trajanus Decius. Born 201 A.D.; Emperor, 249; drowned in a bog, 251. G.—R.⁴ R.⁵ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Etruscilla, Hostilius, and Herennius.

Etruscilla (wife of Decius). This princess is only known by her coins. G.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.¹ Br.—C.—R.⁵

Herennius Etruscus (son of Decius). Cæsar, 249; Augustus, 251; killed same year. G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁸ Br.—R.² R.⁸

Hostilianus (son of Decius). Cæsar, 249; Emperor with Gallus, 251; died same year. G.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.² Br.—R.² R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Volusianus.

Volusianus (son of Gallus). Cæsar, 251; Emperor, 252; killed, 254. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁷.

43 *Aemilius Aemilianus*. Born 208 A.D.; Emperor in Moesia, 253; killed, 254. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.² Br.—R.⁶

Cornelia Supera (wife of Aemilianus). This princess is only known by her coins. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ It was long believed that she was the wife of Gallus or of Valerian, but Eckhel has proved to the contrary.

44 *Valerianus Senior*. Born 190 A.D.; Emperor, 253; made prisoner to the Persians, 260; died, 263. The coins of this emperor are numerous.

Mariniana, believed to be the second wife of Valerian. This princess is only known by her coins. G.—R.¹ R.³ S.—R.² R.⁴

45 *Gallienus* (son of Valerian, by his first wife). Emperor, 253; assassinated, 268. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Po.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁵ R.⁸ During the reign of Gallienus, many generals declared themselves emperors; and as their number was about thirty, they have been called the thirty tyrants.

Salonina (wife of Gallienus). Assassinated 208. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Po.—C.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁴

Saloninus (son of Gallienus). Born 242 A.D.; Cæsar, 253; put to death, 259. G.—

R.⁶ R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Po.—C.—R.⁴ S.—C.—R.⁸. Some coins represent him with Gallienus.

Quintus Julius Gallienus (youngest son of Gallienus). No coins can be attributed to this prince with any certainty.

Valerianus Junior (brother of Gallienus). Assassinated 268. The coins that were attributed to this prince have been restored to Saloninus.

Licinia Galliena (aunt to Gallienus). No particulars are known of this princess.

57 *The coins attributed to her are false.* *Postumus* (Pater.) Proclaimed Emperor in Gaul, 258; killed in 267. G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Po.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁶. Some coins of Postumus bear also another head, which has long been considered to be that of his son. The coins of Postumus are numerous. All were struck in Gaul.

Julia Donata (believed to be the wife of Postumus.) Nothing is known of this empress, whose existence is hardly proved. The coins that have been published are false.

Postumus (Filius). Declared Augustus in Gaul 258; killed in 267. Nothing is known of this emperor, except that there are coins attributed to him, which truly belong to his father, and the heads which appear on the reverse of the coins of the latter, are probably those of Mars and Hercules. All the coins of Postumus the Younger 58 (if any exist) were struck in Gaul.

Laelianus. Little is known of this personage, who caused himself to be acknowledged Emperor in Gaul during the reign of Gallienus. G.—R.⁸ Po.—R.² R.³ Br.—R.² R.⁵ Laelianus and the two following—Lolianus and Aelianus—according to their money, appear to be three different personages. It must be observed that a great number of coins attributed to these three are doubtful. The coins 59 of Laelianus were struck in Gaul.

Lolianus. No details are known of this prince. Br.—R.⁸

Quintus Valens Aelianus. No facts are known of this emperor. Br.—R.⁸

60 See the observations on Laelianus.

Victorinus (Pater). Associated in the empire of Gaul by Postumus 265;

killed 267. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Po.—C.—R.³ Br.—C.—R.² The coins of the

Roman standard were struck in Gaul.

Victorinus (Filius). Made Cæsar in Gaul 267; died soon afterwards. The coins formerly attributed to this prince have been restored to his father.

Victorina, mother of Victorinus Senior, Died, according to general opinion in 268 Br.—R.⁸ The coin that has been published of this princess is false.

Marius. Proclaimed Emperor in Gaul in 267; killed after a reign of three days. G.—R.⁸ Po.—R.² R.³ Br.—R.¹ R.⁶ Historians say that he was killed by one of his comrades, after a reign of three days; and the comparative abundance of his coins prove they were minted before he assumed the title of emperor.

Tetricus (Pater). Proclaimed Emperor in Gaul in 267; restored his provinces to Aurelian 273. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Po.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁶. Some coins represent him with his son. A great many of this emperor's coins are of the second brass, which are of barbarous execution, and bear illegible inscriptions. The coins of Tetricus and his son were all struck in Gaul.

Tetricus (Filius). Cæsar in Gaul 267; retired from public life on the abdication of his father 273. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Po.—R.² Br.—C.—R.⁶. It is a question whether this emperor was ever made Augustus or not.

Cyriades. Proclaimed Emperor in Asia in 257; killed 258. No coins are known of this emperor.

Macrianus (Pater). Proclaimed Emperor in the East 261; was killed by his soldiers 262, with his two sons. The coins published as those of the father have been restored to his son.

Macrianus (Filius). He was made Augustus during his father's reign. Po.—R.² R.³ His coins were struck in the East, perhaps in Syria.

Quetus, brother of the preceding. Killed with his father and brother at Emisa.

G.—R.⁸ Po.—R.² R.³ Br.—R.⁸

These coins were struck in the East.

Balista. Proclaimed Emperor in Syria

262; killed 264. The coins published of Balista are false.

Ingenuus. Proclaimed Emperor in Mæsia and Pannonia 262; killed in three months. Coins all doubtful.

Regalianus. Proclaimed Emperor in Mæsia 261; killed 263. S.—R.⁸ These coins, if true, were struck in Mæsia.

Dryantilla wife of Regalianus. Nothing is known of this princess. S.—R.⁸ The fact of Dryantilla being the wife of Regalianus is doubtful.

Valens. Emperor in Achaia 261; killed the same year. The coins at present known of Valens are doubtful.

Piso Frugi. Emperor in Thessalia 261; killed same year. The known coins of this emperor are false.

Alexander Aemilianus. Proclaimed Emperor in Egypt 262; killed the same year. The coins of Alexander are false.

Saturninus I. Proclaimed Emperor 263; died shortly afterwards. No authenticated coins are known of this tyrant.

Trebellianus. Proclaimed Emperor in Isauria 264; killed soon afterwards. The coins attributed to this personage are false.

Celsus. Proclaimed Emperor of Carthage in 265; killed after a reign of seven days. No true coins are known of Celsus.

Aureolus. Proclaimed Emperor in Illyria and in Rhetia in 267; killed 268. G.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ These coins were either struck in Rhetia, Italy Superior, or in Milan.

Sulpicius Antoninus. Proclaimed Emperor in Syria 267; died soon afterwards. No coins are known of Antoninus.

Claudius Gothicus. Born 214 A.D.; Emperor in 268; died of the plague 270. G.—R.⁶ R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁴ After the reign of Claudius no coins in billon are known, for at this period they were so thinly coated with silver that it has in most cases all worn off except when the coin is in singularly fine preservation.

Censorinus. Proclaimed Emperor at Boulogne 270; killed seven days after. The coins that have been published are false.

Quintillus, brother of Claudio Gothicus. Proclaimed Emperor near Aquileia 270; committed suicide eight days after. G.—R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁸ The coins of Quintillus are too numerous, to believe that his reign was so short as it is said by historians to have been; it is probable that he reigned about two months according to Zozimus.

Aurelian. Born 207 A.D.; Emperor 270; assassinated 275; G.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.² The coins of this emperor are numerous. Some coins represent him with Severina and Vabalathus Athenodorus.

Severina, wife of Aurelian. No details are known of this empress. G.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.²

Septimus Odenathus. King of Palmyra 261; associated in the empire by Gallienus 264; assassinated 266—7. There are no true coins known of this emperor.

Zenobia, last wife of Odenathus. Queen of Palmyra 261; vanquished by Aurelian 273. There are some coins of this queen struck in Egypt, but there are no true autonomous coins.

Herodes, son of Odenathus by his first wife. Augustus 264; killed 267. The coins of this prince are false.

Timolaus, son of Odenathus and Zenobia. Named Augustus by his mother 266; taken prisoner by Aurelian 273. He has no true coin of Roman mintage, but there is one Greek coin that belongs to him.

Vabalathus Athenodorus, son of Zenobia. Emperor in Syria 266; taken prisoner by Aurelian 273; Br.—R.² R.⁶ These coins were struck in Syria.

Maconius. Proclaimed Emperor 267; killed shortly afterwards. The coins attributed to Maconius are false.

Firmus. Proclaimed Emperor in Egypt in 275; defeated and put to death the following year. The coins attributed to Firmus are false.

Tacitus. Emperor 275; assassinated 276; G.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this emperor are numerous.

Florianus. Born 232 A.D.; Emperor 276; killed same year. G.—R.³ R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.²

Probus. Born 232 A.D.; Emperor 276; massacred 282; G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.⁶ The coins of this emperor are so numerous and so diverse in their types, that the Abbé Rothlin had a collection of upwards of 2000 coins, all different in some minute respect.

Bonosius. Proclaimed Emperor of Gaul 280; died 281. There are no true coins of this emperor.

Saturninus. Emperor of Egypt and Palestine 280; killed shortly afterwards. The coins of Saturninus are false.

Procillus. Emperor of Cologne 280; put to death the same year. The coins of this emperor are entirely false.

Carus. Born 230 A.D.; Emperor, 282; killed by lightning, 283. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Carinus.

Numerianus. Born, 254 A.D.; Cæsar, 282; Augustus, 283; died 284. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Some coins represent him with Carinus.

Carinus. Born 249 A.D.; Cæsar, 282; Emperor, 283; killed, 284. G.—R.³ R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Numerianus and Magnia Urbica.

Magnia Urbica. This princess is only known by her coins. G.—R.³ S.—R.² R.⁶ It was a long time believed that she was the wife of Carus.

Nigrinianus (son of Carus). This prince is only known by his coins. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Marcus Aurelian Julianus. Proclaimed Emperor in Pannonia, 284; killed, 285. These coins were most probably struck in Italy Superior.

Diocletianus. Born 245; Emperor 284; adopted Galerius, 292; abdicated, 305; died, 313. G.—R.² R.⁵ S.—R.¹ R.⁸ Br.—C. R.⁶. The coins of this emperor are numerous. It is in this reign that the Roman empire was first divided by common consent among four emperors; two Augustus's and two Cæsars.

Maximianus Hercules. Born 250; associated in the Empire with Diocletian in 286; gave to Constantius Chlorus the title of Cæsar; abdicated 305; retook the empire, 306; abdicated

afresh, 308 ; proclaimed himself emperor again in 309 ; strangled himself, 310. G.—R.¹ R.⁶ S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Galerius and Diocletian. His coins are numerous.

Entropia, wife of Maximian. No details are known of this princess. No true coins are attributed to her.

⁷⁹ *Amandus*. Emperor in Gaul 285 ; killed 287. The coins published of this personage are very suspicious.

⁸⁰ *Aelianus*. Emperor in Gaul 285 ; killed 287. The coins of this emperor are likewise doubtful.

⁸¹ *Carausius*. Emperor in England 287 ; assassinated 289. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Br.—R.³ R.⁸ These coins were struck in England.

⁸² *Allectus*. Emperor in England 293 ; killed 296. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ These coins were struck in England.

⁸³ *Achilleus*. Emperor in Egypt about 292 ; put to death soon afterwards. There are no true coins known of this personage.

Domitius Domitianus. Emperor in Egypt 305. Br.—R.⁴ These coins were struck in Egypt.

⁸⁴ *Constantius I. (Chlorus)*. Born 250 ; Caesar 292 ; Emperor 305 ; died 306. G.—R.¹ R.⁵ S.—R.¹ R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁶ Some coins represent him with Diocletian. His coins are very numerous.

Helena, first wife of Constantius Chlorus. Born about 248 A.D. ; died about 328 ; Br.—C. R.⁵

Theodora, second wife of Constantius Chlorus. S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.

⁸⁵ *Galerius Valerius Maximianus*. Adopted and named Caesar by Diocletian, in 292 ; Augustus and Emperor in 305 ; died 311. G.—R.² R.⁵ S.—R.² R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁶ Some pieces represent him with the Herculeian Maximianus and Constantius Chlorus. The coins of this prince are numerous.

Valeria, second wife of Galerius Maximianus. Put to death in 315 A.D. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁴

⁸⁶ *Flavius Valerius Severus*. Named Caesar by the Herculeian Maximian in 305 ; Augustus and Emperor in 306 ; put

to death in 307. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—

⁸⁷ R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁴

Maximinus Daza, son of Galerius, named Caesar by Diocletian in 305 ; given the title of the son of the Augusti in 307 ; proclaimed himself Emperor in 308 ; poisoned himself in 313 A.D. G.—R.³ R.⁵ S.—R.⁴ R.⁶ Br.—C. R.³. The coins of this emperor are numerous. A part of these pieces in Roman coin must have been struck in the East, probably in Syria.

Maxentius. Born about 282 A.D. ; proclaimed himself Emperor at Rome in 306, and drowned in the Tiber in 312 A.D. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ R.⁷ Br.—C. R.⁶ One piece represents him with his son Romulus. The coins of Maxentius are very numerous.

Romulus, son of Maxentius. Born about the year 306 A.D. ; named Caesar in 307 ; Augustus in a short time afterwards ; died in 309. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁸ One coin represents him with Maxentius his father.

⁸⁹ *Alexander*. Proclaimed Emperor at Carthage in 306 ; defeated and put to death in 311 A.D. S.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸ The Roman coins of Alexander were struck in Africa, and probably at Carthage.

Licinius, senior son-in-law of Constantius Chlorus. Born 263 A.D. ; named Caesar and Augustus, and associated in the empire with Galerius Maximianus 307 ; conquered and taken prisoner by his brother-in-law, Constantine, and strangled in 323. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—R.² R.⁶ Po.—R.² Br.—C. R.⁵ Some coins represent him with his son Licinius. The coins of this prince are very numerous.

Constantia, wife of the elder Licinius. Died 330 A.D. The pieces which were published of this princess were false.

Licinius, junior, son of the elder Licinius. Born 315 A.D. ; named Caesar 317 ; deprived of the title in 323 ; put to death in 326. G.—R.⁴ R.⁶ S.—R.³ B. C. R.⁶ Some pieces represent him with his father, Licinius Crispus, and others with Constantine the Great. The Roman coins of this

91 prince were struck in Pannonia and Rhætia.

Aurelius Valerius Valens. Named Cæsar, and perhaps Augustus, by Licinius in 314; but was deprived of his dignities and killed. The supposed coin is very

92 doubtful.
Martinianus. Created Cæsar and Augustus at Byzantium by Licinius in 323; put to death two months afterwards. Br.—R.⁶ These Roman coins were most

93 probably struck at Nicomedia.

Constantius Magnus, son of Constantius Chlorus and Helena. Born 274 A.D.; named Cæsar and Augustus in 306; deprived of the last title; again named Augustus by the Herculeian Maximianus in 307; then only son of the Augusti; given again the name of Augustus in 306; converted to the Christian religion in 311; made sole emperor in 323; changed the name of Byzantium to Constantinople, which he made the seat of his government, 336; died in 337. G.—R.¹ R⁶. S.—R⁴. R.¹ Br.—C. R⁶. Some pieces represent him with Crispus, Constantine the younger, and Licinius senior. The coins of this emperor are very numerous. Since his reign all the coins of the emperors of the East were struck at Constantinople.

Fausta, wife of Constantine the Great. Smothered in a warm bath, by her husband's order, in the year 326 A.D.

G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁴ Br.—C. R.⁵

Crispus, son of Constantine and Minervina. Born about 300 A.D.; named Cæsar in 317; put to death by order of his father in 326. G.—R.³ R⁶ Br.—C. R.⁴

Helena, wife of Crispus. This princess is only known by one coin. Br.—R.⁶ It is not certain whether she was ever

97 Crispus' wife or not.

Delmatius. Named Cæsar in 335; obtained in the division, Thrace, Macedonia, and Achaia in 335; killed 337. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.¹ Some pieces represent him with Constantine. It is doubtful whether these pieces were struck in Constantinople or in the provinces which he obtained in the division.

Hanniballianus, brother to Delmatius.

Made King of Pontus, Cappadocia and Armenia in the year 335; died 337. Br.—R.⁶ It is not known whether these pieces were struck in Constantinople or in the dominions of his sovereignty.

Constantinus II., eldest son of Constantine and Fausta. Born 316 A.D.; named Cæsar 317; obtained in the division, in 335, Gaul, Spain, and England; named Emperor and Augustus in 337; defeated and killed in 340. G.—R.³ R⁵ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.³ The coins of this emperor are numerous. These coins, probably, or at least a part, were struck in the countries assigned to him in the division.

Constans I., youngest son of Constantine the Great and Fausta. Born about 320 A.D.; named Cæsar in 333; obtained in the division in 335, Italy, Illyria, and Africa, called Emperor and Augustus in 337; made Emperor of the East in 346; and assassinated in 350. G.—C. R.⁶ S.—R.¹ R⁵ Br.—C. R.⁷ The coins of this emperor are numerous. These, or part of these coins were probably struck in the countries assigned to him.

Saturninus. This personage is only known by one coin, he was proclaimed Emperor under the reigns of Constans I. or II. The piece produced is doubtful.

Constantinus II., son of Constantine the Great and Fausta. Born 317 A.D.; named Cæsar in 323; obtained in the division, in 335, the East; named Augustus in 337; master of all the Empire in 350; died 351. G.—C. R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R⁵ Br.—C. R.³ The coins of this emperor are numerous.

Fausta, wife of Constantius II. Br.—R.⁶ It is doubtful whether she was ever

98 the wife of Constantius or not.

Nepotianus, son of Eutropia, sister of Constantine the Great. Proclaimed Emperor at Rome in 350; killed after a reign of 28 days. Br.—R.⁷ These pieces were probably struck at Rome.

Vetranius. Proclaimed Emperor in Pannonia in 350; abdicated after reigning 10 months; died 356; G.—R.⁸ S.—

R.⁸ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ These pieces were probably struck in Pannonia.

Nonius. Historians do not mention this personage. The pieces attributed to this Nonius are doubtful.

Magnentius. Born about 303 A.D.; proclaimed Emperor at Autun 350; and killed himself in 353. G.—R.². R.⁷ S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—C. R.² These pieces were either struck in Gaul or Italy.

Decentius, brother of Magnentius. Named Cæsar in 351; and strangled himself in 353. G.—R.⁴. R.⁷ S.—R.⁴ R.⁷ Br.—C. R.⁴ These pieces were struck in Gaul or in Italy.

Desiderius, brother of Magnentius. Named Cæsar in 351; stabbed by his brother in 353; but not killed as it was thought. The published pieces of this prince are false.

Constantius Gallus. Born 325 A.D.; named Cæsar in 351; condemned to death and executed in 354. G.—R.³ R.⁵ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C. R.³

Constantina, wife first of Hannibalianus and secondly of Constantius Gallus. Died 354 A.D. The published pieces of this princess are very doubtful.

Sylvanus. Proclaimed Emperor of Cologne, in 355; killed after a reign of twenty-eight or twenty-nine days. The published pieces of Sylvanus are false.

Julianus II., son of Julius Constantius, brother to Constantine the Great. Born 331 A.D.; named Cæsar in 355; proclaimed Emperor at Paris, 360; sole Emperor, 361; killed in a battle against the Persians in 363. Gold.—R.². R.⁴. S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.⁴

The coins of Julian are very numerous.

Helena, wife of Julian II. died 360. G.—R.⁸ Br.—C.

Jovianus. Born 331 A.D.; Emperor in 363; died 364. G.—R.³ R.⁸ S.—R.² R.⁸ Br.—C.—R.²

Valentinianus I. Born 321 A.D.; Emperor in 364; died 375. G.—C. R.⁴ S.—C.—R.² Br.—C. R.³ The coins of Valentinian were partly struck at Rome, and partly in the East.

Valeria Severa, first wife of Valentinian I. Died in the reign of Gratian. The published pieces are false.

Justina, second wife of Valentinian I. Born A.D.; died 387. The published pieces are false.

Flavius Valens, brother of Valentinian. Born 328 A.D. Associated in the Empire and given the name of Augustus in 364; had the East for his division; was burnt alive in 378. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—C.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.²

Dominica, wife of Valens. Died in the reign of Theodosius the Great. The published piece of this princess is false.

Procopius. Born about 334 A.D.; proclaimed Augustus at Constantinople, in 365; put to death in 366. G.—R.⁷ S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁶ R.⁷

Gratianus, son of Valentinian I. Born 350 A.D. Named Augustus at Amiens in 361; Emperor in 375; killed in 389. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.³ The coins of this prince were struck in the West and probably in Gaul and Italy.

Constantia, wife of Gratian. Born 362 A.D.; died 383. The published pieces of this princess are false.

Valentinianus II., son of Valentinian I. Born 371 A.D. Named Augustus and associated in the empire, 375; had for his division, Italy, Illyria, and Africa; Emperor of all the Western empire, 383; was assassinated in 392. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—C.—R.⁶ Br.—C. R.⁵ The coins of Valentinian II. cannot all be attributed with certainty, and may be confounded with those of his father, or those of Valentinian III. These coins were probably struck in Italy.

Theodosius Magnus I., born 346 A.D. Named Augustus, and associated in the Empire, by Gratian in 379; had for his division the East. Died in 395. G.—C.—R.¹ S.—C.—R.² Br.—C.—R.²

Flaccilla, first wife of Theodosius I. Died 388. G.—R.⁵ S. R.⁵ Br.—R.¹

Magnus Maximus, assumed the name of Augustus in Britain, in 383; acknowledged Emperor; seized upon Italy in 387; and was put to death in 388. G.—R.¹ R.² S.—R.¹ R.⁶ Br.—C. These pieces were struck in Britain, Gaul, or Italy.

Flavius Victor, son of Magnus Maximus. Named Augustus in 383; put to death in 388. G.—R.⁵ S.—R². Br.—R. These pieces were struck in Gaul.

Arcadius, son of Theodosius the Great. Born 377; made Augustus in 383; Emperor of the East in 395; died in 408. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—R.¹ R.² Br.—C.—R.³

Eudocia, wife of Arcadius. Died 404. The pieces attributed to this princess have been restored by Eckhel to Eudocia, the wife of Theodosius II.

Honorius, the youngest son of Honorius and Flaccilla. Born 384; named Augustus 393; Emperor of the West 395; died 423. G.—C.—R.⁷ S.—C.—R⁶ Br.—C.—R.³ These pieces were probably struck at Rome.

Constantius III., Honorius' sister's husband. Named Augustus, and associated in the empire of the West in 421; died the same year. G.—R⁶. R⁷. S.—R.⁷ These pieces were struck in Italy.

Galla Placidia, wife of Constantius III. Widow of Ataulf, king of the Goths 414; wife of Constantius III. in 417; died in 433. G.—R.⁵ R.⁷ S.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁵ R.⁷ These pieces were struck in Italy.

Constantinus III. Augustus in England and Gaul 407; taken prisoner and put to death 411. G.—R.² S.—R² Br.—R.⁶ The coins of this prince have frequently been confounded with those of Constantine I. and II. These coins were struck in Gaul.

Constans, son of Constantius III. Augustus in Gaul 408; assassinated in 411. S.—R.⁶ These pieces were probably struck in Gaul.

Maximus. Emperor in Spain 409; abdicated 411. S.—R.⁵ These pieces were probably struck in Spain.

Jovinus. Emperor at Mayence 411; beheaded 413. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.² Br.—R.⁸ These coins were struck in Gaul.

Sebastianus, brother of Jovinus. Associated in the sovereign power by his brother in 412; beheaded in 413. S.—R.⁵ These coins were struck in Gaul.

Priscus Attalus. Made emperor by

Alaric at Rome 409; deprived of that title; reassumed it in Gaul 410; died in the isle of Lipari. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ R.⁸ Br. R.⁴ R.⁶ These pieces were struck at Rome.

Theodosius II., son of Arcadius. Born 401; Augustus 402; Emperor of the East 418; died 450. G.—C.—R.² S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁴ R.⁶ These coins must not be confounded with those of Theodosius I.

Eudoxia, wife of Theodosius II. Born about 393 A.D.; died 460. G.—R.³ R⁵ S.—R⁴. Br.—R.⁴ Some of the coins of this princess have falsely been attributed to Eudocia wife of Arcadius.

Johannes. Born 383; Emperor at Rome 423; died 425. G.—R.³ R.⁶ S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.⁸ These coins were struck in Rome.

Valentinianus III., son of Constantine III. Born at Rome 419; Emperor 425; assassinated 455. G.—C.—R.⁵ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.³ These coins were struck in Rome.

Licinia Eudoxia, wife of Valentinian. Born 423; died —. G.—R.⁵ These coins were struck in Italy.

Honoria, sister of Valentinian. Born 417; Augustus 433; died 454. G.—R.⁵ R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ These coins were struck in Italy.

Attila, King of the Huns. Born —; King 434; died 453. There are no true autonomous coins of this king.

Petronius Maximus. Born 395; Emperor at Rome 455. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁸ All these were struck at Rome.

Marcianus, husband of the sister of Theodosius II. Born 391; Emperor of the East 450; died 457. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶

Pulcheria, wife of Marcianus. Born 399; died 453. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶

Avitus. Born —; Emperor 455; abdicated and turned bishop 456. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶

Leo I. Born —; Emperor of the East 457; died 474. G.—C.—Br.—R.⁴

Verina, wife of Leo I. Born —; died 484. G.—R.⁵

Majorianus. Born —; Emperor 457;

assassinated 461. G.—R.¹ R.² S.—R.³
Br.—R.⁴ R.⁵

Libius Severus. Born —; Emperor 461; poisoned 465. G.—R.² S.—R.² Br.—R.⁸ These were struck in Italy.

Anthemius. Born —; Emperor 467; assassinated 472. G.—R.² S.—R.⁷
Br.—R.⁶

Euphemia. Born —; died —. G.—R.⁶
These were struck in Italy.

Olybrius. Born —; Emperor of the West 472; died same year. G.—R.⁵
R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Pl.—R.⁸ These were struck in Italy.

Placidia, wife of Olybrius. Born —; died —. Her portrait is only found on the coins of her husband.

Glycerius. Born —; Augustus at Ravenna 473; dethroned 474; died 480. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁷ These coins were struck in Italy.

Leo II. Born about 459 A.D.; Emperor 473; Emperor of the East 474. G.—R.⁴ These pieces represent him with Zeno.

Zeno, son-in-law of Leo I., and father of Leo II. Born 426 A.D.; associated in the Eastern Empire by his son, Leo II., 474; sole Emperor in the same year; deposed 476; re-established 477; died 491. G.—C.—S.—R.² Br.—R.¹ R.²

Basiliscus. Born —; Emperor of the East 476; dethroned by Zeno and died of hunger 477. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁶ Some pieces represent him with Marcus his son.

Aelia Zenonis, wife of Basiliscus. Born —; starved with her husband 477; G.—R.⁵

Marcus, son of Basiliscus. Born —; Augustus and associated in the Empire, 476; starved to death with his parents 477. This prince only on the coins of Basiliscus.

Leontius I. Born —; Augustus at Tarsus in Cilicia in 482; conquered and put to death 488. G.—R.³ These pieces were struck in Asia Minor.

Julius Nepos. Born —; Emperor of the West 474; driven from Rome 475; assassinated 480. G.—R.¹ R.² S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁸ These pieces were struck in Italy.

Romulus Augustulus. Born —; Emperor of the West 475; dethroned by Odoacer, King of the Heruli, who proclaimed himself King of Italy, and thus terminated the Empire of the West 476. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁸ These pieces were struck in Italy.

THE GOTHIC PRINCES OF ITALY, AFRICA, &c.

Theodoric. The Ostrogoth Born — occupied Pannonia and Illyria; invaded Italy and crowned King 493; died 526. S.—R.¹ Br.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with Anastasius and Justin. The coins of this prince were undoubtedly struck in Italy.

Baduila, an uncertain king. Historians do not mention this king, but he must not be confounded with Baduela, or Baduila, a Gothic king.

Theia, or Thela, an uncertain king. Not known in history. He is only found on the coins of Anastasius.

Athalarius, nephew to Theodoric. Born —; King of the Goths 526; died 534. S.—R.¹ R.² Br.—R.¹ R.³ These coins were struck in Italy.

Theodohatus. Born —; King of the Goths in Italy 534; killed 536. S.—R.² Br.—R.¹ R.⁴

Witiges. Born —; King of the Goths 536; conquered by Belisarius 540; died soon after. S.—R.² Br.—R.³

Hildibadus. Born —; King of the Goths in Italy 540; killed 541. No coins are known of this barbarian.

Araricus, or Eraricus. Born —; King of the Goths in Italy 541; killed same year. No coins are known of this prince.

Baduela, or Baduila. Born —; King of the Goths in Italy 541; conquered by Narses 552. S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.³ R.⁶ This prince is called by the Greeks Totila. These coins were struck in Italy.

Theias. Born —; King of the Goths in Italy 552; defeated by Narses 553; his death put an end to the Gothic princes in Italy. No coins are known of this prince.

Gunthamundas. Born —; Vandal King in Africa 484; died 496. S.—R.⁶

Trismundus. Born —; Vandal King in Africa 496; died 523. S.—R.⁴ These Vandal coins are also classed in the coins of the peoples, and towns, and were struck in Carthage.

Hildericus. Born —; Vandal King in Africa 523; dethroned 530. S.—R.⁶

Gelimarus, or Geilamir. Born —; Vandal King in Africa 530; defeated by Belisarius 534, which put an end to the Vandal princes in Africa. S.—R.⁴

Theodebertus. Born —; King of Austrasia 534; killed in hunting 548. The coins of Theodebert belong properly to the coins of Gaul, but they are here classed with the Roman emperors, because this king took the title of Augustus.

EASTERN EMPIRE AFTER THE FINAL FALL OF WESTERN EMPIRE.

Anastasius I. Born 430 A.D.; succeeded to the Eastern Empire 491; was struck by lightning in the year 518. G.—C.—S.—R.¹ R.² Br.—C.

Justinus I. Born 450; Emperor 518; died in 527. G.—C.—R.⁴ S.—R.¹ R.³ Br.—C. There are some coins which bear this emperor on the obverse, and the heads of either Theodosius or Athalaric, both kings of the Ostrogoths on the reverse.

Euphemia, wife of Justinus I. No decided dates are known of this princess. Some pieces have been falsely attributed to her.

Vitalianus. Proclaimed Emperor in 514; assassinated 520. G.—R.⁸

Justianus I., nephew to Justinus. Born 483; associated in the Empire 527; sole Emperor 528; died 565. G.—C.—R.⁸ S.—R.¹ R.⁴ Br.—C. Many coins represent him with Athalaric, Theodohatus, Witiges, and Baduila king of the Goths.

Justin II. Born at a date unknown; Emperor of the East 565; died in 578. G.—C.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.⁸

Sophia, wife of Justin II. Born 545; died in the reign of Maurice. Br.—R.⁶ R.⁸

Tiberius II. (Constantinus), son-in-law to Justin. Date of birth unknown;

associated in the Empire 574; sole Emperor 578; died in 582. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.² R.⁴ Br.—C.

Maurice (Tiberius), son-in-law of Tiberius II. Born 539; made Emperor 582; and put to death together with his wife and children by Phocas 602. G.—C.—R.³ S.—R.³ R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.³ Some coins represent this emperor with his wife Constantina and his son Theodosius.

Constantina, wife of Maurice. Date of birth unknown; killed with her husband and children 602. The portraits of this princess are only found on the coins of Maurice.

Theodosius, son of Maurice. Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire 590; killed with his parents 602.

Phocas. Date of birth unknown; succeeded to the throne 602; was beheaded 610. On coins this emperor's name is written thus, FOCA, or FOCAS. Some coins represent him with his wife Leontia.

Leontia, wife of Phocas. Date both of birth and death unknown. The portrait of this empress is only found on coins of Phocas.

Heraclius I. Born about the year 575; declared Emperor 610; died in 641. G.—C.—R.¹ S.—R.³ Br.—C.—R.³ On some coins are found together portraits of this emperor and of his son Constantine IV.

Flavia Eudocia, first wife of Heraclius. Date of birth unknown; died 612. No coins are known of this empress.

Constantine IV., son of Heraclius and Flavia. Born 612; Emperor with his brother Heracleonas in 641; was poisoned in the same year. G.—R.⁵ S.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.² R.⁴. Some coins represent this monarch with his father Heraclius, his wife Gregoria, Heracleonas his brother, and Constans his son.

Gregoria, wife of Constantine IV. Date of both birth and death unknown. There are no portraits found of this princess except on the coins of her husband.

Marlina, second wife of Heraclius I. Date of birth unknown; made regent with her son Heracleonas 641; was

exiled. No coins are known of this empress.

Tiberius III., son of Heraclius and Martina. Date of birth unknown; created Cæsar in 640; associated with his brother in the empire 641; year of death unknown. No coins are known of this emperor.

Constans II., son of Constantine IV. and Gregoria. Born 630; associated in the Empire with his uncles Tiberius III. and Heracleonas in 641; sole Emperor the same year; assassinated in 668. G.—R.¹ R.⁴ S.—R.³ R.⁴ Br.—R.² R.³ Some coins of this emperor have portraits of a female, supposed to be his wife, whose name is unknown, and also portraits of his sons Constantine V., Heraclius, and Tiberius.

Constantine V., son of Constans II. Date of birth unknown, associated with his father 654; sole Emperor 668; died in 685. G.—C.—R.² S.—R.² R.³ Br.—R.² R.⁴. Some of his coins bear portraits of his father.

Heraclius and Tiberius, brothers of Constantine V. Named Cæsars 659; associated in the Empire by their brother in 668; and put to death in 674. Portraits of these princes are only found on the coins of Constans II., their father.

Justinian II. (Rhinotmetus), son of Constantine V. Born 670; created Augustus 682; reigned alone in 685; dethroned after having had his nose cut off in 695; restored in 705; dethroned anew and killed 711. G.—R.¹ R.³ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with his son Tiberius IV.

Tiberius IV., son of Justinian II. Born 701; declared Cæsar and Augustus in 706; put to death in 711. The portrait of this prince is only found on the coins of Justinian his father.

Leo II. Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 695; dethroned and placed in a monastery 698; after having had his nose and ears cut off, put to death in 705. G.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ Coins have been attributed to this monarch which rightfully belong to Leo I.

Tiberius V. (Absimarus). Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 693; put to death by Justinian 705. G.—R.¹ R.² S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁷

Filepicus (Bardanes). Proclaimed Emperor in 711; dethroned and deprived of his sight 713; died shortly afterwards. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.⁶

Anastasius II. Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 713; abdicated in 716; but shortly afterwards taken and put to death. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.⁶ It was about this time that a mixture of Greek and Latin letters was introduced in the inscriptions of the coins.

Theodosius III. (Adramytenus). Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 715; abdicated in 717. G.—R.⁵ S.—R.⁶

Leo III. (Isaurus). Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 717; died in 741. G.—C.—R.¹ S.—R.³ Br.—R.² Many coins of this emperor represent him with his son Constantine VI., and his grandson Leo IV.

Constantine VI. (Copronymus), son of Leo III. El.—R.² R.⁸ S.—R.³ Br.—R.⁵ Some coins represent him with Leo IV. and Artavasdus.

Irene, first wife of Constantine VI. Date of birth unknown; died in 750. No coins are known of this empress.

Maria, second wife of Constantine VI. Date of birth unknown; died 751. No coins are known of this empress.

Eudocia, third wife of Constantine VI. Date of birth and death unknown, No coins are known of this empress.

Artavasdus, son-in-law to Leo III. Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 742; made prisoner and exiled after having had his eyes put out in 743. G.—R.⁸ El.—R.⁸ Br.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with his son Nicephorus and with Constantine VI.

Nicephorus, son of Artavasdus and Anna sister of Constantine VI. Date of birth unknown; associated with his father 742; made prisoner and exiled after having had his eyes put out like his father in 743. The portrait of this prince is only found on coins of Artavasdus.

Christophora and *Nicephorus*, sons of Constantine VI. and Eudocia. Dates of their birth unknown; created Cæsars in 769; exiled after having had their tongues and eyes burned out; put to death by order of Irene 797. No coins are known of these princes.

Leo IV. (Chazarus), son of Constantine VI. and Irene. Born 750; created Augustus 751; reigned alone 775; died in 780. G.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁴

Irene, wife of Leo IV. Date of birth unknown; made regent of the Empire during the minority of her son Constantine VII. in 780; she caused his eyes to be put out for the purpose of reigning alone; was imprisoned in the isle of Lesbos by Nicephorus Logothetus 802; died in 803. G.—R.⁵ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁸

Constantine VII., son of Leo IV. Born 771; made Augustus in 776; reigned with his mother 780; died after having had his eyes put out by order of his mother 797. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁴. R.⁸

Nicephorus I. (Logothetus). Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 802; killed 811. G.—R.³ Br.—R.⁸ Some pieces represent him with his son Stauracius. It was during the reign of Nicephorus that the second empire of the West commenced.

Stauracius, son of Nicephorus I. Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire in 803; abdicated the throne with his father 811; died 812. G.—R.³ Br.—R.⁸ Some pieces represent this emperor with his father Nicephorus.

Michael I. (Rhängabe and Curopalata), son-in-law of Nicephorus. Date of birth unknown; elected Emperor 811; abdicated 813; died 845. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with his son Theophylactus. Those coins of Michael I., upon which his son is not represented, can be equally attributed to the other emperors of the same name.

Theophylactus, son of Michael. Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire 811; entered into a monastery after having been mutilated by order of Leo V. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

The coins of this prince represent him with his father.

Leo V. (Armenius.) Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor in 813; assassinated in 820. Br.—R.⁶ These coins bear the portrait of his son Constantine VIII.

Constantine VIII., son of Leo V. Date of birth unknown; associated with his father 813; mutilated and exiled by order of Michael II. 820. Br.—R.⁶ Some coins represent him with his father Leo V.

Michael II. (Balbus.) Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 820; died 829. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.⁷ Br.—R.¹ Some coins represent him with his son Theophilus.

Theophilus, son of Michael. G.—R.² R.³ El.—R.² S.—R.⁵ Br.—C.—R.³ There exists a coin bearing the busts of Theophilus, and of a prince named Constantine who probably was his son, but the piece is doubtful. There are some pieces which were formerly attributed to Theophilus which are now restored to Michael III.

Theodora, wife of Theophilus. Date of birth unknown; acted as regent to her son Michael III. 842; was shut up in a monastery by order of her son 857. Her coins bear portraits of Michael III. on the reverse.

Michael III., son of Theophilus. Born 836; succeeded his father 842 under his mother; reigned alone 857; died 867. G.—R.³ R.⁷ S.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁷ Some pieces represent him with Theodora his mother, Thecla his sister, Constantine his son, and Basilius I.

Constantinus was formerly supposed to have been the son of Theophilus, but really the son of Michael II. This prince is unknown in history. G.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with Theophilus but most with Michael III.

Thecla, daughter of Theophilus. Date of birth unknown; shut up in a monastery with her mother in 857. G.—R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ The coins of this princess represent her with her brother Michael III.

Basilus I. (Macedo.) Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire by

Michael III. in 866; reigned alone in 867; died 886. G.—R.³ R.⁴ S.—R.⁶ Br.—C. Some coins represent him with his sons Constantine IX., Leo VI., and Alexander. There are some coins falsely attributed to Basilius I., which really belong to Basilius II.

Constantine IX., son of Basilius I. Born about 853; associated in the Empire 868; died 879. G.—R.² R.⁴ S.—R.⁵ Br.—C. Some coins represent him with his father Basilius I.

Leo VI. (Sapiens), second son of Basilius. Born 865; associated in the Empire 870; reigned with his brother Alexander in 886; died 911. G.—R.² R.⁶ S.—R.³ Br. R.¹ R.³ Some coins represent him with Basilius I. his son Constantine X., and his brother Alexander.

Zoe (Carbonopsina), the wife of Leo VI. Date of birth unknown; regent over her son Constantine X. 912; shut up in a monastery by her son 919. Br.—R.¹ R.³ Her coins represent her with her son Constantine XI.

Alexander, third son of Basilius. Born 870; reigned with his brother Leo VI. in 886; died in 912. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.² Some of his coins represent him with his father Basilius I. and his brother Leo VI.

Romanus I. (Lecapenus.) Date of birth unknown; associated in the empire with Constantine X. in 919; seized, dethroned, and exiled by his son Stephen in 944; died in 946. G.—R.³ R.⁵ His coins bear the names of Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine XI. son of Leo VI.

Christopher, son of Romanus I. Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire 920; died 931. G.—R.³ R.⁵ Br.—R.³ Some coins represent him with his father Romanus I.

Stephanus, second son of Romanus. Date of birth unknown; associated in the Empire in 931; dethroned and exiled his father 944; exiled by Constantine XI. in 945; died 964. The name of this prince is only found on the coins of his father.

Constantine X., third son of Romanus.

Date of birth unknown; made Augustus in 945; put to death shortly afterwards. This prince is only found on the coins of his father.

Constantine XI., son of Leo VI. Born 905; succeeded his father 911; first under the regency of Alexander his uncle, and then of his mother Zoë; reigned alone 945; died 952. G.—R.³ R.⁴ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.¹ R.³ Some coins represent him with his father Leo VI., his mother Zoë, his son Romanus II., and with Romanus I. his colleague.

Romanus, son of Constantine XI. Born in 938; succeeded his father 959; died 963. G.—R.³ R.⁴ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.³ Some coins represent him with his father Constantine. These coins are not of certain attribution.

Theophano, wife of Romanus II. Date of birth unknown; regent for her sons Basilius and Constantine in 963; she married the same year Nicephorus II., caused him to be assassinated in 969; exiled by John Zimisces; recalled by her sons in 975; died 980. S.—R.⁴

Nicephorus II. (Phocas). Born in 912; proclaimed Emperor 963; assassinated by his wife 969. G.—R.⁶ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.³—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with Basilius II.

John I. (Zimisces). Date of birth unknown; proclaimed Emperor 969; died from poison 975. S.—R.⁶ Br.—C.—R.¹ It is in this reign, for the first time, that the figure of Christ is placed upon the coins instead of the portrait of the emperor. Some of the coins of this reign are of doubtful attribution.

Basilius II., son of Romanus II. Born 956; created Augustus 960; reigned with his brother Constantine XII. after the death of John Zimisces in 975; died 1025. G.—R.³ R.⁵ S.—R.⁵ R.⁶ Br.—C. Some coins represent him with his brother Constantine. Some coins are attributed to Basilius I. which rightly belong to this monarch.

Constantine XII., youngest son of Romanus. Born 961; reigned with his brother Basilius 975; sole emperor 1025; died 1028. G.—R.³ R.⁵ S.

—R.⁵ R.⁶ Br.—C. Some coins represent him with his brother Basilus.

Romanus III. (Argyrus), son-in-law of Constantine. Born 973; emperor 1028; smothered by his wife Zoë in 1034. There are no certain coins of this emperor.

Michael IV. (Paphlago). Date of birth unknown; married Zoë and succeeded to the throne 1034; retired into a monastery and died there 1041. There are no certain coins of this emperor.

Michael V., son of the sister of Michael IV. Date of birth unknown; succeeded to the throne 1041; shut up by his aunt in a monastery after having had his eyes put out 1042. There are no coins known of this emperor.

Constantine XIII. (Monomachus). Married Zoë and commenced his reign 1042; died 1054. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁷

Zoë, daughter of Constantine XII. and wife of Romanus III., Michael IV., and Constantine XIII. Born 978; poisoned her first husband 1034; after the death of her second in 1041 she adopted Michael V. (Calaphates); she was exiled by him but caused the people to rise against him, had his eyes put out, and reigned two months with her sister Theodora in 1042; espoused in the same year Constantine; died 1050; The coins that have been published of this empress are not to be found in any cabinet.

Theodora, daughter of Constantine XII. Born 981; at first she became a nun but was proclaimed Empress with her sister Zoë in 1042; and preserved the title of Augusta during the reign of Constantine XIII., and after his death in 1054, reigned alone till 1056. G.—R.³ R.⁶

Michael VI. (Stratioticus). Emperor in 1056; forced to abdicate 1057; died 1059. There are no certain coins of this emperor.

Isaac I. (Comnenus). Proclaimed Emperor 1057; abdicated in favour of Constantine XIV. in 1059; died in 1061. G.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁵

Constantine XIV. (Ducas). Born 1007;

proclaimed emperor 1059; died 1067. G.—R.³ S.—R.¹ Pl.—R.⁸

Eudocia Dalassena, first wife of Constantine XIV. afterwards Romanus IV. After the death of Constantine in 1067 she governed in the name of her sons; married Romanus and proclaimed him Emperor 1068; shut up in a monastery by her son Michael VII. in 1071; died after the year 1096. G.—R.⁵ Br.—R.⁷ Some coins represent her with her sons Michael VII., Constantine, and Andronicus, and her second husband Romanus IV.

Romanus IV. (Diogenes). Married Eudocia who proclaimed him Emperor 1068; prisoner of the Turks 1070; set free and had his eyes put out by order of Michael VII.; shut up in a monastery 1071, where he soon after died. G.—R.³ R.⁷ Br.—R.³ Pl.—R.⁸ Some coins represent him with Eudocia, Michael VII., Constantine and Andronicus.

Michael VII. (Ducas), son of Constantine XIV. Succeeded his father with his brothers Constantine and Andronicus, under the regency of their mother in 1067; gave up the throne to Romanus; reascended the throne during his captivity, and maintained it by putting out his eyes on his return, and shutting him up in a monastery 1071, and retired into a monastery; afterwards Archbishop of Ephesus; died in the reign of Alexius Comnenus. G.—R.⁴ R.⁸ S.—R.⁵ Some coins represent him with his wife Maria.

Maria, wife first of Michael VII. and then of Nicephorus III. Retired into a monastery with her first husband in 1078; espoused Nicephorus 1080, and retired for the second time into a monastery in 1081. G.—R.⁴ B.—R.⁷ This empress is only found on coins of Michael VII.

Constantinus (Ducas Porphyrogenitus), son of Constantine XIV. and Eudocia. Made Emperor with his brothers Michael and Andronicus under the regency of his mother in 1067;

abdicated 1078; died 1082. G.—R.⁵ R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸ Pl.—R.⁸ Coins that represent this prince are either of Eudocia or Romanus IV.

Andronicus, third son of Constantine XIV. Associated in the Empire with his brothers; died young. G.—R.⁷ Pl.—R.⁸ The coins that represent this prince are of Romanus IV.

Constantinus (Ducas Porphyrogenitus), son of Michael VII. Born 1074; shut up in a monastery by Nicephorus III. 1078; died in the reign of Alexius Comnenus. There are no certain coins of this prince.

Nicephorus III. (Botaniates.) Born —; proclaimed emperor 1077; dethroned Michael VII. 1078; dethroned 1081; retired into a monastery and died shortly afterwards. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.²

Alexius I. (Comnenus). Born 1048; proclaimed emperor 1081; died 1118. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴

John II. (Comnenus Porphyrogenitus), son of Alexius I. Born 1088; emperor 1118; died 1143. G.—R.² R.³ S.—R.³ Br.—R.²

Manuel I. (Comnenus Porphyrogenitus Ducas), son of John II. Born 1120; made emperor 1143; died 1180. G.—R.³ S.—R.⁴ R.⁵ Po.—R.⁴ Br.—C.—R.²

Alexius II. (Comnenus), son of Manuel I. Born 1167-9; Emperor under the regency of his mother Maria 1180; strangled by command of Andronicus Comnenus in 1183. G.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ One coin represents him with Andronicus I.

Andronicus I. (Comnenus), son of Isaac, brother of John II. Seized upon the throne 1183; dethroned and torn in pieces by the people 1185. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.²

Isaac II., son of Andronicus Comnenus. Elected Emperor 1185; deposed and imprisoned by his brother Alexius III. 1195; re-established by the Crusaders 1203; died 1204. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁴ Br.—R.²

Alexius III. (Angelus), brother of Isaac II. Seized upon the throne 1195; deposed by the Crusaders 1203; shut up in a monastery after having had

his eyes put out. There are no certain coins of this prince. However it is possible that some of those attributed to Alexius I. really belong to Alexius III.

Alexius IV. (Angelus), son of Isaac II. Associated with his father 1203; dethroned and strangled by Alexius Murzuphlus 1204. The same observation as above may be made here.

Alexius V. (Murzuphlus). Seized upon the throne 1204; put to death by the Crusaders, who established a new empire at Constantinople. Same observation as for Alexius III.

FRENCH EMPERORS.

Baldwin I., son of Baldwin VIII., Count of Flanders. Elected Emperor by the Crusaders in 1204; conquered and taken prisoner by the Bulgarians 1205; died 1206. Br.—R.⁸

Henry, brother of Baldwin. Regent during his brother's captivity 1205; Emperor 1206; died 1216.

Petrus de Courtnay (Altissiodori Comes). Elected Emperor 1216; crowned at Rome by Pope Honorius II. 1207; taken prisoner by Theodorus Angelus Prince of Epirus; died 1218; during his captivity his wife Jolande governed in his stead. No coins are known of this emperor.

Robert, son of the preceding. Emperor 1221 after an interregnum; died 1228. No coins are known of this emperor.

Baldwin II., brother of Robert. Elected Emperor 1228; dethroned by Michael Paleologus, who put an end to the empire of the French in the East, and re-established the Greek empire at Constantinople 1261; died 1272. No coins are known of this emperor.

BYZANTINE EMPERORS RESTORED.

Theodorus I. (Lascaris), son of Anna Comnena daughter of Alexius III. Born 1176; retired into Asia after the taking of Constantinople by the Crusaders; declared Emperor at Nice

1205; died 1222. The coins that could be attributed to Theodore I. and III., not being of certain attribution, may be more safely attributed to Theodorus II.

Theodorus II., son of John Angelus. King of Epirus, he took the title of Emperor at Thessalonica in Macedonia 1223; vanquished and taken prisoner by the Bulgarians 1230; had his eyes put out; recovered his liberty but abdicated in favour of his son John, who was dethroned by John III. (Vatatzes). Ar.—R.⁵ Br.—R.³ The coins of this emperor were probably struck in Macedonia and Epirus. Those which belong to Theodore I. and III. are undoubtedly struck in Bithynia.

John III. (Vatatzes), son-in-law to Theodore I. Born 1193; succeeded to the Empire 1222; died 1255. Br.—R.⁸ These coins were struck in Bithynia.

Theodorus III. (Lascaris Junior), son of John III. Born 1223; succeeded his father 1255; died 1259. No certain coins are known of this prince.

John IV. (Lascaris), son of Theodorus III. Born 1251; succeeded his father 1259; divided the Empire with his brother Michael VIII.; kept prisoner in a castle after having had his eyes put out 1261. No coins are known of this emperor.

Michael VIII. (Paleologus). Proclaimed Emperor with his brother 1259; sole Emperor in 1261; died 1282. G.—R.⁷ Br.—R.⁸ After this reign the Greek coins were again struck at Constantinople. One coin represents him with his son Andronicus.

Andronicus II., son of Michael VIII. Born 1258; named Emperor 1273;

succeeded his father 1282; dethroned by Andronicus III. 1328; died 1329. G.—R.⁴ S.—R.⁶ Br.—R.⁴ Some coins represent him with his son Michael IX.

Michael IX. (Paleologus), son of Andronicus II. Born 1277; associated with his father 1295; died 1320. G.—R.⁴ Br.—R.⁴.

Andronicus III., son of Michael IX. Born 1295; associated in the Empire 1325; died 1341. No certain coins are known of this emperor.

John V., son of Andronicus III. Born 1332; succeeded his father 1341; dethroned by his son Andronicus 1371; re-established 1373; died 1391. No coins are known of this emperor.

John VI. (Cantacuzenus). Regent 1341; proclaimed colleague of John V. 1347; renounced the throne 1355. Pl.—R.⁸ Of doubtful attribution.

Manuel II., son of Andronicus IV. Born 1348; succeeded his father 1393; died 1491. No coins are known of this prince.

John VII. (Paleologus). Associated in the Empire 1399; renounced the throne 1402; died in a monastery. No coins are known of this emperor.

John VIII., son of Manuel II. Born 1390; declared Augustus 1419; succeeded his father 1425; died 1448. G.—R.⁸ This coin is doubtful.

Constantine XV., son of Manuel II. Born 1403; succeeded his brother 1448; killed in the taking of Constantinople by the Turks 29th of May, 1453, (the 2206th year from the foundation of ancient Rome). Thus ended the Empire of the Cæsars. G.—R.⁵ The coins of this emperor are doubtful.

A LIST OF THE PRESENT PRICES OF ROMAN COINS,
OF
Gold, Silver, and Copper.

FROM JULIUS CAESAR TO THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE.

AS REALISED AT THE THOMAS, PEMBROKE, AND OTHER RECENT SALES.

The prices of such coins as have not recently been brought to the hammer are taken from Mionnet's list of prices, since the publication of which the scale has rather risen. To *r.* signifies turned to the Right, to *l.* turned to the Left; *S.* Silver; *G.* Gold; *Br.* Bronze; *rev.* Reverse; *obv.* Obverse; *T. S.* Thomas's Sale, *P. S.* Pembroke Sale. The terms *First* or *Large Brass*, *Second* or *Middle Brass*, *Third* or *Small Brass*, are used indiscriminately.

JULIUS CAESAR (from B.C. 44 to 40).

The obverse bears his head; *C. CAESAR DICT. PERP. PONT. MAX.* (rev.) bare head of Octavius; *C. CAESAR COS. PONT. AUG.*; fine and scarce.—*G.* 1*l.* 15*s.* (*T. S.*)

Laureate head, behind it a vase; *CAESAR DIC.* (*rev.*) bare head of Anthony and a lituus; *M. ANTO. IMP.*; very rare and fine.—*G.* 2*l.* 10*s.* (*T. S.*) (*Obv.*) *CAES. DIC. QVAR.*; bust of Venus: (*rev.*) *COS. QUINC.*; in a wreath of laurel, very rare, and in good preservation; weight 1*l* 2*s.* $\frac{1}{2}$ —*G.* 2*l.* 8*s.* (*P. S.*)

(*Obv.*) *C. CAESAR IMP. COS. ITER.*; head of Venus to *r.*: (*rev.*) *A. ALLIENVS PRO. COS.*; figure standing to *l.*, triquetra in *r.* hand; *r.* foot on prow of galley; fine and extremely rare.—*S.* 1*l.* 11*s.* (*P. S.*)

A lot consisting of four coins, the reverses being respectively, 1st, Venus, *P. SEPVLЛИVS*; 2d, *P. SER- VILIVS*; 3d, globe, caduceus, &c., *MVSSIDIIVS*; 4th, calf, *Q. VOCONIUS. VITVLVS*; sold together for 2*l.* 12*s.* (*T. S.*)

(*Rev.*) Augustus.—First brass.—1*l.* 7*s.* (*T. S.*)

(*Obv.*) winged bust of Victory; *CAESAR DIC. TER.*: (*rev.*) Minerva with Medusa's head on the aegis; *C. CLOVI*; very fine, with five others.—Second brass. 1*l.* 1*s.* (*P. S.*) Third brass about 5*s.*

Pompey the Great.

Gold, about 2*l.*

(*Rev.*) the Sicilian Brothers carrying their parents; Neptune, and usual legend, and two common coins of Julius Caesar.—*S.* 3*l.* 6*s.* (*T. S.*)

Large brass (Mionnet).—3*s.*
Second brass (Mionnet).—2*s.*

Cneius Pompey.

Gold unique in the Hunterian Collection.—2*l.*

Silver about 1*l.* 10*s.*

Sextus Pompey.

With the heads of his father and brother (Mionnet).—*G.* 20*l.*

With his portrait and name (Mionnet).—*S.* 3*l.* 12*s.*

Without his head (Mionnet).—*Br.* 6*s.*

Marcus Brutus.

(*Obv.*) head of Marcus Brutus: (*rev.*) cap of liberty between two daggers; *EID. MAR.*—*G.* 28*l.* (*T. S.*)

(*Obv.*) head: (*rev.*) a cap of liberty be-

tween two daggers; EID. MAR.; very fine and rare.—S. 15*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Marcus Lepidus.

(Obv.) M. LEPIDVS III. VIR. R. P. C.; bare head to *r.*; (rev.) L. REGVLVS. III. VIR. A.P.E.; veiled female to *l.*, with simpulum in extended *r.* hand, and hasta pura in *l.*; extremely rare and in fine condition; weight, 123 grs.—G. 28*l.* (P. S.)

(Rev.) head of Augustus, better preserved than usual.—S. 1*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

First brass of the colony of Cabe, in Spain, about 5*l.* 5*s.*

Marc Antony.

(Obv.) M. ANTONINVS III. VIR. R. P. C.; bare head of Antony, with slight beard; lituus behind: (rev.) c. CAESAR III. VIR. R. P. C.; bare head of Octavius; extremely rare.—G. 18*l.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) M. ANTON. IMP.; his bare head, with cropped beard to *r.*; behind, lituus: (rev.) CAESAR. DI... laureate head of Julius Caesar to *r.*, behind, præfericulum; rare and very fine.—S. 1*l.* 16*s.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) M. ANTO. COS. III. IMP. III. head of Jupiter Ammon to *r.*: (rev.) A AV SCARPVIS IM; Victory to *r.*, with palm and wreath; rare and well-preserved.—7*s.* (P. S.)

Middle brass (Mionnet), with head of Augustus.—3*s.*

With his head and Cleopatra's (Mionnet).—12*s.*

Marc Antony (the son.)

A unique gold coin: (rev.) his father (Mionnet).—50*l.*

Cleopatra.

Gold (Mionnet).—30*l.*

Silver, the usual size (Mionnet).—2*l.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—12*s.*

Third brass (Mionnet).—10*s.*

Caius Antonius.

(Rev.) sacrificial instruments and the hasta pura (Mionnet).—S. 3*l.* 12*s.*

Lucius Antonius.

(Obv.) his head: (rev.) Marc Antony (Mionnet).—S. 1*l.* 10*s.*

AUGUSTUS (from B. C. 29 to 14 A. D.)

(Obv.) CAESAR: (rev.) a bull walking; AVGVSTVS, very fine.—G. 7*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

Same type restored by Trajan.—5*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) CAESAR AVGVSTVS DIVI. F. PATER. PATRIAE; laureate head of Augustus: (rev.) TI. CAESAR AVG. F. TR. POT. XV. Tiberius laureate, and holding the Roman standard in a quadriga, the horses walking; in good condition, and rare; weight 120*l.* 4*s.* 10 grs.—3*l.* 6*s.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) AVGVSTI DIVI *r.*; head of Augustus, laureated; (rev.) TR. POT. XXX.; winged Victory seated on a globe, forming a wreath with both hands (half aureus); in middling condition, and somewhat bruised, but rare; weight 60*l.* 3*s.* 16 (P. S.)

(Obv.) CAESAR. AVGVSTVS; bare head to *l.*; (rev.) votive buckler inscribed S. P. Q. R. CL. V.; very fine and extremely rare, with the head to the left.—S. 5*s.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) AVGVSTVS DIVI. F.; bare head to *r.*; (rev.) M. SANQVINIVS. III. VIR.; head of Augustus to *r.*; laureate and surmounted with a radiated star; fine and very rare.—16*s.*

First brass, three coins: (rev.) DIVVS AVGVSTVS PATER; restored by Titus; rare and fine: (rev.) IMP. NERVA, &c.; restored by Nerva, rare and well-preserved: (obv.) quadriga with elephants and four riders; (rev.) TI. CAESAR; fine; sold together for 4*l.* 12*s.* (T. S.)

Same type as one last mentioned, restored by Nerva (Mionnet).—10*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet): (rev.) head of Tiberius.—12*s.*

Small brass: (obv.) incus. (rev.) s. c. Apronia, with six others.—2*l.* 4*s.* (P. S.)

Livia.

First Brass: (obv.) s. p. q. r. IVLIAE. AVGUST.; carpentum to *r.*, drawn by two mules: (rev.) TI. CAESAR DIVI AVG. F. AVGVST; P. M. TR. POT. XXIIII. round a large sc. struck by Tiberius.—1*l.* 8*s.* (T. S.)

Second brass (Mionnet).—About 4*s.*

Agrippa.

Gold, supposed by Mionnet to be unique.—40*l.*

(Rev.) Augustus; bare heads; very

well preserved and scarce.—S. 7*l.*
(T. s.)

First brass; of the colony of Gades.—
5*l.* (T. s.)

Middle brass, restored by Titus.—From
4*s.*

Third brass (Mionnet).—1*l.*

Julia (wife of Agrippa).

Large brass struck at Iol (Mionnet).—
1*l. 4s.*

Same in middle brass.—18*s.*

Third brass.—3*l.*

Lucius Caesar.

Middle brass : (rev.) Augustus (Mion-
net).—2*l. 10s.*

Same in small.—1*l.*

Caius Caesar.

Same as last in all respects.

Agrippa Caesar.

Third brass; Colonial of Corinth
(Mionnet).—3*l.*

TIBERIUS (A. D. 14 to 37).

(Rev.) head of Augustus; star, and
DIVOS. AVGUST. DIVI. F.; rather
scarce.—G. 2*l. 16s.* (T. s.)

Restored by Titus.—6*l.*

(Obv.) TI. DIVI. F. AVGUSTVS; laureate
head of Tiberius to *r.* : (rev.) TR.
POT. XVII.; Victory winged and
draped, seated on a globe to *r.*,
forming a wreath with both hands;
good condition and scarce (half
Aureus); weight, 60 $\frac{5}{16}$.—1*l. 5s.*
(P. s.)

(Rev.) the emperor seated.—S. 11*s.*
(T. s.)

(Obv.) TI. CAESAR. AVGUST. F. IM-
PERATOR. VII.; head to *r.* of Tiberius,
laurelled : (rev.) ROM. ET. AVG.;
decorated altar between two cippi, on
each a Victory winged, and holding
wreath.—First brass, poor, 3*l. 15s.*
(P. s.); fine, worth 20*l.*

(Rev.) PONTIF. MAX. S. C, with four
others.—Middle brass. 2*l. 15s.*
(T. s.)

Third brass (Mionnet).—4*s.*

Julia (wife of Tiberius).

Third brass (Mionnet) : (rev.) Tibe-
rius.—3*l.*

Drusus (son of Tiberius).

Silver (Mionnet) : (rev.) Tiberius.—
10*l.*

Second brass (Mionnet), same (rev.)—
2*l.*

Second brass, PONTIF TRIBUN, &c. 5*s.*

Drusus, senior.

Gold, rare, about 3*l.*

Silver, rare, about 2*l.*

(Obv.) TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG.
P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.; head of
Claudius laureate to *r.* : (rev.) NERO.
CLAVDIVS. DRVSVS. GERMAN. IMP.;
Drusus on horseback to *r.*, on a
triumphal arch between two trophies,
struck by Claudius; scarce.—First
brass. 11*s.* (P. s.)

Antonia (wife of Drusus, Sen.)

Gold (Mionnet).—3*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—2*l.*

(Rev.) Claudius (Mionnet).—Second
brass. 1*l.*

Third brass. 2*l.*

Germanicus.

(Rev.) head of Caligula; a well pre-
served and rare medal.—G. 10*l. 5s.*
(T. s.)

Laureate head of Caligula, very fine
and scarce.—S. 2*l. 6s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) Caligula (Mionnet).—First
brass. 15*l. 10s.*

Second brass (Mionnet).—2*s. 6d.*

Third brass, restored by Domitian.—4*s.*

Agrippina, senior (wife of Germanicus).

(Rev.) head of Caligula.—G. 11*l. 15s.*
(T. s.)

(Rev.) laureate head of Caligula, well
preserved and rare.—S. 2*l. 5s.*
(T. s.)

First brass, about 2*l.*

CALIGULA (A. D. 37 to 41).

(Rev.) radiated head of Augustus;
DIVVS. AVG. FATER. PATRIAE; scarce,
and in good condition.—G. (T. s.) 14*l.*

(Rev.) Victory holding a garland, and
sitting on a globe; P. M. TR. POT.
COS.; fine and rare, half aureus.—
7*l. 10s.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) C. CAESAR AVG. PON. M. TR. POT.
III. COS. III.; laureate head of
Caligula to *r.* : (rev.) DIVVS. AVG.
PATER. PATRIAE; radiate head of
Augustus to *r.*; fine condition, and
very rare; weight, 119 $\frac{8}{16}$ grs.—
5*l. 5s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) radiated head of Augustus;
DIVVS. AVGUSTVS PATER PATRIAE;

very fine, and comparatively scarce, as are his coins in all the three metals
—S. 2l. 7s. (T. S.)

(Obv.) C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS PON.
M. TR. POT.; head of Caligula to l., laureated: (rev.) ADLOCUTIO. COH.; the emperor addressing five soldiers; scarce.—First brass. 1l. (P. S.)

(Rev.) Vesta seated, with three others—coins Middle brass. 4l. 6s. (T. S.)
Third brass (Mionnet).—5s.

CLAUDIUS (A. D. 42.)

(Obv.) DIVVS. CLAVDIVS. AVGVSTVS; head of Claudius laureate to l.: (rev.) EX. SC. (in exergue); triumphal quadriga, the horses walking to r.; the apex of the car ornamented with four horses galloping abreast, and winged Victories; other figures on the side and front; in very good condition, and very rare; weight, 120⁵₁₀ grs.—G. 2l. 13s. (P. S.)

(Obv.) TI. CLAVD. CAESAR. AVG. GERM.
P. M. TRIB. POT. P. P.; laureate head of Claudius to r.: (rev.) NERO. CLAVD. CAES. DRVSVS. GERM. PRINC. IVVENT.; bust of Nero, with bare head to l.; extremely rare; weight, 118 grs.—4l. 4s. (P. S.)

(Rev.) a triumphal arch, and the emperor on horseback between two trophies on its summit; DE. BRITANNI; in excellent condition.—S. 6l. 2s. 6d. (T. S.)

(Obv.) TI. CLAVDIVS. CAESAR. AVG.
P. M. TR. P. IMP. P. P.; head of Claudius to r. laureate: (rev.) within oak wreath; EX SC. PP. OB. CIVES. SERVATOS; finely preserved.—First brass. 3l.

Restored by Trajan (Mionnet).—8l.

Middle brass (Mionnet).—3s.

Small Brass about 4s.

Messalina (wife of Claudius).

Second brass Col. (Mionnet).—1l. 10s.
Third brass Col. (Mionnet).—2l.

Egyptian Potin medallions 15s.

Agrippina, junior (wife of Claudius).

(Daughter of Germanicus): (rev.) heads of Agrippina and Nero, face to face: (rev.) an oaken garland within it; EX. S. C.—G. 4l. 3s. (T. S.)

(Obv.) empress and her son Nero face

to face: (rev.) oak garland; EX. C. & C.—S. 7s. (T. S.)

First brass (Mionnet).—22l. 10s.

Colonial third brass.—10s.

Britannicus (son of Claudius and Messalina).

Large brass (Mionnet).—50l.

Small brass, with the title of Augustus (Mionnet).—5l.

NERO (A.D. 55).

(Rev.) the emperor and Fortuna standing; AVGVSTVS. AVGVSTA; exceedingly fine.—G. 3l. 3s. (T. S.)

Jupiter seated; IVPITER. CVSTOS; fine.—1l. 11s. (T. S.)

(Rev.) temple VESTA.—S. 8s. (T. S.)

(Obv.) IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. P. MAX. TR. P. P. P. Head of Nero, to l. laureated; PACE. PR. TERRA. MARIQ. PARTA. IANVM. CLVSIT. S. C. Temple of Janus.—1l. 1s. (P. S.)

Second brass (Mionnet).—10s.

Third brass (Mionnet).—3s.

Octavia (wife of Nero).

Mionnet affirms that no Roman coins are known of this empress; this remark applies, also, to Poppaea and Messalina.

Clodius Macer.

Silver (Mionnet), without his head.—6l.
Small brass, with his head.—15l.

GALBA (A. D. 68).

(Rev.) a military figure; ROMA. RENASC.; very fine.—G. 9l. 10s. (T. S.)

(Rev.) a female, with ears of corn, standing; IMP. AVG. very fine, from the Trattle collection.—12l. 15s. (T. S.)

(Rev.) a female standing; DIVA. AVGUSTA; fine.—3l. 9s.

(Obv.) IMP. SER. SVLP. GALBA. CAES. AVG. TR. P. Head of Galba to r. laureated: (rev.) LIBERTA AUG; liberty standing to l.; S. C.—First brass. 12s. (P. S.)

(Obv.) SER. GALBA. IMP. CAES. AVG. TR. P.; head of Galba to r. laureated: (rev.) S. C.; winged Victory to l., with palm branch.—1l. 9s. (P. S.)

OTHO (A. D. 68.)

(Rev.) a female standing with caduceus and a laurel branch; **PAX. ORBIS. TERRARVM**; very fine and very rare.—G. 15*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) a female figure, holding the hasta, and a wreath; **SECVRITAS. P. R.**; well-preserved and rare.—10*l.* 5*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) **VICTORIA. OTHONIS**; this is the most rare type of Otho; in a good state of preservation.—12*l.* 5*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) **SECVRITAS. P. R.**; very fine.—S. 20*s.*

No Roman brass known.

VITELLIUS (A.D. 69.).

(Rev.) his two sons, face to face; **LIBERI. IMP. GERMAN. AVG**; very rare.—G. 3*l.* 5*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) the emperor's father, seated; **L. VITELLIVS. COS. III. CENSOR**; rare.—3*l.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) **A. VITELLIVS. GERMAN. IMP. TR. P.**; head of Vitellius laureated to *r.*: (rev.) **LIBERTAS. RESTITVTA**; draped female standing to *r.*; pileus in extended right hand, and hasta pura in left; in perfect condition, and very rare; weight, 113 $\frac{5}{16}$ grs.—4*l.* 18*s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) a wreath and s. P. Q. R. OB. C.S.—S. About 10*s.*

(Rev.) **ANNONA. AVG**; emperor standing, and Ceres seated; a most rare type.—First brass. 6*l.* 10*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) **CONCORDIA AVGVSTI**; well-preserved and rare, with nine others.—Middle brass. 1*l.*

Small brass (Mionnet) about 3*l.*

VESPAZIAN (A. D. 69.)

(Obv.) **IMP. CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG. TR. P.**; head of Vespasian laureated to *r.*: (rev.) **FORT. RED. COS. III.**; draped female standing to *L*; her *r.* hand on the prow of a galley; at her feet, and in her left hand, a cornucopia; well-preserved and rare: (rev.) — Weight, 112 $\frac{3}{16}$ grs.—1*l.* 7*s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) a magnificent carpentum drawn

by four horses; **EX. S. C.**; very rare, in such a high state of preservation.

—8*l.* (T. s.)

Two coins of this emperor; the (rev.) of one being **AVG. EPHE.** within a wreath; rare, and of the other **PACI. ORBI. . . . EP. HE.** under a turreted bust.—S. 6*s.* (P. s.)

First brass; **JVDAEA. CAPTA.**; a palm tree with bound captives at its base.—From 1*l.* 10*s.*

Middle brass, about 7*s.*

Small brass (Mionnet), about 3*s.*

Domitilla (wife of Vespasian).

All her coins are rare.

First brass, about 20*s.*

TITUS. (A.D. 79.)

(Rev.) a thunderbolt on the curule chair; **IMP. CAES. TRAIAN. AVG. GER. PAC. P. P. REST.**; this fine medal, restored by Trajan, is extremely rare, and was formerly of the Trattle collection.—G. 7*l.* 15*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) Vespasian seated; **DIVVS. VESPASIAN**; rare.—1*l.* 18*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) Victory standing on a globe; **VIC. AVG.**; fine and rare.—1*l.* 9*s.* (T. s.)

Two coins, first (rev.) **IVDAEA**, captive seated to *r.*, at foot of trophy, fine, second; (Rev.) **TR. P. COS. VII. DES. VIII. P. P.**, thunderbolt on throne, fine.—S. 14*s.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) **IMP. T. CAES. VESP. AVG. P. M. TR. P. P. P. COS. VIII.**; head of Titus laureated: (rev.) **PIETAS. AVGVSTA.**; draped female joining the hands of Titus and Domitian; s. c.; rare.—1*l.* 2*s.* (P. s.)

Middle brass, about 7*s.*

Small brass (Mionnet).—About 3*s.*

Julia (daughter of Titus).

(Rev.) a peacock with its wings and tail expanded; **DIVI. TITI. FILII**; extra rare, as are all her medals, and most highly preserved.—G. 47*l.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) **VENVS. AVGVSTA**; rare and well preserved: this was sold with three coins of her father.—S. 1*l.* 18*s.* (T. s.)

First brass (Mionnet).—7*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—4*s.*

DOMITIAN (A. D. 81.)

(Rev.) Germany seated on a shield near a broken spear; GERMANICUS COS. XV.; very fine and rare.—G. 4*l.* 6*s.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) DOMITIANVS. AVGVS TVS.; bare head of Domitian to *r.*: (rev.) GERMANICVS; the emperor standing in a quadriga, with circular front ornamented with figures, branch in *r.* hand, sceptre in *l.*, horses walking to *l.*; fine preservation, and very rare: (rev.) weight, 114 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs.—1*l.* 15*s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) wolf and twins; cos. V.—1*l.* 3*s.* (T. s.)

A Parthian kneeling and presenting a standard; cos. V.—1*l.* 5*s.* (P. s.) Six coins, viz.: (rev.) Salic priest, with the small rod and sacred shield; cos. XIII. LVD. SAEC. &c. second (rev.) same legend on a cippus in a wreath; third (rev.) Minerva with the owl or prow of a vessel; fourth (rev.) Minerva armed, standing; fifth (rev.) emperor on horseback; sixth (rev.) female seated; PRINCEPS. IVVENTVTIS; all highly preserved and interesting.—1*l.* 12*s.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. DOMIT. A. . . . VIII. CENS. PER. P. P.; head of Domitian laureated to *r.*: (rev.) COS. III. LVD. SAEC. FELI.; two musicians, the Popa with a sow; recumbent figure of Tiber; s. c. in exergue.—First brass. 1*l.* 19*s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) Hexastyle temple, statues, quadriga, &c., with three others.—Middle brass. 3*l.* 12*s.* (T. s.)

Small brass (Mionnet).—About 3*s.*

Domitia (wife of Domitian).

(Obv.) DOMITIA. AVG. IMP. DOMITIAN. AVG. GERM.; bust of Domitia to *r.*: (rev.) CONCORDIA AVGVS T.; peacock walking to *r.*; in fine preservation, and extremely rare.—G. 6*l.* 6*s.* (P. s.)

(Rev.) Domitian's son on a globe, between stars; usual legend; fine and rare.—S. 3*l.* 2*s.* (T. s.)

Large brass (Mionnet).—22*s.*

Second brass (Mionnet).—6*l.*

Vespasian the younger.

Third brass, struck under Titus.—About 2*l.*

NERVA. (A.D. 96.)

(Rev.) a female standing; LIBERTAS PVBLICA; very fine.—3*l.* 8*s.* (T. s.) Silver, about 6*s.*

(Obv.) IMP. NERVA. CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P.; head of Nerva to *r.*, laureated: (rev.) VEH. . . . ALIAE. REMISSA.; two mules grazing in the background; their yokes; s. c. in exergue; rare and interesting.—First brass. 16*s.* (P. s.)

Second brass, about 5*s.*

Third brass, 2*s.* to 5*s.*

TRAJAN. (A. D. 98 to 116.)

(Rev.) captives at the foot of a trophy; PARTHIA. CAPTA; scarce.—G. 1*l.* 6*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) the emperor on an estrade, and five other figures standing; REGNA. ADSIGNATA.; this coin was struck on the assignment of dominions to the kings of Parthia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia; well preserved and rare.—3*l.* 4*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) FORVM. TRAIAN.; very fine.—5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (T. s.)

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIAN. OPTIM. AVG. GER. DAC. PARTHICO; naked bust of Trajan laureated to *r.*, aegis on *l.* shoulder, (rev.) P. M. TR. P. COS. VI. P. P. S. P. Q. R. OPTMO. PRINCIPI. S. C.; captive seated by a trophy.—First brass. 1*l.* 8*s.* (P. s.) Silver, common.—About 3*s.*

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. NERVAE. TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. P. M. TR. P. COS. V. DES. VI.; head of Trajan to *r.*, laureated: (rev.) S. P. Q. R. OPTMO. PRINCIPI. S. C.; captive seated by a trophy.—First brass. 1*l.* 8*s.* (P. s.)

Middle brass (Mionnet).—12*s.*

Small brass (Mionnet).—1*s.*

Plotina, (wife of Trajan).

(Obv.) PLOTINA. AVG. IMP. TRAIANI.; bust of Plotina to *r.*, (rev.) CAES. AVG. GERMA. DAC. COS. VI. P. P., the

empress seated to *l.* veiled; in very fine condition.—G. 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (P. S.) (Rev.) Vesta seated, holding the palladium; usual legend; in very good condition, and rare.—S. 5*l.* 15*s.* (T. S.)

Large brass (Mionnet).—7*l.*

Marciana (sister of *Trajan*).

(Obv.) head of this princess; DIVA. AVGVSTA. MARCIANA, on her deification: (rev.) an eagle with its wings expanded; CONSECRATIO.—G. 17*l.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) eagle; CONSECRATIO; very fine, and extra rare.—S. 10*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) DIVA. AVGVSTA. MARCIANA; head of Marciana to *r.* (rev.) . . . ONSE; eagle to *r.*; wings spread; s. c. coin of extreme rarity.—First brass. 6*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

Third brass (Mionnet).—About 3*l.*

Matidia (niece of *Trajan*).

(Obv.) her head, and MATIDIA AVG. PIAE. MARCIANAE. F.: (rev.) a female between two children; PIETAS. AVGVST; well preserved and rare.—G. 10*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) PIETAS. AVGVST; very fine, and extra rare.—S. 8*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

Great brass (Mionnet).—6*l.* 10*s.*

Small brass.—About 3*l.*

HADRIAN (A. D. 116.)

(Rev.) a reclining female holding a wheel on her knee, &c.; ANN. O. CCC. LXXIII. NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CONC.; well preserved; from Col. Smith's sale of 1812.—G. 7*l.* 15*s.* (T. S.) (Obv.) head to left, (rev.) HISPANIA; highly preserved and very rare, from the Trattle collection.—5*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) Hercules seated on armour; P. M. TR. P. COS. III.; fine and rare. —2*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) emperor's head to *r.*: (rev.) the Nile to *r.* seated; a sphinx, a cornucopia, and the river-horse or hippopotamus; no legend; very fine and rare.—3*l.* 2*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) the emperor on horseback; cos. III.; very fine.—16*l.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS; head of Hadrian, bearded and laureate, to *r.*, (rev.) cos. III, in exergue, Rome

helmeted, seated to *r.* on a cuirass, against which is placed a buckler, spur in *l.* hand, and *r.* hand holding that of the emperor, who stands before her bare-headed, and togated; middling condition.—6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (P. S.)

P. HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS.; head of Hadrian to *r.* laureated: (rev.) cos. III. S. C.; the emperor to *l.*, fully armed; fine.—First brass, 2*l.* 5*s.* Silver 7*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet), common; about 2*s.* and 3*s.*

Third brass (Mionnet), common; about 1*s.* 6*d.*

Antinous (favourite of Hadrian).

Greek and Egyptian medallions, about 4*l.* R³.

Sabina (wife of Hadrian).

Her head to *l.*, with a beautiful ornamented head-dress in the Matidian style: (rev.) the empress as Vesta, holding the palladium; very fine.—G. 10*l.* (T. S.)

A lot consisting of 4 coins of Hadrian: (rev.) NILVS.: (rev.) HISPANIA: (rev.) AEGYPTOS: (rev.) TELLVS. STABIL.; and two of Sabina: (rev.) PVDICITIA: (rev.) CONCORDIA AVG.; all fine.—S. 1*l.* 12*s.* (T. S.)

Large Brass, about 20*s.*

Second brass (Mionnet); about 10*s.*

Lucius Aelius Caesar.

(Obv.) bare head to *r.*: (rev.) Concord seated, CONCORD. TRIB. POT.; fine and rare.—G. 3*l.* 2*s.* (T. S.)

Two coins of Aelius; one having on the obverse the head to *r.*, (rev.) female standing, the other (obv.) head to the *r.*, and (rev.) female seated, CONCORD. TR. POT. and four coins of Antoninus, reverses all different; in fine preservation.—S. 2*l.* 7*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) L. AELIVS. CAESAR; head of Aelius to *r.*: (rev.) TR. POT. COS. II.; Fortune standing with Hope; s. c. in exergue; rare and fine.—First brass. 1*l.* 17*s.* (P. S.)

ANTONINVS PIVS (A. D. 138.)

(Rev.) the emperor and two figures; LIBERALITAS AVG. III.; fine and very rare.—G. 2*l.* 2*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P.; bust of the emperor to *r.*, bearded, laureated and paludated, (rev.) PR. POT. COS. IIII., Rome helmeted, seated to *l.*; weight 113 $\frac{8}{10}$ grs.—G. 5*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Silver, common, 2*s.*

(Obv.) ANTONINVS AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XXIII.; head of Antoninus to *r.* laureated, (rev.) TR. POT. COS., wolf and twins, s. c. in exergue; very fine.—First brass. 2*l.* 2*s.* (P. S.)

Middle brass, common, 4*s.* and 5*s.*

Small brass, 4*s.*

Galerius Antoninus.

Large brass (Mionnet).—5*l.*

Middle brass, 4*l.* 3*s.* (P. S.)

Faustina the elder.

(Rev.) the empress standing holding a lighted torch in each hand; AVGSTA; fine.—G. 7*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) head to *r.*; (rev.) a female leaning on a rudder; AETERNITAS; fine.—1*l.* 9*s.* (T. S.)

Silver, common, about 2*s.* 6*d.*

(Obv.) DIVA. FAVSTINA; head of Faustina to *r.*; (rev.) AETERNITAS s. c., draped female to *l.*, phoenix in *r.* hand, supporting drapery with *l.*; very fine.—First brass. 2*l.* 2*s.* (P. S.)

Middle brass (Mionnet).—About 4*s.*

MARCUS AURELIUS. (A. D. 161.)

The emperors Aurelius and Verus joining hands, in testimony of concord; CONCORDIA, &c.; fine.—G. 1*l.* 7*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) the emperor and his son Commodus, with an officer attending them, are distributing gifts; LIB. AVGSTOR.; in the exergue COS. III.; fine and rare.—4*l.* 2*s.* (T. S.)

Half aureus (rev.) Mars with lance and trophy; TR. P. XVIII. COS. III.; very rare, but poor, from the Trattle collection.—1*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Silver, about 4*s.*

First brass, 5*s.*, second brass, 4*s.* Third brass (Mionnet), common.

Faustina the younger (wife of Aurelius).

Gold (Mionnet).—About 1*l.* 8*s.*

Silver (Mionnet).—About 6*s.*

(Obv.) FAVSTINA AVGSTA; head of. First brass, from 5*s.*

Middle brass, about 3*s.*

Annius Verus.

Large brass (Mionnet).—14*l.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—2*l.* 10*s.*

L. VERUS. (A. D. 161.)

(Rev.) Aurelius and Verus standing; CONCORDIA; very fine. 2*l.* 2*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) a Victory marching; TR. P. V. IMP. III. COS. II.; a fine half aureus, very rare.—5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

Silver usual size (Mionnet), common, about 4*s.*

Middle brass.—About 3*s.*

Lucilla.

(Rev.) a veiled female standing; PVDI- CITTIA; very fine and rare in this metal.—G. 3*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) VOTA. PVBLICA. in a wreath; fine.—4*l.* (T. S.)

Silver, 6*s.* to 10*s.*

First brass, from 5*s.*

COMMODUS. (A. D. 180.)

A bearded head of the emperor to *l.*; (rev.) Hercules and a trophy; HERCVLI. ROMANO AVG.; fine, and very rare, from the Trattle collection.—G. 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) youthful head to *r.*; (rev.) emperor on a rostrum, and two other figures; LIBERALITAS AVG.; a fine and well-preserved coin.—6*l.* (T. S.)

Silver, common.—About 5*s.*

(Obv.) L. AEL. AVREL. COMM. AVG. P. FEL.; head of Commodus to *r.*, covered with lion's skin; (rev.) HERC. ROM. COMP. Hercules ploughing; in exergue COS. VII. P. P.; extremely rare.—First brass. (P. S.)

Small brass.—About 4*s.*

Crispina (wife of Commodus).

(Obv.) CRISPINA AVGSTA; her bust to *r.* (rev.) VENVS FELIX; the empress as Venus, seated to *l.*; in very good preservation, and of great rarity.—G. 7*l.* 7*s.* (P. S.)

Silver, from 5*s.* to 10*s.*

Large brass, about 10*s.*

Middle brass, common.—4*s.*

PERTINAX (A. D. 193).

(Obv.) a fine nude bust: (rev.) a female figure robed, holds up both

her hands towards a star; PROVID. DEOR. COS. II.; very rare and in excellent preservation.—12*l.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTIN AVG.; his head to *r.*, bearded and laureate: (rev.) REQVIT. AVG. TR. P. COS. II.; Equity standing to *l.*; scales in extended *r.* hand, cornucopia and drapery in *l.*; a fine coin, in perfect condition, and of great rarity; weight, $111\frac{5}{10}$ grs.—G. 10*l.* 15*s.* (P. S.)

(Rev.) VOT. DECENT. TR. P. COS. II. emperor sacrificing before a tripod, rare and well-preserved.—S. 1*l.* 16*s.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. P. HELV. PERTINAX AVG.; head of Pertinax: (rev.) VOT. II. the emperor to *r.*, sacrificing at a tripod in the field.—First brass. 4*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)

Middle brass about 1*l.* 10*s.*

Small brass, very common.

DIDIUS JULIANUS (A. D. 193).

(Obv.) bust of the emperor: (rev.) CONCORD. MILIT.; a female holding two military ensigns; extremely rare.—G. 14*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

(rev.) CONCORD. MILIT.; figure between two standards; fine and extremely rare.—S. 6*l.* 10*s.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) IMP. CAES. DID. SEVER. IVLIAN. AVG.; head of Julianus to *r.*: (rev.) P. M. TR. P. COS. Fortune standing to *l.*, s. c. in the field; rare.—First brass. 2*l.* 1*s.* (P. S.)

Middle brass (Mionnet).—4*l.*

Manlia Scantilla (wife of D. Julianus).

Gold (Mionnet).—9*l.*

IVNO. REGINA.; Juno to *l.*; and peacock well preserved, and extremely rare.—S. 5*l.* (P. S.)

(Obv.) MANLIA. SCANTILLA. AV.; head of Scantilla to *r.*: (rev.) IVNO. REGINA; draped female holding patera; rare, but poor.—First brass. 1*l.* (P. S.)

Didia Clara (daughter of D. Julianus).

(rev.) a female standing, holds a palm branch and a cornucopia; HILAR. TEMPO.; well-preserved, and of the greatest rarity.—G. 13*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

Silver (Mionnet).—8*l.*

(Obv.) DID. CLARA. AVG.; head of Didia Clara to *r.*: (rev.) HIL. . . . TEMPO. . . . female figure to *l.*, draped with palm branch and cornucopia; s. c. in field; very rare.—First brass. 1*l.* 3*s.* (P. S.)

Pescennius Niger.

Unique in the Parisian collection.—G. 50*l.*

(rev.) IUSTITIA AVG.; Justice to *r.*, with scales and cornucopia, well preserved and extremely rare.—S. 4*l.* 7*s.* (P. S.)

First brass—Unique, in the Hunter collection.—50*l.*

Clodius Albinus.

Gold (Mionnet), presumed to be unique.—20*l.*

Silver (Mionnet), about 10*s.*

(Obv.) CLOD. SEPT. ALBIN. CAES.; head of Albinus, to *r.*: (rev.) FELICITAS. COS. II.; female figure to *l.*, draped, with caduceus; s. c. in the field.—First brass. 17*s.* (P. S.)

SEVERUS (A. D. 193).

(Obv.) L. SEPT. SEV. PERT. AVG. IMP. III.; his head to *r.*; bearded and laureated: (rev.) PART. ARAB. PART. ADIAB., in exergue, COS. II. P. P.; trophy between two bearded captives seated back to back, their hands tied behind them, wearing Phrygian caps; a remarkably fine coin, as it came from the die, and rare reverse.—G. 14*l.* 15*s.* (P. S.)

(Rev.) the emperor and his two sons Caracalla and Geta on horseback; VIRTVS. AVGVS TORVM; very rare; its condition is most splendid.—G. 12*s.* (T. S.)

First brass, about 10*s.*

Second brass, about 6*s.*

Third brass, about 4*s.*

Julia Domna (wife of Severus).

(Rev.) Cybele seated between two lions; MATER. DEVVM; fine and rare; from the Trattle collection.—G. 9*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

(Obv.) IVLIA. DOMNA. AVG.: (rev.) Venus leaning on a column; VENERI VICTR.—8*l.* (T. S.)

Silver, common.—4*s.* to 6*s.*

First brass.—7*s.* to 20*s.*

CARACALLA (A. D. 211.)

(Rev.) Liberty; P. M. TR. P. XVI. well preserved and scarce.—8*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)
(Obv.) head of Caracalla bearded; (rev.) Jupiter seated, P. M. TR. P. XX. COS: IIII. P. P.; weight 101*8/10* grs.—5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (P. S.)
(Obv.) M. AVREL. ANTONINVS. PIUS. AVG. GERM.; head of Caracalla to *r.*: (rev.) P. M. TR. P. XVIII. IMP. III. COS. III.; Diana in biga citata of bulls to *l.*; s. c. in exergue.—First brass. 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (P. S.)

Silver, 7*s.*First brass, about 10*s.*Middle brass (Mionnet), common.—5*s.*

Plautilla (wife of Caracalla).

PLAUTILLA. AVGSTA; her bust to *r.*: (rev.) CONCORDIA AVG.; female seated to *l.*; patera in extended *r.* hand, in fine preservation, and of extreme rarity.—G. 10*l.* (P. S.)

Silver, about 7*s.*First brass, very rare (Mionnet), from 4*l.*Second brass, about 10*s.*Third brass, common, about 2*s.* 6*d.*

GETA. (A. D. 211.)

(Obv.) his bust: (rev.) three horsemen; PRINC. JUVENT. COS.; very rare, 14*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

Silver—about 4*s.*

(Rev.) Victory writing on a shield; VICT. BRIT. TR.—First brass, 2*l.* 11*s.* (P. S.)

Second brass—about 10*s.*

MACRINUS. (A. D. 218.)

(Rév.) a female looking to *r.*, with the usual legend, and holding two standards; FIDES. MILITVM; well preserved and extra rare.—G. 16*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)

First brass, rare, (Mionnet)—about 3*l.*Silver.—7*s.* to 12*s.*Middle brass, about 10*s.*Third brass.—About 2*s.* 6*d.*

Diadumenianus.

Gold.—9*l.* (T. S.)Silver—about 25*s.*First brass (Mionnet)—about 3*l.*Second brass—about 20*s.*

ELAGABALUS. (A. D. 222.)

(Rev.) the emperor on horseback;

ADVENTVS. AVGSTI.; well preserved.—G. 3*l.* 1*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) the emperor in a quadriga; P. M. T. R. P. V.; very fine and rare.—7*l.* 7*s.* (T. S.)

Silver—about 5*s.* to 12*s.*

First brass, according to preservation—about 20*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet)—about 6*s.**Julia Paula* (first wife of Elagabalus).Gold (Mionnet).—12*l.* to 20*l.*Silver—about 10*s.*First brass (Mionnet).—4*l.*Second brass—about 15*s.*

Aquila Severa (second wife of Elagabalus), in Mionnet.—G. Estimated at 20*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—11. 10*s.*First brass (Mionnet), 4*l.**Anna Faustina* (third wife of Elagabalus).

Gold, rare to excess.

Silver, of the greatest rarity.

First brass, of the highest rarity.

Julia Soemias (mother of Elagabalus).

Gold, extra rare.

Silver—about 7*s.*First brass.—8*s.*Second brass, 5*s.**Julia Maesa* (aunt of Elagabalus).

Gold, rare to excess.

Silver—about 6*s.*First brass—about 1*l.*Second brass—about 12*s.*

ALEXANDER SEVERUS. (A. D. 222.)

(Rev.) Jupiter, P. M. TR. P. III.; fine.—3*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) Liberality with tessera and cornucopia; LIBERALITAS AVGVS. II.; in a fine state of preservation.—G. 4*l.* (P. S.)

First brass, about 7*s.* to 12*s.*Middle brass.—6*s.*Third brass.—About 5*s.**Barbia Orbiana* (wife of Alexander).

Gold, extra rare.

Silver—about 25*s.*First brass—about 3*l.*Middle brass—about 20*s.**Julia Mamaea* (mother of Alexander).

Gold, very rare.

Silver—about 4*s.*First brass (Mionnet).—1*l.*Second brass, 5*s.*

MAXIMINUS. (A.D. 236.)

(Rev.) Peace, with an olive branch, and hasta pura; *PAX. AVGVSTI*; extra rare, and most exquisitely preserved.—G. 38*l.* (T. s.)
Silver, 5*s.* to 10*s.*
First brass—about 10*s.*
Middle brass.—7*s.*

Paulina (wife of Maximinus).

Gold, not known.

Silver—about 3*l.*

First brass—about 3*l.*

Maximus (son of Maximinus).

Gold, extra rare.

Silver—about 1*l.* 10*s.*

First brass—about 12*s.*

Second brass—about 10*s.*

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS I. (A.D. 237.)

Silver—about 5*l.*

(Rev.) *SECVRITAS. AVGG.*; fine and rare.—First brass. 4*l.* 5*s.* (T. s.)

GORDIANUS AFRICANUS II. (JUNIOR.)

(Rev.) *VICTORIA AVGG.*; very well preserved, and scarce.—S. 4*l.* 5*s.* (T. s.)

Large brass (Mionnet).—3*l.*

BALBINUS. (A.D. 237.)

Gold (Mionnet).—30*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—From 10*s.* to 20*s.*

Large brass.—From 10*s.* to 2*l.*

Middle brass.—About 3*l.*

PUPIENUS. (A. 237.)

Gold (Mionnet).—40*l.*

The rest on the same scale as Balbinus.

GORDIANUS III. PIUS. (A.D. 238.)

(Rev.) a figure seated, holding a laurel branch; *P. M. TR. P. III*; fine.—G. 4*l.* 10*s.* (T. s.)

Silver, common—about 3*s.*

First brass—about 7*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet)—about 6*s.*

Tranquillina (wife of Gordianus III).

Gold (Mionnet).—About 25*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—20*l.*

(Obv.) *SABINA TRANQVILLINA. AVG.*; head of Tranquillina to *r.*: (rev.) *CONCORDIA AVG.*; female figure seated to *l.*, and patera in *r.*; in exergue,

s. c.; in fine condition. First brass.—16*l.* 16*s.* (P. s.)

Middle brass.—12*l.* 10*s.*

PHILIPPUS. (A.D. 244.)

(Rev.) a female with rudder and a garland; *LAET. FVNDATA*; very rare and well preserved.—G. 7*l.* 10*s.* (T. s.)

Silver, about 4*s.*

First brass (Mionnet), about 1*l.*

Middle brass, about 5*s.*

Otacilia (wife of Philipus).

Gold (Mionnet), about 10*l.*

Silver, about 5*s.*

First brass—about 7*s.*

Second brass—about 7*s.*

PHILIPPUS II., JUN.

Gold (Mionnet), about 7*l.*

Silver—about 4*s.*

First brass—about 7*s.*

Second brass—about 6*s.*

Marinus.

First brass Colonial (Mionnet).—6*l.*

Middle brass.—2*l.* 10*s.*

pacatianus.

Silver (Mionnet).—17*l.* 10*s.*

TRAJANUS DECIUS. (A.D. 249.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 7*l.*

Silver, common, about 4*s.*

First brass, about 12*s.*

Middle and little brass, about 6*s.*

Etruscilla (wife of Decius).

Gold (Mionnet).—10*l.* 10*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), about 6*s.*

First brass—about 10*s.*

Second brass.—7*s.*

Herennius Etruscus.

Gold (Mionnet).—About 30*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—6*s.*

First brass (Mionnet).—About 1*l.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—5*s.*

Hostilianus.

Gold (Mionnet).—30*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—About 5*s.*

First brass (Mionnet).—1*l.* 10*s.*

Second and third.—1*l.*

TREBONIANUS GALLUS. (A.D. 252.)

(Rev.) the goddess of health feeding a serpent; *SALVS AVGG.*; very rare and fine.—G. 11*l.* 10*s.* (T. s.)

Silver (Mionnet).—10*s.*

First brass—about 7*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—7*s.*

Volusianus.

(Rev.) Concord seated with a double cornucopia; CONCORDIA. AVGG; rare and well preserved.—G. 11*l.* 11*s.*
Silver, common (Mionnet).—From 1*s.* to 1*l.*
First brass—about 7*s.*
Middle brass (Mionnet), about 5*s.*

Aemilianus. (A. D. 254.)

Gold (Mionnet), 50*l.*
Billon (Mionnet), 5*s.*
First brass, 4*l.*
Second brass, 2*l.* 10*s.*
Third brass, 1*l.* 10*s.*

Valerianus. (A. D. 254.)

(Rev.) a standing figure, Valour personified; VIRTVS AVGG.; a splendid and most rare half aureus.—G. 8*l.* 15*s.* (T. s.)
Silver (Mionnet), 5*s.*
First brass, 1*l.*
Middle brass, 10*s.*
Small brass, 4*s.*

Mariniana (wife of Valerianus).

Billon, 12*s.*
Middle brass (Mionnet), 4*s.*
Small brass (Mionnet), 10*s.*

Gallienus (A. D. 260.)

(Rev.) INDVLGENT. AVG.; a female seated; fine and extra rare.—G. 2*l.* 9*s.* (T. s.)

(Rev.) VICTORIA AVG.; a Victory in the act of crowning the emperor; fine and scarce.—3*l.* 18*s.* (P. s.)

Silver about 4*s.*

Large brass about 10*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet).—7*s.*
Small brass (Mionnet).—3*s.*

Salonina (wife of Gallienus).

Gold (Mionnet).—8*l.*
Billon (Mionnet).—3*s.*
Large brass (Mionnet).—5*s.*
Middle brass (Mionnet).—3*s.*
Small brass (Mionnet).—1*s.*

Saloninus.

Gold, very rare.
Silver, 10*s.*
Third brass, about 5*s.*

Postumus.

Gold, very rare.
Silver (Billon), about 4*s.*
Third brass, about 3*s.*

Postumus, Jun.

Billon, very rare.

Laelianus.

Gold, very rare.

Third brass rare, 14*s.*

Victorinus.

Gold, extra rare.

Billon, about 20*s.*

Third brass, about 4*s.*

Marius.

Gold, very rare.

Third brass, about 7*s.*

Tetricus.

Third brass, about 4*s.*

Tetricus, Junior.

Third brass, about 10*s.*

Aureolus.

Third brass, very rare, about 4*l.*

Sulpicius Antoninus.

Middle brass (Colonial), about 5*l.*

Macrianus Junior.

Billon, about 25*s.*

Quietus.

Billon, about 30*s.*

[Many coins of numerous tyrants exist about this time, but they are mostly doubtful.]

Claudius Gothicus. (A.D. 268.)

(Rev.) the emperor on horseback, armed with a spear, and destroying foes; head radiated; VIRTVS. CLAVDII; of the greatest rarity, and very fine.—G. 14*l.* 10*s.* (T. s.)

No real silver (Mionnet).

Quintillus.

Gold (Mionnet).—35*l.*

Small brass.—3*s.* to 7*s.*

Aurelian. (A.D. 270.)

(Obv.) a laureated bust of the emperor, to the *r.* with coat of mail; IMP. C. L. DOM. AVRELIANVS P. F. AVG.—G. 26*l.* (T. s.)

Silver, doubtful (Mionnet).

Middle brass, about 6*s.*

Small brass, 2*s.* to 3*s.*

Severina (wife of Aurelian).

Gold (Mionnet).—15*l.*

Silver (Mionnet).—1*s.*

Middle brass, 5*s.*

Small brass, 3*s.*

Vabalathus.

Billon, with head of Aurelian.—2*l.* 10*s.*

Small brass, same type, 12*s.*

Tetricus.

Gold (Mionnet).—7*l.*(Rev.) Farnesian Hercules resting on his club; VIRTVTI. AVGUSTI.; extra rare.—S. 7*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)Small brass, about 3*s.*

TACITUS. (A.D. 275.)

(Rev.) Rome seated, holding a globe; ROMAE AETERNAE.; very fine, and rare.—G. 3*l.* 19*s.* (T. S.)

Silver (Mionnet), doubtful.

Small brass (Mionnet), about 6*s.*

FLORIANUS. (A. D. 976.)

Gold (Mionnet).—6*l.*Middle brass, 20*s.*Small brass (Mionnet).—5*s.*

PROBUS. (A. D. 276.)

(Rev.) Mars bearing a trophy; a captive at his feet; MARS. VICTOR; well preserved.—G. 4*l.* 14*s.* (P. S.)Small brass, from 2*s.* to 5*s.*

CARUS. (A. D. 282.)

Hope walking; SPES. PVBLICA; a very beautiful and rare coin.—G. 10*l.* 15*s.* (T. S.)Small brass, 4*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

NUMERIANUS. (A. D. 282.)

(Rev.) Hygeia, seated, feeding her serpent rising from the altar; ALUS. AVGG.; very fine and very rare.—G. 10*l.* (T. S.)Small brass (Mionnet), about 4*s.*

CARINUS. (A. D. 282.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 12*l.*Small brass, about 4*s.*

Magnia Urbica (wife of Carinus).

Gold (Mionnet), 20*l.*Small brass, about 20*s.*

Nigrinianus.

Gold (Mionnet), 20*l.*Small brass, 25*s.*

Julianus (Tyranus).

Gold (Mionnet), 15*l.*Small brass (Mionnet), 3*l.*

DIOCLETIANUS. (A. D. 284.)

(Rev.) Jupiter; IOVI. CONSERVAT. AVGG.; fine and rare.—G. 3*l.* 13*s.* (T. S.)

(Rev.) Jove hurling a thunderbolt at a

Titan; IOVI. FVLGVRAATORI. P. R.; fine and rare. 4*l.* 4*s.* (P. S.)(Rev.) VICTORIA SARMAT; four persons sacrificing at the gate of the camp of Maximianus: (rev.) VIRTUS MILITVM; same type as last, both rare and fine.—S. 1*l.* (P. S.)Middle brass, about 3*s.*Small brass, about 2*s.*

MAXIMIANUS. (A.D. 285.)

(Obv.) the usual portraits, &c.: (rev.) Hercules destroying the Hydra; HERCVLI DEBELLAT, and P. T. in exergue; fine and extra rare.—4*l.* (T. S.)(Obv.) MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS; his head to r.; with cropped beard and laureated: (rev.) CONSVL. VIII. P. P. FRCOS.; the emperor togated standing to l., with globe in his hand; in extremely good condition, high relief, and very rare.—3*l.* (T. S.)Silver, about 30*s.*Middle brass, about 4*s.*Small brass, about 4*s.*

CONSTANTIUS I. CHLORUS. (A.D. 292.)

(Obv.) laureated head to r.; CONSTANTIVS N. C.: (rev.) a female with helmet and armed, looking to the r.; COMES. AVGG. and P. T. in the exergue, very fine.—5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)(Rev.) the Emperor and Maximian on horseback; COMITATVS. AVGG. and P. T. in exergue, rare and well preserved.—4*l.* 13*s.* (T. S.)Silver, about 12*s.*Middle brass (Mionnet), 6*s.*Small brass (Mionnet), from 3*s.*

Helena (wife of Chlorus).

Third brass, very rare.

Theodora (wife of Chlorus).

Third brass, about 4*s.*

Galerius Valerius Maximianus.

Gold, very rare.

Middle brass, about 5*s.*Small brass, 5*s.*

Galeria Valeria (wife of Galerius Valerius Maximianus).

Gold, very rare.

Middle brass, 20*s.*Third brass, 12*s.*

Domitius Domitianus.

Second or middle brass, 2*l.*

Carausius.

(Rev.) two hands joined; CONCORDIA MILITVM; in the exergue R. S. R.; of very good silver, well preserved and rare.—5*l.* 5*s.* (T. S.)

Gold, very rare: (Rev.) FELICITAS; galley with four rowers in exergue, P. S. R.; very rare and in perfect condition.—8*l.* 15*s.* (P. S.)

Small brass (Mionnet), about 1*l.*

Alllectus.

Gold, very rare.

Silver, very rare.

Third brass, about 20*s.*

Flavius Severus.

Gold, very rare.

Second brass, 10*s.*

Third brass, 15*s.*

Maximinus Daza.

Gold, very rare.

Silver, rare.

Third brass, 6*s.*

Maxentius.

Gold, very rare.

Second brass, about 4*s.*

Third brass, about 6*s.*

Romulus.

Second brass, about 20*s.*

Third brass, about 12*s.*

Alexander (Tyrannus).

Silver and brass, rare.

Licinius.

Gold, very rare.

Silver, very rare.

Second brass, 5*s.*

Third brass, 2*s.*

Licinius (junior).

Gold, very rare.

Third brass, about 3*s.*

CONSTANTINUS MAGNUS (A.D. 306.)

(Rev.) Mars armed, carrying a trophy with two captives at his feet; VIRTVS. EXERCITVS. GALL; in the exergue SIS; fine and extremely rare.—4*l.* 4*s.* G. (T. S.)

(Rev.) the emperor seated on the curule chair; P. M. TRIB. COS. IIII. P. P. PROCOS; in the exergue P. T. R.; fine.—3*l.* 7*s.* (P. S.)

Silver, about 2*l.*

Middle and small brass (Mionnet), from 1*s.* to 1*l.* 10*s.*

Fausta (wife of Constantine)

Gold, very rare.

Third brass, from 4*s.*

Crispus.

Third brass, about 2*s.*

Helena (wife of Crispus).

Third brass, about 20*s.*

Delmatius.

Gold, very rare.

Third brass, about 20*s.*

Hanniballianus.

Third brass (Mionnet).—50*s.*

CONSTANTINUS II. (A.D. 337.)

Gold, rare.

Silver (Mionnet), about 1*l.* 10*s.*

Third brass, about 2*s.* and 3*s.*

CONSTANS (A.D. 337.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 30*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), about 15*s.*

Middle brass, about 4*s.*

Third brass, about 4*s.*

CONSTANTIUS II. (A.D. 351.)

Gold, about 25*s.*

(Rev.) the emperor holding a standard, and the hasta pura; another standard is the field; PRINCIPVS IVVENTVTIS; in the exergue, S. M. A. Q.; extra rare.—S. 1*l.* 15*s.*

Middle and small brass (Mionnet), about 2*s.*

Nepotianus.

Middle brass, very rare.

Vetranius.

Gold, very rare.

Third brass, about 20*s.*

Magnentius.

Gold, about 7*l.*

Silver, about 30*s.*

Second and third brass, about 4*s.*

Decentius.

Gold, about 7*l.*

Silver, about 7*l.*

Middle and third brass, about 4*s.*

CONSTANTIUS GALLUS (A.D. 351.)

Gold, about 4*l.*

Silver, about 20*s.*

Third brass, about 4*s.*

JULIANUS II. (A.D. 261.)

(Obv.) a bearded portrait of the empe-

ror : (rev.) the usual type of *VIRTVS EXERCITVS ROMANORVM*; in the exergue, *S.I.R.M.*; rare and well preserved.—G. 1*l.* 9*s.* (P. S.)

Silver, about 7*s.*

Middle and small brass (Mionnet), about 12*s.*

Helena (wife of Julian.)

Third brass, 4*s.*

JOVIANUS (A. D. 363.)

(Rev.) the emperor, holding a globe and the labarum, on which is the monogram of Christ; a captive at his feet; *SECVRITAS. REIPUBLICAE.*—G. 8*l.* 1*s.* (P. S.)

Silver (Mionnet), 15*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet), 12*s.*

Small brass (Mionnet), 12*s.*

VALENTINIANUS I. (A. D. 364.)

(Obv.) a bust (with both hands visible) of the emperor: (rev.) Valentinian and Valens, seated; two captives at their feet between the letters *S. N. I.*; legend, *VOTA. PUBLICA*; fine and very rare.—G. 2*l.* 4*s.* (P. S.)

Silver (Mionnet), 8*s.*

The brass common. About 2*s.*

VALENS (A. D. 364.)

Gold (Mionnet), 40*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), 15*s.*

Procopius.

Gold, very rare.

Silver, 50*s.*

Third brass, 30*s.*

GRATIANUS (A. D. 367.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1*l.* 10*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), 10*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet), 1*s.*

Small brass, 4*s.*

VALENTINIANUS II. (A. D. 375.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1*l.*

Silver (Mionnet), 10*s.*

Middle brass (Mionnet), 1*l.* 4*s.*

Small brass (Mionnet), 4*s.*

THEODOSIUS (A. D. 379.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1*l.* 10*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), 10*s.*

Brass common. About 4*s.*

Flaccilla (wife of Theodosius.)

Gold (Mionnet), 4*l.*

Third brass, 10*s.*

MAGNUS MAXIMUS (A.D. 383.)

Gold (Mionnet) 2*l.* 10*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), 15*s.*

Third brass, 4*s.*

Victor.

Gold, very rare (Mionnet), 4*l.*

Silver, about 20*s.*

Third brass, about 12*s.*

Eugenius.

Gold, about 4*l.*

Silver (Mionnet), 2*l.* 10*s.*

Third brass (Mionnet), 40*s.*

ARCADIUS (A.D. 395.)

Gold, about 30*s.*

Silver (Mionnet), 12*s.*

Third brass, about 3*s.*

HONORIUS (A. D. 395.)

(Obv.) helmeted head to right: (rev.) the emperor in a military dress, with a staff surmounted by a monogram of Christ, in his right, and two javelins in his left hand; *VICTORIA. AVGCCC.* in the field *R. V.*; in the exergue *COMOB.*; fine and rare.—G. 1*l.* 3*s.* (P. S.)

Silver (Mionnet), from 4*s.* to 10*l.* 10*s.*

Middle brass, common, 4*s.*

Small brass, common, 5*s.*

CONSTANTIUS (PATRICIUS.)

Very rare in all metals.

Galla Placidia (wife of Constantius.)

Gold (Mionnet), 6*l.*

Silver (Mionnet) 2*l.* 10*s.*

Third brass (Mionnet), 1*l.* 10*s.*

CONSTANTINUS III. (A.D. 407.)

(Rev.) the emperor holding a labarum; in the exergue, *COMOB.*; rare and well preserved.—G. 1*l.* 15*s.* (P. S.)

Silver rare.

Jovinus.

Gold (Mionnet), 4*l.*

Silver, about 1*l.* 1*s.*

Priscus Attalus.

Very rare in all metals.

THEODOSIUS II. (A. D. 408.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1*l.*

Silver (Mionnet), 5*s.*

Small brass, 15*s.*

Eudocia, wife of Theodosius.

Third brass, 10s.

Johannes.

Gold (Mionnet), 4l.

Silver, 2l. 10s.

Third brass, 2l.

VALENTINIANUS III.

Gold (Mionnet), 2l.

Silver (Mionnet), 1l.

Small brass (Mionnet), 6s.

MARCIANUS (A.D. 450.)

Gold (Mionnet), 2l.

Small brass, 12s.

Pulcheria (wife of Marcianus.)

Gold (Mionnet), 4l.

Silver (Mionnet), 20s.

AVITUS (A.D. 455.)

Gold (Mionnet), 3l.

Silver (Mionnet), 2l. 10s.

Small Brass, 12s.

LEO I. (A.D. 457.)

Gold (Mionnet), 30s.

Brass, 10s.

MAJORIANUS (A.D. 457.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1l. 16s.

Silver (Mionnet), 1l. 16s.

Small brass (Mionnet), 12s.

SEVERUS (A.D. 461.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1l. 4s.

Silver (Mionnet), 18s.

Small brass (Mionnet), 2l.

ANTHEMIUS (A.D. 467.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1l. 16s.

Silver (Mionnet), 13s.

OLYBRIUS.

Gold (Mionnet), 8l.

Silver (Mionnet), 6l.

GLYCERIUS (A.D. 472.)(Rev.) VICTORIA AVGG; victory to l.; in
exergue, R. M.—G. 2l. 3s. (P. S.)**ZENO (A.D. 474.)**

Gold, about 30s.

Brass, about 5s.

NEPOS (A.D. 474.)

Gold (Mionnet), 1l.

Silver (Mionnet), 10s.

ROMULUS (AUGUSTULUS). (A.D. 475.)

Gold (Mionnet), 2l.

Small brass (Mionnet), 40s.

BASILISCUS, (A. D. 476.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 3l.

Third brass (Mionnet), 50s.

ANASTASIU (A. D. 491.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 1l.

Silver (Mionnet), 10s.

Third brass, about 4s.

JUSTINUS I. (A. D. 518.)

Gold (Mionnet), about 20s.

Silver, about 20s.

First, middle, and third brass, about 5s.

JUSTINIANUS (A. D. 527.)

THE IMPERIAL ROMAN SERIES COINED AT ALEXANDRIA.

WITH THEIR DEGREES OF RARITY.

The series of Coins struck in this town form a more complete one than that of any other colony. The following is a list of those struck during the successive reigns of the Roman Emperors.

| | |
|--|---|
| <i>Marcus Antonius.</i> Br.—R. ⁵ (Of doubtful attribution.) | <i>Antinous.</i> Br.—R. ⁴ R. ⁶ On some coins with Hadrian. |
| <i>Augustus.</i> Br.—C.—R. ⁴ | <i>Aelius Caesar.</i> Po.—R. ¹ Br.—R. ¹ R. ⁴ |
| <i>Livia</i> , wife of Augustus. Br.—R. ² R. ⁵ | <i>Antoninus Pius.</i> Po.—R. ¹ R. ² Br.—C.—R. ⁶ On some coins with his wife, Faustina the elder. |
| <i>Caius Caesar.</i> Br.—R. ⁶ | <i>Faustina the elder</i> , wife of Antoninus. Po.—R. ² Br.—R. ⁴ With Antoninus Pius. |
| <i>Lucius Caesar.</i> Br.—R. ⁶ | <i>Marcus Aurelius.</i> Po.—C.—R. ⁴ Br.—C.—R. ⁵ Pl.—R. ⁵ Some coins with Faustina the younger, others with Lucius Verus. |
| <i>Tiberius.</i> Po.—R. ³ Br.—R. ¹ R. ³ | <i>Lucius Verus.</i> Po.—R. ¹ R. ³ Br.—C.—R. ⁵ Some coins with Marcus Aurelius. |
| <i>Antonia</i> , mother of Claudius. Po.—R. ⁴ With Claudius. | <i>Lucilla</i> , wife of Lucius Verus. Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—R. ⁵ |
| <i>Claudius.</i> Po.—R. ¹ R. ⁶ Br.—C.—R. ⁴ | <i>Commodus.</i> Po.—C.—R. ² Br.—R. ¹ R. ⁴ |
| <i>Messalina</i> , Claudius' wife. Po.—R. ¹ With Claudius. | <i>Crispina</i> , wife of Commodus. Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—R. ⁵ |
| <i>Agrippina Junior</i> , wife of Claudius. Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—C.—R. ⁵ With or without Nero. | <i>Pertinax.</i> Br.—R. ⁸ |
| <i>Nero.</i> Po.—C.—R. ³ Br.—C.—R. ⁵ | <i>Titiana</i> , wife of Pertinax. Po.—R. ¹ |
| <i>Octavia</i> , wife of Nero. Po.—R. ⁴ With Nero. | <i>Septimus Severus.</i> Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—R. ⁵ R. ⁷ |
| <i>Poppaea</i> , wife of Nero. Po.—R. ³ R. ⁴ Br.—R. ⁴ With Nero. | <i>Julia Domna</i> , wife of Severus. S.—R. ⁸ Po.—R. ⁴ Br.—R. ⁴ She has one coin with her sons, Caracalla and Geta. |
| <i>Galba.</i> Po.—R. ² R. ⁴ Br.—R. ⁴ R. ⁵ | <i>Caracalla.</i> Po.—R. ⁵ Br. R. ⁵ |
| <i>Otho.</i> Po.—R. ⁶ Br.—R. ⁵ R. ⁸ | <i>Geta.</i> Po.—R. ⁸ |
| <i>Vitellius.</i> Po.—R. ⁶ Br.—R. ⁷ | <i>Macrinus.</i> Po.—R. ⁶ Br.—R. ⁷ |
| <i>Vespasian.</i> Po.—R. ³ Br.—C.—R. ⁴ On some coins, with Titus. | <i>Diadumenianus</i> R. ⁸ |
| <i>Domitilla</i> , wife of Vespasian. Br.—R. ⁸ | <i>Elagabalus.</i> Po.—C.—R. ² One coin with Julia Paula. |
| <i>Titus.</i> Po.—R. ¹ Br.—C.—R. ⁴ | <i>Julia Cornelia Paula</i> , wife of Elagabalus. Po.—R. ¹ R. ³ |
| <i>Domitianus.</i> Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—C.—R. ³ | |
| <i>Domitia</i> , wife of Domitian. Br.—R. ⁸ With Domitian. | |
| <i>Nerva.</i> Po.—R. ⁴ | |
| <i>Trajanus.</i> Po.—R. ¹ R. ⁴ Br.—C.—R. ⁴ | |
| <i>Hadrianus.</i> Po.—C.—R. ² Br.—C.—R. ⁴ Some with Antinous. | |
| <i>Sabina</i> , wife of Hadrian. Po.—R. ⁵ Br.—R. ² R. ⁴ . With Hadrian. | |

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|--|--|
| <i>Aquilia Severa</i> , wife of Elagabalus. | <i>Cornelia Supera</i> , wife of Aemilianus. |
| Po.—R. ³ | Po.—R. ⁸ |
| <i>Annia Faustina</i> , wife of Elagabalus. | <i>Valerianus Senior</i> . Po.—C.—R. ¹ |
| Po.—R. ⁵ | <i>Gallienus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ⁶ Br.—R. ⁴ |
| <i>Julia Soemias</i> , mother of Elagabalus. | <i>Salonina</i> , wife of Gallienus. Po.—C.—R. ² Br.—R. ⁴ |
| Po.—R. ² R. ⁴ | |
| <i>Julia Maesa</i> , aunt of Elagabalus. Po.—R. ⁴ | <i>Saloninus</i> . Po.—R. ³ |
| <i>Severus Alexander</i> . Po.—C.—R. ⁴ Br.—R. ¹ R. ⁵ | <i>Macrinus filius</i> . Po.—R. ⁵ |
| <i>Orbiana</i> , wife of Alexander. Po.—R. ⁵ | <i>Quietus</i> . Po.—R. ⁶ |
| <i>Mamaea</i> , mother of Alexander. Po.—R. ¹ R. ⁵ Br.—R. ¹ R. ³ | <i>Domitius Domitianus</i> . Po.—R. ⁷ |
| <i>Maximinus</i> . Po.—R. ¹ R. ² | <i>Olaudius Gothicus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² Br.—R. ⁷ |
| <i>Maximus Caesar</i> . Po.—R. ³ | <i>Quintillus</i> . Po.—R. ³ |
| <i>Gordianus I.</i> Po.—R. ⁶ | <i>Aurelian</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² |
| <i>Gordianus II.</i> Po.—R. ⁷ | <i>Severina</i> , wife of Aurelian. Po.—R. ¹ |
| <i>Balbinus</i> . Po.—R. ⁶ | <i>Zenobia</i> . Po.—R. ⁶ R. ⁷ One coin with Aurelian. |
| <i>Pupienus</i> . Po.—R. ⁶ | |
| <i>Gordianus III.</i> Po.—C.—R. ³ Br.—R. ⁵ One coin with Tranquillina. | <i>Vabalathus Athenodorus</i> . Po.—R. ¹ R. ⁷ Many with Aurelian. |
| <i>Tranquillina</i> , wife of Gordianus. Po.—R. ⁵ | The Greek and Roman coins bearing these two names have been attributed to two different princes, but they really belong to one personage, one being a Syrian word, the other a Greek (both Latinised), signifying the conqueror or victor. |
| <i>Philippus pater</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² Br.—R. ¹ R. ⁴ | <i>Tacitus</i> . Po.—R. ¹ R. ² |
| <i>Otacilia</i> , wife of Philip. Po.—R. ¹ R. ² Br.—R. ² | <i>Probus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ¹ |
| <i>Philippus filius</i> . Po.—R. ¹ R. ⁶ Br.—R. ² R. ⁴ | <i>Carus</i> . Po.—R. ¹ R. ² |
| <i>Trajanus Decius</i> . Po.—R. ¹ | <i>Numerianus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² |
| <i>Etruscilla</i> , wife of Decius. Po.—R. ⁵ | <i>Carinus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² |
| <i>Herennius Etruscus</i> . Po.—R. ⁶ | <i>Diocletianus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ¹ |
| <i>Hostilianus</i> . Po. R. ⁷ | <i>Maximianus</i> . Po.—C.—R. ² |
| <i>Trebonianus Gallus</i> . Po.—R. ³ | <i>Constantius Chlorus</i> . Po.—R. ² R. ⁵ |
| <i>Volusianus</i> . Po.—R. ³ | <i>Galerius Maximianus</i> . Po.—R. ³ |
| <i>Aemilianus</i> . Po.—R. ⁷ | |

PRICES OF THE PARTS OF THE ROMAN AS,
AND THOSE OF OTHER ITALIAN STATES,
AS REALISED AT RECENT SALES.

Quadrussis—(Obv.) bull walking to *r*, oblong form, 6½ inches long and 3½ inches wide; weight 4 lbs. 9 oz. 11 dwt. 3 grs. 22*l.* 10*s.* (P. S.)
As—Head of Rome helmeted to *r*; rare, and fine. 2*l.* 14*s.* (P. S.)
As—Youthful Janiform head—(Rev.) head of Mercury, with winged petasus to *l*; strigil behind; well preserved, and rare. 2*l.* 7*s.* (P. S.)
As—Volscian As; laureated head of Apollo on both sides. 2*l.* 10*s.* (T. S.)
Semis—Bull on obv.; wheel of six spokes on rev. 15*s.* (P. S.)
Semis—Laureated head of Jupiter to *l*, S in exergue: (rev.) prow, S. Rather fine though pierced; rare. 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* (T. S.)
Quincunx—Of Hadria in Picenum: (obv.)

HAT; female head issuing from a shell: (rev.) Pegasus to *r*; well preserved. 7*l.* 5*s.* (P. S.)
Triens—Roman (obv.) helmeted head to *l*. (rev.) prow to *r*. 1*l.* 7*s.*
Quadrans—Tuder in Umbria (obv.) . . . frog (rev.) . . . TV (retrograde) in Etruscan characters; anchor. — 12*s.* 6*d.*
Sextans—Vescia in Latium (obv.) . . . bull's head seen in front: (rev.) VES (also retrograde); crescent in the field. 2*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*
Uncia—Two: one of Tuder in Umbria, with TVTERE, and one of Hadria in Picenum, with HAT (retrograde); Θ (rev.) anchor; rare, and fine. 3*l.* 7*s.*

A LIST OF THE PRICES OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS,
AS REALISED AT THE DERWENT AND OTHER GREAT SALES.

A skeattha, MNO. L., head; (rev.) figure standing holding two crosses, very rare and fine. 2*l.* 10*s.*
CEOLNOTH, Archbishop of Canterbury; with the moneyer's name, TOGGA; this coin is a little broken on the edge, otherwise very fine. 1*l.* 10*s.*
EADMVND, King of the East Angles; Hawkins, pl. 7, No. 94, EADPALD. MO; well preserved and scarce. 2*l.* 6*s.*
BURGRED, of Mercia, very fine, and Edgar, (rev.) æLFZIG. MO, fine. 7*s.*
COENWULF, his head; (rev.) PERHEAROI MONETA; very fine and rare, a small piece out. 1*l.* 12*s.*

ST. PETER, SCI. PETRI. MO. (rev.) EBORACE CIV.; very fine and rare. 1*l.* 11*s.*

OF THE SOLE SOVEREIGNS.
EGBERT: (obv.) rude head to the right; (rev.) BIOR. TOD. MONETA; extremely rare and well preserved; from the Rich collection. 15*l.* 15*s.*
ETHELWULF: (obv.) rude head to the right; (rev.) TORHTULF. MONETA; highly preserved. 2*l.* 2*s.*
ETHELBEARHT, penny: rude bust, with bare head; (rev.) EDELREED MONETA; highly preserved. 19*s.*

ETHELRED, penny: diademed head to the right; (rev.) BIARNEA. MONETA; highly preserved. 3*l.* 1*s.*

ÆLFRED, penny: diademed head to the right; (rev.) HEREBEALD MONETA; rare and well preserved; from the Dimsdale collection. 5*l.* 5*s.*

EDWEARD THE ELDER, penny: (obv.) small cross (rev.) EA. DV. HI. ND.; with building. 8*l.* 10*s.*

ÆTHELSTAN, penny: (obv.) small cross; (rev.) GAREARD. MO. LVND. CIVIT. 1*l.* 6*s.*

EADMVND, penny: (obv.) small cross; (rev.) MERTEN. MO. 1*l.*

EADRED, penny: (obv.) small cross; (rev.) FRARD. MNO. 9*s.*

EADWIG, penny: (obv.) two crosses;

(rev.) ABHIRNEC; highly preserved. 2*l.* 6*s.*

EADGAR: (obv.) bare head to the left; (rev.) PVLF GAR. MO. STANF. 1*l.* 9*s.*

EADWARD II.: (obv.) bare bust to the left; (rev.) LEVIG. MO. LND. COL. 1*l.* 4*s.*

AETHELRED II.: bare headed bust to right; BOIA. MO. CAENTEA. 6*s.*

CNUT: (obv.) crowned head to left; (rev.) GODPIN. OI. GLE. 1*l.* 9*s.*

HAROLDI: (obv.) diademed bust; (rev.) PVDIA. ON. PINCEST. 3*l.* 15*s.*

HARTHACNUT: head to the left; (rev.) ALFEARD. ONL. 4*l.*

EADWARD III. (the Confessor): eight pennies struck at York. 18*s.*

HAROLD II.: (obv.) crowned bust; (rev.) GODRIC ON DEOT. 1*l.*

THE INSCRIPTIONS FOUND ON THE COINAGE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SMALL LETTERS SUPPLY THE ABBREVIATIONS.

COINS OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

On a British gold coin of the kind found in Yorkshire, struck after the period of the first Roman invasion; the word TIGIN occurs, these coins are alloyed with copper.

TASC., on coins of this epoch is the abridged form of Tasciovanus, king of Verulamium (St. Alban's) about the time of Tiberius.

Other coins of the same king, read TASCIOVAN. in a fuller form.

A silver coin, reads on one side SEGO and on the other TASCIO, supposed to be Segonax, son of Tasciovanus, or perhaps rather Tasciovanus, son of Segonax. Some of these coins have TASCIOVAN F. and some actually TASCIOVAN FIL. for Tasciovani filius.

The inscription CVNO, is found on the coins of Cunobelius, the King Cymbelin of Shakespeare; on the reverse is CAMV, for Camulodunum or Colchester, which was his capital.

Other coins of Cunobelius, have the inscription CVNOBELIN; the inscription of the reverse is TASCIO, for Tasciovanus, possibly father of Cunobelius, who it would appear was the grandson of Segonax.

A coin of about the period of Cunobelius, has VERLAMIO on the reverse —of course Verulamium (St. Alban's).

A coin with much of the earlier Greek style about it; has BODVO, supposed to form part of the name of Boduocicea, or Boadicea.

COINS OF THE ROMANS IN BRITAIN.

A gold coin of Claudius has the inscription on the obverse, TIBERIUS CLAVDIUS CAESAR AVGustus Pontifex Maximus TRibunitia Potestate VIII. (for nonum), IMPerator XVII. (for decimum septimum); on the reverse, it has DE. BRITTANNI.

Large brass of Antoninus Pius, DE. BRIT. flying Victory, and BRITTANIA, a female seated.

A large brass coin of Commodus has this inscription on obverse, M. COMMODVS ANTONINVS AVGustus BRITanicus; the reverse has P.M. TR. P.X. IMP.

A brass coin of Septimus Severus; has the inscription on the obverse, L. SEPTimus SEVERVS PIVS. AVGustus; on the reverse, VICTORIAE BRITTANNICAE and S.... C....

A copper coin of Allectus has the inscription on the obverse, IMPerator C. ALLECTVS. PIVS. FELicitas AVGusti; the reverse PROVIDentia AVGusti.

A copper coin of Carausius has IMPerator CARAVSIVS. Pius AVGustus; on the reverse, LAETITIA. AVGusti (the happiness of Augustus).

A copper coin of Constantine has the inscription on the obverse, CONSTAN-TINVS. AVGustus; and on the reverse, P. LON. supposed to be PECU-NIA LONDINIENSIS (money of London).

THE SKEATTÆ. THE COINS OF THE HEPTARCHY.

KENT.

A skeatta, with a rude portrait, has on the reverse an inscription in Runic characters ETHILD. REX, the earliest positive monument of the Saxon Heptarchy (A.D. 568).

The earliest known Saxon silver penny, supposed to be of Ethelbert II. (A.D. 725); the inscription is ETHELBERT, and some undefined characters; and on the reverse the word REX.

A silver penny of Eadbert (A.D. 794), has EADBEARHT. REX, and on the reverse, the Moneyer's name, IAEN-BERHT.

A silver penny of Cuthred (A.D. 794); has the inscription round the head CVDRED. REX. CANT.; the last word is for CANTLÆ (Kent); a Moneyer's name occupies the reverse.

A penny of Cuthred, with a tribrach on the reverse, (A.D. 805), has on the reverse the Moneyer's name, and DRVR, CITS, for Dorovernia Civitas (City of Canterbury), the first example of a Coin of that mint.

MERCIA.

A penny of Eadvald (A.D. 716); has ALD above, and EADV below, in the inscription; with REX; and on the reverse the Moneyer's name.

A penny of Offa (A.D. 757); has OFFA. REX. preceded by a cross in the inscription.

A penny of Cynethrith, the Queen of Offa; has the inscription CYNEDRIT. REGIN. (for Regina).

EAST ANGLES.

A skeatta of Beonna (A.D. 750); has the inscription in Runic Characters, BEONNA. REX.; on the reverse the Moneyer's name EFE appears.

A silver penny of Eadmund (A.D. 855); has the inscription, EADMVND. REX., and on the reverse the Moneyer's name.

A penny of Ethelstan (A.D. 870), reads EDELSTEN, without the REX.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A styca of Egfrith (A.D. 670), has EGG-FRID. REX., and on the reverse a cross with rays of light, and LVX. (light).

A styca of Elfwald (A.D. 670), reads ALEFVALD.

A silver penny of Regnald (A.D. 912); has the Latin REX changed to the Saxton CVNVNC, and reads REG-NALD. CVNVNC.

A penny of Anlaf (A.D. 941); has the inscription ANLAF. CVNVNC. II., on the reverse is the Moneyer's name.

COINS OF SAINTS.

A penny of St. Peter, has the inscription, San Ct I. PEt Ri MO.neta.

A penny of St. Edmund, reads San Ct I. EDMVNdi ReX; the reverse has the Moneyer's name.

COINS OF PRELATES.

A penny of Ceolnoth (A.D. 830), Archbishop of Canterbury, reads CEOL-NOD. ARHI. EPIscopus; on the reverse the Moneyer's name and DORO-VERNIA CIVITAS.

A penny of Jaenbrht, Archbishop of Canterbury (A.D. 763); has the

inscription IAENBRHT. ARchi EPis-copus.

A' styca of Ulfhere, Archbishop of York (A.D. 854); appears to read VVILF-HERE. A.rchi EP.iscopus.

COINS OF THE SAXON SOLE MONarchs.

On a penny of Egbert (A.D. 800); his name reads ECGBEORHT. REX.

On a penny of Ethelwulf (A.D. 837); his name reads EDELVVLF. REX.

On a penny of Æthelbald (A.D. 855); his name reads AEDELBALD. REX.

On a penny of Æthelbert (A.D. 856); his name reads EDELBEARHT. REX.

On a penny of Æthelred (A.D. 866); his name reads EDELDRD. REX. A. (Anglorum).

On a penny of Ælfred the Great (A.D. 872); his name reads ÆLFRED. REX; and on the reverse is the monogram of London.

On the obverse of a penny of Edward the elder; his name reads EADWEARD. REX.

On the reverse of a penny of Æthelstan, the inscription is REGNALD. MON., (for monetarius); that is, Regnald the Moneyer, or coiner; on the obverse the king's name reads AEDELSTAN. REX.

On a penny of Edmund; his name reads EADMVD. REX., the N. being omitted by accident—a common omission on coins of the period.

On a penny of Edred; his name reads EADRED. REX.

The reverses of nearly all the above coins, have the Moneyer's name, and nearly all have also the name of the place of mintage, more or less abbreviated.

COINS OF THE SAXON AND DANISH SOLE MONarchs.

On a penny of Edwy (A.D. 955); the name reads EADVIG. REX.

On a penny of Edgar (A.D. 958); the name reads EADGAR. REX.

On a penny of Edward the Martyr (A.D. 675); the name reads EADPEAR. REX. AGL. having the Saxon P for

W, and AGL. for Angliae, or Anglorum.

On pennies of Æthelred (A.D. 978); the name reads EDELRED. REX. ANG. (for Anglorum).

On pennies of Canute (A.D. 1016); his name reads CNVT. REX. AN. (for Anglorum).

On pennies of Harold I. (A.D. 1035); his name reads HAROLD. REX.

On pennies of Hardicanute (A.D. 1040); his name reads HARDACNVT. REX.

On pennies of Edward the Confessor (A.D. 1042); his name reads EADPRD. REX ANGLO. (for Anglorum); the Saxon P is used instead of W, and an A left out.

On pennies of Harold II.; his name reads HAROLD. REX. ANGL. for Anglorum; the reverses of all his coins have the word PAX (peace).

COINS OF THE ANGLO-NORMAN KINGS, FROM WILLIAM I. TO RICHARD III.

On the silver penny of William the Conqueror (A.D. 1066); his name reads PILLEMIIS REX; the Saxon P being used for W, and II for V.

On the pennies of William Rufus (A.D. 1087); his name reads PILLEM. REX; the Saxon P being again used for W.

On the pennies of Henry I. (A.D. 1100); his name appears to read HNRE. REX.

On the pennies of Stephen (A.D. 1135); his name reads STIEFN; his coins are generally, but not always, without REX.

On the pennies of Henry, Bishop of Winchester; his name reads HENRICVS. EP.C (for EP.isCopus).

On the pennies of Robert, Duke of Gloucester; his name reads RODBERTVS. ST T; the meaning of the three last letters is unknown.

On the pennies of Eustace, son of Stephen; his name reads EVSTACIVS, and on others EISTAOHIVS.

The pennies of Stephen and Matilda, have the legend STIEFN.; R.

On the pennies of Henry II. (A.D. 1154); his name reads HENRI. REX. ANG.

On the pennies of Henry III. (A.D. 1216); his name reads HENRICVS. REX. AN.

On the gold penny of Henry III.; his name reads HENRIC. REX. III.

On a supposed groat of Edward I.; his name and title read EDWARDVS DeI GRATIA REX ANGLIÆ, (by the grace of God, King of England); the reverse has Domi NuS. HIBERNIÆ Et DVX AQVi TANIÆ, (Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine); also CIVITAS LONDONIÆ (city of London).

There is a silver penny of Edward I. (A.D. 1272), with similar inscriptions differently abbreviated.

On a farthing of Edward I., the name is abbreviated, and it has CIVITAS LONDON. on the reverse; others having LONDONIENSIS.

The penny of Edward II., (A.D. 1307), has EDWAR. R. ANG. DNS. HYB.

On the groat of Edward III., the same titles appear as on the groat of Edward I., but differently abbreviated, and with the addition of FRANCiÆ. The reverse has the motto, POSVI. DEVVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVM. (I have made God my helper).

Some pennies of Edward III., with name and titles similar to the above, have CIVITAS. EBORACI (city of York) on the reverse.

The gold quarter florin of Edward III., reads on the obverse EDWARDus Dei Gratia Rex ANGLiÆ Z (for et) FRANCiÆ Dominus HIBERNiÆ. The reverse has EXALTABITVR. IN. GLORIA. (He shall be exalted in glory).

The gold noble of Edward III. reads on the obverse EDWARD. DEI. GRA. REX. ANGL. Z. FRANC. D. HYB. The reverse has IHE. (for Jesus) AVTEM. TRANSIENS. Per MEDIUM. ILLORVM. IBAT (Jesus passing through the midst of them went away).

The quarter noble of Edward III.; has the same legend as the quarter florin.

The groat of Richard II. (A.D. 1377); reads RICARDus. DeI. Gratia. REX. ANGLiÆ Z (for et) FRANCiÆ; the reverse has POSVI. DEVVM. ADIVTOREM. MEVm (I have made God my

help); and CIVITAS LONDONiÆ, (city of London).

On a quarter noble of Henry IV.; the legend reads HENRICVS. DeI. GRATIA Rex ANGLiÆ Z (for et) FRANCiÆ.

The groat of Edward IV. has EDWARD. DI. GRA.

The angels of Edward IV., have the same titles as the quarter noble. The reverse has PER. CRVCEM TVAm SALVA NOS. X.RE. REDEMPTor (By thy cross save us, O Christ, our Redeemer).

The groat of Richard III. has the same titles as the groat of Richard II. .

THE COINS OF THE TUDORS.

The shilling of Henry VII., the first English shilling, has on the obverse, HENRICus SEPTIMus DeI. GRATIA REX. ANGLiÆ Z (for et) FRANCiÆ, (Henry the Seventh, by the grace of God, King of England and France); on the reverse, the old motto POSVI. DEVVM. ADIVTORE. MEVM.

The gold sovereign of Henry VII., the first coin bearing that name, has the legend HENRICVS. DEI. GRACIA REX. ANGLIE. ET. FRANCIE. Domi NuS IBARniÆ.

The reverse of another type of the gold sovereign of this reign; it has the old motto, IHESUS. AVTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM. ILLORVM. IBAT. (Jesus passing through the midst of them went away).

The half angel of Henry VII., has HENRICus DeI. GRATia REX. ANGLiÆ; and on the reverse O. CRVX. AVE. SPES. VNICA. (Hail, O cross, the only hope).

The gold crown of Henry VIII., has the titles, without Ireland; and on the reverse, HENRICus VIII. RVTILANS ROSA. SINE. SPINA. (The shining rose without a thorn).

The York half groat, has HENRIC... on the obverse, and on the reverse, CIVITAS. EBORACI. (City of York), with the Cardinal's hat and the initials of Wolsey.

The silver farthing of his reign has the obverse, RVTILANS ROSA. (The shining rose); on the reverse HEN.—AG.

The gold sovereign of this reign, has the inscription the same as the testoon, and on the reverse, the old motto IHESVS. &c. &c.

The george noble; has on the reverse, HENRICus Dei Gratia Rex ANGLiæ Z (for *et*) FRANCiæ DomiNuS. HIBERNiæ.

On the angel; the titles on the obverse omit Ireland; on the reverse is PER CRVCEm TVAM SALVA. NOS. XRE. REDE.

The gold half-crown, has mottoes similar to those of the crown.

The testoon or shilling, has on the obverse HENRICus VIII. Dei Gratia ANGLiæ FRANCiæ Z (for *et*) IBERniæ REX. (Henry VIII., by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland).

A shilling of Edward VI., has the legend EDWARDVS. VI. Dei Gratia ANGLiæ FRANCiæ Z (for *et*) HIBERNiæ REX, (Edward VI., by the Grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland), on the reverse; and the obverse has TIMOR. DOMINI. FONS. VITE. (The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life), and the date, 1549.

The half-crown, has the titles as on the shillings, and on the reverse the old motto, POSVI. DEVm. ADIVTORE. MEVm (I have made God my help).

The penny has the motto, ROSA SINE SPINA, (The rose without a thorn).

A treble sovereign, has on the reverse the old motto, IHESuS. AUTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIUM ILLOrum IBAT (Jesus passing through the midst of them, went away).

A half sovereign, with the usual title, and on the reverse, the motto, IHS. &c.

The gold crown (with the rose and crown), has the motto, SCVTVM. FIDEL. PROTEGET. EVM (The shield of faith protects him).

A groat of MARY, has the motto of the obverse, MARIA Dei Gratia ANGLiæ FRANCiæ Z (for *et*) HIBERNiæ REGIna (Mary, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Ireland, and France); the reverse has the motto, VERITAS. TEMPORIS. FILIA (Truth, the daughter of Time).

A shilling, struck after her marriage, with the head of Mary on one side, and Philip on the other; has the titles of Mary, MARIA. Dei Gratia Regina ANGLiæ FRANCiæ NEAPolis PRinceps Hispaniæ (Mary, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, Naples, and Princess of Spain); the titles of Philip being the same, on the other side.

Another shilling has the motto, PHILIP. ET. MARIA. &c. &c.

The double rial of Mary, has the motto, MARIA D. G., &c. and on the reverse, A. DomiNO. FACTVm. EST. ISTVd, Z. EST. MIRAbile IN. OCULiS NostRiS (It is the work of the Lord, and wonderful in our eyes).

The shillings of Elizabeth have Dei Gratia ANGLiæ FRANCiæ ET HIBERNiæ REGINA (Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland); on the reverse the old motto, POSVI. DEVm. ADIVTOREM. MEVm (I have made God my help).

A three-halfpenny piece, has ELIZABETH DEI GRATIA, and ROSA SINE SPINA, (The rose without a thorn); on the reverse, CIVITAS LONDON. (City of London).

THE COINS OF THE STUARTS.

A half-crown of James I. has the legend JACOBVS Dei Gratia Magnæ BRItanniæ FRANCiæ ET. HIBERNiæ REX. (James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland).

A sixpence, with same titles, has on the reverse, QVÆ. DEVS. CONIVNXIT NEMO SEPARET (Whom God has joined together let no one put asunder).

A half-groat, with I.D.G. and ROSA SINE SPINA (The rose without a thorn); has on the reverse, TVEATVR. VNITA. DEVS (God upholds the united).

The gold crown, of four shillings, has TVEATVR, &c., on the reverse.

The fifteen-shilling piece has the motto, A. DomiNO. FACTVm. EST. MIRABile (It is the Lord's doing, and is wonderful).

A half-crown of Charles I., has CAROLVS Dei Gratia MAGnæ BRItanniæ FRANCiæ ET. HIBERNiæ REX.

(Charles, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland); and on the reverse, CHRISTO. AVSPICE. REGNO (I reign under the auspices of Christ).

A shilling; has mottoes nearly similar. A gold unit has on the reverse FLOREANT CONCORDIA REGNA (Kingdoms flourish by concord).

A gold twenty shillings, of the pattern called the "Exurgat" money; has the motto EXVRGAT. DEVS. DISSIPENTVR INIMICI (Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered); and on the scroll in the centre is a motto relating to his declaration to support the Protestant religion, the laws and liberties of his subjects, and the privileges of Parliament: it reads, RLIG. PROT. LEG. ANG. LIBER. PARL.

A gold crown, or quarter-unit; has on the reverse, the motto CVLTORES. SVI. DEVS. PROTEGIT (God protects his worshippers).

A shilling "siege piece" of Pontefract Castle, has the motto DVM. SPIRO SPERO (Whilst I breathe I hope).

The Commonwealth of England, have the legends for the first time in English; on the obverse, is "the Commonwealth of England;" reverse, GOD WITH US.

A half-crown of Cromwell (perhaps never issued), with the head of the Protector, has OLIVAR. Dei Gratia Rei Publicæ ANGliæ SCOTiæ ET HIBERNIÆ PROtector (Oliver by the grace of God, Protector of the Republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland); on the reverse is the motto PAX. QVÆRITVR BELLO (Peace is to be sought by war).

On a sixpence of Charles II, the titles on the obverse read CAROLVS II. Dei Gratia Magnæ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIAE ET. HIBERNIÆ REX; on the reverse the motto of his father, CHRISTO AVSPICE. REGNO (I reign under the auspices of Christ).

On the copper half-penny, first issued in this reign, the motto is CAROLVS. A. CAROLO. (Charles from Charles); or if the half-penny was called "a Carolus," we may read "a Carolus

from Charles." The farthing of the same coinage has the motto FAMULUS NUMMORUM on the edge (The servant of money); as "famulus sacrorum" (The parish clerk, or servant of clergymen).

On the reverse of a half-crown of James II. the inscription is MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIAE ET. HIBERNIÆ REX. 1686, (King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland); the JACOBVS. DEI. GRATIA (James by the Grace of God) being on the obverse as on the crown.

A crown of William and Mary has the inscription, GVLIELMVS. ET. MARIA. DEI GRATIA (William and Mary by the Grace of God); and on the reverse, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIAE ET. HIBERNIÆ REX. ET. REGINA. (King and Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland).

A crown of William III., struck after the death of Mary, has GVLIELMVS. III. DEI. GRATIA (William the Third, by the Grace of God); and on the reverse MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIAE ET. HIBERNIÆ REX (King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland).

The coins of Anne have, on the obverse, ANNA. DEI. GRATIA, and on the reverse the titles as in the previous reign.

COINS OF THE HANOVERIAN LINE.

A half-crown of George I.; has the titles on the obverse, GEORGIVS Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ FRANCIAE ET. HIBERNIÆ REX (George by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland), and FIDEI DEFENSOR (Defender of the Faith).

The reverses have BRVNsvicencis ET. Lunenbergensis DVX. Sacri Romani Imperii Archi THesaurarius ET. ELECTOR (Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburg, and Arch-treasurer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire).

A half-crown of George II. has the motto GEORGIUS II., DEI GRATIA (George II., by the Grace of God), and the reverse has Magnæ Britanniæ Franciæ ET. HIBERNIÆ RE. Fidei Defensor Bruns-vigensis ET. Lunenbergensis DuX Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesau-rarius ET. Elector.

The inscriptions on the more recent coins are too well known to require repetition. The only recent variation, was the omission of the DEI GRATIA on

the new two-shilling piece, or florin, which caused the intended issue to be suppressed.

LIST OF PRESENT PRICES OF ENGLISH COINS, SINCE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

All are silver pennies till Edward III.

WILLIAM I., from 2s. to 1l.

WILLIAM II., from 15s. to 2l. 10s.

HENRY I., from 1l. to 4l.

STEPHEN, from 15s. to 3l.

HENRY II., from 3s. to 10s.

RICHARD I., from 2s. to 6s.

HENRY III., from 2s. to 5s.

EDWARD I. and II., from 2s. to 5s.

EDWARD III. pennies, half groats, and groats, about 4s. each.

GOLD. Noble, about 2l.; half do. about 21s.; quarter do., about 12s.

EDWARD BLACK PRINCE pennies, about 7s.

RICHARD II. pennies, about 6s.; half-groats, about 15s.; groats, about 20s.

GOLD. Noble and half-do., about 3l.; quarter-do., about 1l.

HENRY IV. V. VI. pennies, from 4s. to 20s.; half-groats, from 4s. to 20s.; groats from 4s. to 1l.

GOLD. Nobles, about 2l.; half-do., about 25s.; quarter-do., about 12s.

EDWARD IV. pennies, about 5s.; half-groats, about 4s. and 5s.; groats, 3s. to 10s.

GOLD. Noble, about 2l.; half-do., 25s.; quarter-do., about 21s.; angel and half-do., about 30s.

RICHARD III. pennies, about 1l.; half-groats, very rare, groats, about 25s.

GOLD. Angel, about 5l.

HENRY VII. pennies, about 4s.; half-do., about 4s.; groats, about 5s.; shillings, from 10s.

GOLD. Sovereign, about 10l.; angel, about 25s.; half-do., about 2l.

HENRY VIII. pennies, 2s. 6d.; half-groats and groats, 4s. and 5s.; shilling, about 2l.

GOLD. Sovereign, about 8l.; half-sovereign, about 25s.; angel, about 1l.; half-do., about 25s.; crown, about 1l.

EDWARD VI. pennies, from 10s.; half-groat, base, about 4l.; groat, base, very rare, in Durrant's sale, sold for 10l. 10s.; quarter-shilling, about 20s.; sixpence, about 10s.; shilling, from 4s.; half-crowns, 2l.; crowns, about 2l.

GOLD. Double sovereign, Col. Durrant's, sold for 38l. 10s.; sovereign, about 4l.; half-do., about 2l.; quarter-do., about 4l.; half-crown, about 3l.

MARY I. pennies, about 10s.; half-groats, about 3l.; groats, about 12s.; half-shillings, about 2l.; shillings, about 2l.

GOLD. Sovereign, about 6l.; rial, one of the rarest coins in the series, Col. Durrant's, sold for 66l.; angel, about 4l.

ELIZABETH, three farthing pieces, about 10s.; pennies, about 2s.; three halfpenny pieces, about 10s.; half-groats, about 4s.; threepenny pieces, about 4s.; groats, about 10s.; half-shillings about 3s.; Shillings about 10s.; half-crowns about 2l.; crowns, about 2l.

GOLD. Sovereigns about 4l.; rial, the average of Col. Durrant's was 7l. 15s.; angel, about 2l.; half-do. about 20s.

JAMES I. pennies, about 4s.; half-groats, about 3s.; sixpences, about 10s.; shillings, from about 7s. 6d.; half-crowns about 2l.; crowns about 2l.

GOLD. Sovereigns, or rose rials, about 4l.; unites, or twenty-shilling pieces, about 2l.; half-sovereign, about 1l.; crowns, about 12s.; half-crowns, about 10s.; angel, about 2l.; half do., about 3l.

CHARLES I. COPPER. Farthings, about 6d.

SILVER. Pennies, 2s. to 1l.; half-groats, about 4s.; threepenny pieces about 4s.; groats about 5s.; sixpences about 5s.; shillings about 10s.; half-crowns, about 12s.; crowns, about 2l.; ten-shilling pieces, about 2l. 10s.; pound-pieces, about 10l.

GOLD. Angels, about 4l.; unit, or broad, about 2l.; half-do., about 2l.; crowns, about 1l.; treble unit, or three-pound piece, Oxford Mint, about 8l.

COMMONWEALTH. SILVER. Half-pennies, about 4s.; pennies, about 4s.; half-groats, about 3s.; sixpences, about 12s.; shillings, about 7s.; half-crowns, about 3l.; crowns, about 2l. 10s.

GOLD. Twenty-shilling piece, about 3l.; half-do., about 2l. 10s.; crowns, about 2l. 10s.

OLIVER CROMWELL. The set of his

silver coins, crown, half-do., and shilling, is worth from 7l. to 12l.

GOLD. Broad, about 7l.

CHARLES II. COPPER. Half-pennies, about 5s.; Farthings, about 1s.

SILVER. The set of Maunday money, 1d., 2d., 3d., and 4d., given by the monarch on Maunday Thursday, to certain poor persons, about 3s. 6d.; sixpences about 3s.; shillings, about 5s.; half-crowns, about 10s.; crowns, from 15s. upwards, according to preservation.

GOLD. Half-guineas, about 2l.; guineas, about 3l.; two-guinea pieces about 3l.; five-guinea pieces, about 7l. From this time till the present, the COPPER COINS can be purchased for from 1s. to 2s. and 3s. per specimen, with the exception of

ANNE'S FARTHING, a fine specimen of which of the common type can be procured for about 14s. to 1l. The SILVER COINS, can be purchased for about double currency, and upwards, according to preservation; and the GOLD COINS can be obtained for about 50 per cent. advance on the current value. For further information, the student is referred to the Catalogues of well-known and carefully selected cabinets, such as the Thomas, Durrant, &c.

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